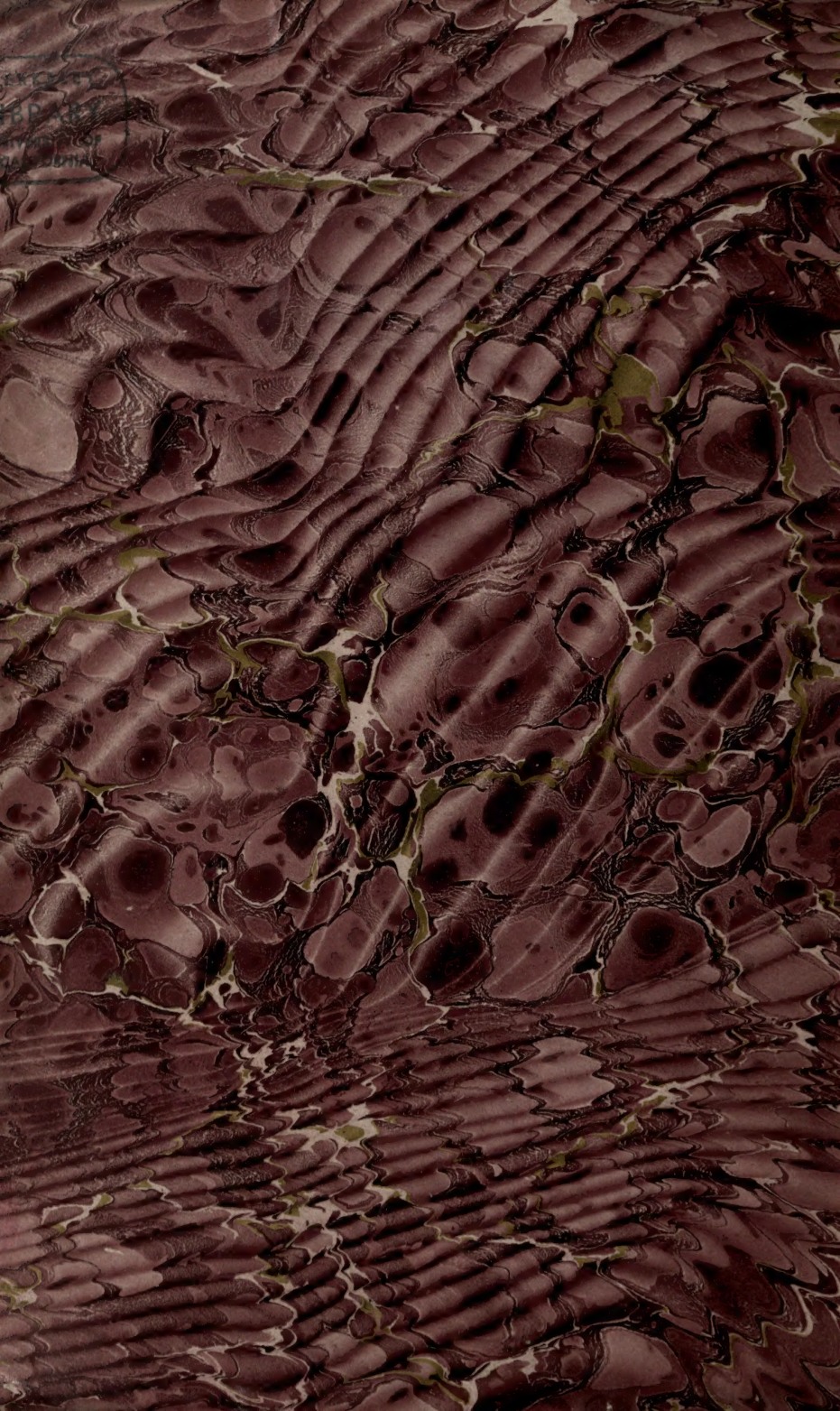


UC-NRLF



Б 624 152






4/K/d
7G

[4/46

Finmanson



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

A
GLOSSARY
OF
THE WORDS AND PHRASES PERTAINING TO THE
Dialect of Cumberland

BY
W. DICKINSON, F.L.S.

RE-ARRANGED, ILLUSTRATED AND AUGMENTED BY QUOTATIONS

BY
E. W. PREVOST, PH.D., F.R.S.E.

WITH A SHORT DIGEST OF THE PHONOLOGY AND GRAMMAR OF THE DIALECT

By S. DICKSON BROWN, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.

LONDON :
BEMROSE AND SONS

CARLISLE :
THURNAM AND SON

LOAN STACK

GLOUCESTER:
JOHN BELLOWS, EASTGATE

210015

PE 1857889 f

D6

~~D553~~

1899

~~gls~~
~~1899~~

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

THE interest which has of late been growing in favour of our fast disappearing dialects leads me, as one who was born and who lived for many years in Cumberland, to think that an amalgamation of all the Glossaries hitherto published of that dialect might be of value, especially if additions were made, and new matter introduced.

The most notable Glossary is that formed by Mr WM. DICKINSON, and published by the English Dialect Society in 1878. Having obtained permission from the Trustees of the author, and from the Society, I have built my work upon this collection as a foundation, and have endeavoured not to alter the character of the original more than necessary.

The Introduction to the edition of 1878 has been retained in its entirety, and is here reprinted because, conditions having remained the same, I could neither alter nor improve upon it. The information it gives is as true to-day as it was when written.

Other Glossaries have contributed their share to this volume, and almost every word is vouched for as to whether it be in use or obsolete. A few I have not been able to verify, but a note will be found to this effect, although it should not be taken as a proof that the word does not exist; some have been withdrawn, because they are to be found in all standard dictionaries, and are in no way to be considered dialectic, whilst a few "ghost words" have been retained.

A list is given of the many publications from which I have drawn quotations illustrating the words.

Several of my correspondents have not only supplied me with unrecorded words, but have also furnished sentences in which such or other words occur. These sources of information will be found fully indicated in the text, whilst a few unsigned sentences have been added by Mr DICKINSON or myself, as we have heard them used.

I regret that some of the glosses are cumbersome; this is owing to the fact that literary English has no equivalent to the word; there are many homonyms between whose meanings there is but a very slight difference; on the other hand there are actions and ideas not wide apart from one another in sense, which would generally be expressed by a combination of words where the Cumbrian makes one term suffice, as for example in the list of "Words for Beating."

The number of quotations has been limited to one per word, except when more than one meaning or pronunciation is illustrated.

The localisation of words and pronunciations has proved a difficult task; it must not be taken for granted that because I have not assigned a district for a word that it is not in use there, but that I have not been able to discover its employment; as a matter of fact, no sharp line of demarcation can now be drawn dividing one district from another, the intercommunication by railway etc. having broken down all divisions.

This, perhaps, does not apply so strictly to the variations of pronunciation, for there are many examples of a river being the dividing line between two very different methods of saying the same word. For instance on the north bank of the Irt, the people say Toon, whilst on the south bank they say Tawwn.

The synonyms are not arranged alphabetically, but are referred by cross-references to the "General," or "Central" word, which takes precedence.

There are so many ways of spelling dialect words that, after mature consideration, I have decided on employing DICKINSON'S as a general rule with a few exceptions, of which perhaps the chief is the writing of *κ* in place of *c* (hard) before *e*, as *κeuk*, *κeul* in place of *ceukk* and *ceull*. The double consonants, and all accents (also in the quotations) have been omitted, because the presence of the Glossic method of spelling renders such aids to pronunciation unnecessary. Mr S. DICKSON BROWN, a resident in the county, well acquainted with the varieties of intonation, and able to converse in the dialect, has undertaken this by no means easy task. Elsewhere will be found the results of his labours.

It was thought that the recording of all words in use in the county would abnormally and unnecessarily increase the size of this volume, and so acting upon the advice of Professors SKEAT and WRIGHT, I have drawn up a long list of those in everyday use, which are only peculiar because of the dialectic pronunciation; still this list does not contain every word, but I hope that the labours of Mr BROWN will enable anyone who takes sufficient interest in the subject, to translate from Queen's English into Cumbrian, though it has not been found possible to lay down hard and fast laws governing the vowel changes. However, I have found it desirable in a few instances to enter such ordinary words in the Glossary itself.

The variations of spelling of the same word by the writers in the dialect may give rise to some inconvenience, but the entering of every such variety, when it did not involve a different pronunciation, was not to be thought of: *BEUT* and *BUIT* stand for the same word—boot, but only *BEUT* will be found in this book.

I trust, therefore, that the reader will not rest satisfied with reference to one spelling only, but will make a "cast" amongst the rest; if he does not find the word that he wants under *N*, let him try under *KN*.

The local names of birds, insects, fishes, and plants have all been arranged in a special list, according to their scientific titles, and for a fuller account reference must be made to the Glossary.

The verses on the "Words of Oald Cumberlan'" have been retained in order that "Ootners" may gain some idea of the style of language used by the native.

Finally, I tender to my many correspondents my most hearty thanks for the yeoman's service which they have rendered; they belong to all ranks in society, and I am sure that whatever credit may be due to me, is equally due to them. A list of their names is given, with the districts where they live, and from which they have drawn their information; this will aid in differentiating the localities.

E. W. PREVOST

NEWNHAM, GLOUCESTER.

October, 1899

INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITION OF 1879

The present work is a second edition, revised and extended, of *A Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Cumberland*, published at Whitehaven, in 1859, which has for some time been out of print. The changes in this new edition are numerous, both in the way of omission and addition. As regards the omissions, many words previously included were merely corruptions or peculiar pronunciations of ordinary current English. These it has not been deemed necessary to retain. The rule of exclusion, however, has not been absolutely or rigorously observed, because some Cumbrian forms of common English cannot without explanation be made intelligible to people living beyond the borders of the county.

In treating of Cumberland words, it must be borne in mind that, small as the county is, having an area of only a little over fifteen hundred square miles, it possesses its geography of language, ranging across the county in tolerably distinct bands, and each preserving its substantive identity with the fidelity attaching to a national language, but occasionally shading and blending with the others, its immediate neighbours. The most clearly defined band or belt of dialect extends across the centre of the county, and its southern boundary may be traced on a map by a line commencing where the Ehen discharges its waters into the sea, ascending the course of that stream to Egremont, and along the watershed of the ancient forest of Copeland, passing the head of Borrowdale to Dunmail Raise, thence along the south-east and eastern boundary of the county to Kirkland, and by the base of the Black Fell mountain range to Croglin, and turning westward through the once royal forest of Inglewood, by Warnel, Brocklebank, and Aspatria, to Allonby, on the shore of the Solway. To the southward of this district the words and the mode of pronunciation and expression gradually merge into those of Lancashire; to the northward,

into the Scotch ; and to the extreme north-east, into the Northumbrian, partaking in some measure of the burr peculiar to parts of that county.

A little to the north-east of the pleasant bathing village of Allonby, on the Solway, the dialect begins to vary, and chiefly in the long *i* being pronounced as *ey*—*meyne* and *theyne* (Glossic, *MAEIN*), and this continues northward along the whole border, stretching more or less into the county.

(“There are so many words, and ways of expressing them, peculiar to the large parishes of Bolton and Westward, and to the adjoining parishes of Wigton, Dalston, and Thursby,” that Mr DICKINSON determined when issuing a supplement in 1878 to form a new district, and this was and is designated by the letter B. “The inhabitants of these parishes hold themselves somewhat distinct from the NW. and the N. and E., both in their pronunciation of several words and also in their expression and tone of voice.” *Note to Supplement, 1879*).

There are many idiomatic peculiarities appertaining to the dialects, or rather to the varying dialect of the county, such as contracting the article *THE* into *T*, in the southern and central parts, but not in the north or north-eastern part of the county.* Another is the common note of assent *UM* (Glossic, *.M*) pronounced with the lips closed. A third consists in the entire absence of the terminative *ING* in all words of more than one syllable, and in its being substituted by *IN*, and more frequently *AN* (Glossic, *U'N*), and by its retention in monosyllabic words. The affix *ED* is compensated by an abbreviated *T*, and those of *LY* and *ISH* are in frequent use as approximates or diminutives, *e.g.* *coldly*, *coldish*, *wetly*, *wettish*, etc. The terminative *GHT* in *right*, *tight*, *sight*, and similar words, was formerly, and even within living memory, pronounced *resht*, *tesht*, *seesht*, etc., or by aspirating the *GH*. *Ho!* and *Hoo!* are common expletives at the commencement of a reply, and especially if the replicant deems the question somewhat irrelevant or unimportant, as *Ho nay!* *Hoo ey!*

*By the uniting of the article to the verb or substantive, the following ludicrous specimens become explanatory or puzzling, as the reader may fancy :—

1.—“*Twether an' twasps hes spoilt o' trasp*”—The weather and the wasps have spoiled all the rasps.

2.—SHOEMAKER : “*Wife ; whoars twax ?*”

WIFE : “*Its a twatter a twinda, aside twatch.*”

The English language has no equivalent to the vowel sound in the way the word *brust* (*burst*) is pronounced. It is not the *u*, the *e*, nor the *i*, but a kind of compromise between the *e* and the *i*. The word *RUN* is in a similar predicament, it being frequently pronounced in a half-way sound between *RIN* and *RAN*, and partly approaching to *REN*, but not strictly coinciding with the sound of any one of them.

A few words are common to both extremes of the county which are not used centrally, as *CRAA*, *HAAK*, etc. for *crow*, *hawk*.

Some words are differently pronounced in different parts of the county, although the spelling may indicate a similarity of sound; and *vice versa*. *Seathwaite* in *Borrowdale* is pronounced as *Sea-thwaite* or *whate*, while *Seathwaite* on the *Duddon* is *Seäthet*—the *e* and *a* in *sea* being distinct. *Calthwaite*, near *Penrith*, and *Scothwaite*, near *Ireby*, are both pronounced as *o* long—*Cothet* and *Scothet*; and a few other words and proper names are pronounced in an equally arbitrary manner.

There are shades and variations of pronunciation and accent in the districtal dialects which are extremely difficult to explain; and which can only be properly understood on hearing the native speakers in unrestrained colloquial glee, or in angry recrimination. We of the country born know them, but others of distant counties may require help to know them, as we should of theirs. Instances are not wanting in which the modern refined pronunciation is the innovation, and the homely word the original. Among the older residents of the vales there still linger such old and uncertain, and surely doomed expressions, as *laal*, *laal-ly*, *laalish*; *girt*, *girtly*, *girtish*; and sundry others of kindred acquaintance; and many of these are given with a peculiar inflection which it is difficult to describe. These are easily understood when heard, and excepting the leading word, are not easy to give an exact definition of, but they mostly act as diminutives or as degrees of comparison.

The strangeness of some words and expressions cannot be duly estimated from the sound alone, and on seeing them set out in print their ludicrousness becomes manifest: for instance, "*yannudder*"—one another; "*dudta*"—did thou, etc. It is not enough to enumerate the words believed to be purely Cumbrian. There are many contractions, corruptions, and combinations now current, which custom

and time are gradually incorporating into the dialect, and which another generation or two will stamp as provincialisms; and without a key to such, a stranger would encounter many difficulties in ordinary conversation with an untravelled native.

It may here be remarked, that a considerable portion of the labouring population, occupied in mining, draining, and other earth-works, consists of Irishmen, who, with their families, make the western side of the county a permanent residence; or at least till the labour market tempts a removal to better paid localities. And notwithstanding this influx, the Irishisms engrafted on the native dialect are singularly few, if indeed any. Their children reared here acquire the dialect as perfect as the natives, and soon use not a trace of their mother tongue: and even the parents, in many instances, abandon their own idiom, and learn to use the speech of their adopted country. It is somewhat different with the Scotch and the labourers from the borders, who nearly all retain the expressions and the peculiar inflections of their national speech to their dying day. And some of their descendants are known to retain sufficient to distinguish their nationality over more than one generation. There is, at least, one creditable peculiarity in the dialect of Cumberland; and this is, its comparative freedom, except among the labouring classes in towns, from the contemptible slang engrafted into most others.

An attempt has been made (necessarily imperfect in the absence of a knowledge of the Glossic system) to convey an idea of the pronunciation. The chief orthographical alteration will be found in the introduction of an additional or duplicate consonant as expressive of emphasis or accent, and in part as a phonetic accommodation. Thus, the Cumberland equivalents for the word "hot" are "het" and "heàtt," and the latter would be "heat," and would convey a different meaning, but for the additional and accented letter; and so with many similar words. The whole collection has been made in the intervals of business extending over many years, and has been found an agreeable change and a serviceable relaxation. All the glossaries and publications in the county dialect, hitherto met with by the author, are local and unavoidably provincial; or are indiscriminately intermixed, and consequently imperfect. An attempt is made to render this one more perfect, by localizing each word and phrase. The

sources from which information has been derived are, a frequent, or rather an almost continuous, personal business intercourse with nearly all classes of the rural inhabitants of nearly every parish in the county during the greater part of a half century; the inspection of various glossaries of Cumberland and north-country words; a rigid search through the publications met with in the dialect of the county; the contributions of friends; an intimate acquaintance with the mother tongue of the county, and a life-long residence in the central district described.

I am indebted for a few ancient words, still partially in use here, to "A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities, by the study and travel of R.V. (RICHARD VERSTEGAN). London, 1634." For a revisal of the words and phrases of the south-western district, I am indebted to the kindness of the late JOHN CADDY, Esq., of Rougholm, near Ravenglass; and of those of the extreme north-eastern district, to the very competent assistance of Mr D. TWEDDLE, of Workington, a native of the parish of Stapleton. The kindness of Mr JOHN DIXON, of Whitehaven, is gratefully acknowledged, in foregoing his intention to publish a work of a similar kind, and in placing the basis of his collection at my disposal. The late Mr BARKER, of Greystoke, heartily contributed the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the dialect of his neighbourhood, and of its geographical limits; and to the late WILLIAM RANDLESON, Esq., of Croft Hill, Whitehaven, a native of Scotby, near Carlisle, I am indebted for a perusal of Brockett's Glossary, containing sundry valuable manuscript notes and memorandums relating to the subject.

W. DICKINSON

THORNCROFT, WORKINGTON

August, 1877

THE PHONOLOGY OF THE CUMBRIAN DIALECT

By S. DICKSON BROWN

(NOTE—All Spelling according to the Glossic system is printed thus : SĀUP)

The County of Cumberland falls naturally into three phonological tracts, the central (C.), northern (N.), and southern (SW.) portions of the county, being each strongly differentiated as regards the employment of certain sounds. The line of demarcation cannot, however, be accurately determined from the very nature of the case, since usages of the one insensibly merge into those of the other; hence, any attempt to indicate exact bounds would be futile.

Taking the group of hills round Keswick as starting point, and passing northwards, there may be noticed, for instance, a gradual change in the pronunciation of the diphthong EI, which in the centre is composed of a guttural vowel followed by a palatal ĀA and I, but in the north becomes two palatals AE and I, in each case the first element bearing the emphasis; while, moving southward from the same point, this diphthong often undergoes a radical change, the former element becoming a palatal and the second an indistinct guttural EE and U'.

In addition to such general differences as these, there are also many purely local variations; in fact, it might be asserted that every group of two or three parishes contains its own peculiarities. With these, however, it is impossible to deal in the limits of this sketch, and attention will be centred on the broad differences of the three principal divisions.

The Central division is the standard, its physical configuration and remoteness from corroding influences pointing to the retention of a dialectal purity, it would be vain to ask of those districts which bear traces of their close contact with neighbouring folk-tongues.

This outside influence is most strongly marked in the north where no physical barrier exists to prevent the mingling of Scots and Cumbrians. Indeed, as far as speech is concerned, the extreme north of Cumberland is Scottish.

The sw. does not bear such strong signs of any exterior influence, and here the great phonological variation from the Central forms may perhaps be accounted for historically, while the dialect of Lancashire possibly has had some effect.

The N. and SW. will be treated as variations of c., in fact as dialects of *the* dialect.

Like all other dialects in these days of railways and Board Schools, that of Cumberland is decaying rapidly, and though it may be many generations before the distinctive accent will be lost—if ever—yet the vocabulary will soon become obsolete. Short as the period is during which these destructive agencies have been at work, their effect has been great; but in many of those fell-dales which lie miles away from a railway station, and which the tourist who is travelling on foot through Lake-land alone visits, the true ring of the dialect may yet be heard, for the older folks, uninfluenced by any desire to speak fine, do not “chow their words.” Thus the listener can hear a vocabulary and a pronunciation which retain more of the characteristics of our original tongue than will be found in modern Queen’s English.

To treat of the historical side of the folk-speech is beyond the limits of the present work, but a detailed comparison of the dialect with the Norse and Old English tongues would doubtless exhibit a very close connection, not only in vocabulary but also in the vowel sounds.

Obeying that law of change which rules all spoken language, the dialect shows some divergence from these tongues, but not to the extent of modern English. In reading the list of words in this Glossary I have been struck, not only by the similarity of form, but also by that of sound, e.g., O. E. “geat” and Cumbrian GEAT are spelled and pronounced alike, O. E. “gafeloc” and C., GEAVLOCK. Moreover, there seems to have been maintained in the dialectal speech a continuance of those phonetic laws which governed the differentiation of the West Germanic tongues, one of which seems to be the tendency of the Cumbrian to favour the guttural at the expense of the palatals. Probably this

was dictated by the all-powerful law of economy of effort. Perhaps the most marked is the influence of the "w" and the palatals "g," "sc." But in dealing with the phonetic laws of this dialect regard must be had to the diverging elements of Norse and O. E., for closely allied as these two languages are in respect of their origin, yet in the centuries which lay between the invasion of England by the Anglo-Saxons and the Norsemen, the divergencies would become more marked, and the union of the two in Cumberland could not fail to lead to some anomalous phonological developments.

VOWEL SOUNDS

The following list of symbols and their equivalents is extracted from the Glossic System of recording speech invented by the late Mr A. J. Ellis.

The reader must remember that the equivalents of these symbols given in the following table are in each case not exact, but only approximate illustrations. It is impossible to express the true sound of Cumbrian vowels by any examples taken from received English pronunciation.

GLOSSIC			GLOSSIC		
Vowels	..... A	as in gnat	Vowels	..... U	as in nut
"	..... AA	" baa	"	..... UO	" full, Hund
"	..... AE	" bête			(German)
		(French)	"	..... U'	" ideal,
"	..... AU	" maul			passion
"	..... E	" net	Diphthongs..... EI	"	buy
"	..... EE	" beat	"	..... EU	" feud
"	..... I	" knit	"	..... OI	" boil
"	..... OO	" cool	"	..... OU	" fowl

A

For A see U' infra.

AA

This vowel is essentially provincial. In forming it the tongue is kept very low, quite free from the upper teeth, the tip being below

the level of the lower teeth, and the pharynx wide; the corners of the mouth drawn back, and the lips are not in contact even at the corners. The lower jaw is not dropped so low as when pronouncing "father." The mouth must be opened—if I may so describe it—horizontally rather than vertically.

This vowel is both long $\bar{A}A$ and short $\check{A}A$; in SW., AA is almost invariably the substitute of C., AU .

AE

The position is the same for this vowel, with this difference, that the tongue rises at the middle to touch the upper teeth (but no more) and the tip touches slightly the back of the lower teeth, and is on a level with them. The free passage for the breath through the mouth is thus narrowed. Of these sounds Mr Ellis, in his "Speech in Song" says, "If AE resembles the bleat of a young lamb, AA may be likened to that of an old ewe"; and this description, if rather rough and ready, is certainly fairly expressive of their character, and if this were not a serious work, would strongly tempt me to dub them onomatopoeic vowels.

This vowel is always long AE.

AU

This important vowel is formed in the same position as AA , with the tongue slightly raised at the back, and the pharynx slightly narrowed. The lips remain entirely apart. It differs at times very slightly from AA , and a careless ear might well confuse the two sounds. It occurs as long $\bar{A}U$ and short $\check{A}U$.

E

E is practically a short AE, and is pronounced in the same position, with the tongue rising at the middle till it presses against the whole height of the upper teeth and just touches the gums, the lips being kept open and the pharynx wide.

This vowel is always short \check{E} .

EE

$\check{E}E$ is the narrowest of the Cumbrian vowels, but is by no means so narrow as in "beat." The pharynx is not so much contracted, the

tongue does not approach the palate so closely, and the lips are altogether open. As compared with EE in "beat," there is a feeling as of a general relaxation of all the vocal organs when pronouncing the Cumbrian EE; moreover, there is a preliminary sound introduced, which is, I take it, an indistinct U' gliding into EE, but leaving the vocal cavities in the more open position for producing UO, and thus obtaining its open character. Cf. oo.

EE is commonly long $\bar{E}E$, but in some few cases it occurs as short ĚE, and in all words which commence with the prefix "be," it might perhaps be more correctly termed of intermediate length.

I

I is almost short ĚE, and when lengthened becomes $\bar{E}E$. When sounding it, however, the tongue is lower at the back than for ĚE. It always occurs as short Ĩ.

OO

Here, as in the case of EE, we have an introductory sound of UO with a like consequence, viz., that the pharynx is left in the open position of UO when oo is uttered. The existence of this preliminary U' sound is more distinct in the case of oo than in that of EE. The lips are in contact at the corners, and for a very small portion from the corners towards the middle, but not so much as in English "fool" or "pool."

This vowel is always long $\bar{O}O$.

U

This is a closer sound of UO (q.v.), and is mainly substituted for it in the extreme North, a result of Scottish influence.

UO

The vowel in English "full" and German "Hund" approximate very nearly to the Cumbrian UO, but the last-named is a deeper sound obtained by the great widening of the throat; the lips touch at the corners.

It is generally short ŮO, but is in a few cases long $\bar{U}O$.

U'

This symbol is used to denote all those indistinct vowel sounds which occur in unaccented short syllables, as in the second syllable of *table*, *passion*, or final *-ment*. It is very general in Cumberland, but in some instances it is nearly *ĀA*, and I have sometimes written *A* for it.*

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE VOWELS

From the particular examination of the various vowel-sounds, the following general principles governing their production may be deduced:—

The tendency of Cumbrian speech is to form all vowels as widely as is consistent with their character, to produce them as far back in the mouth as possible, with the least possible assistance of tongue or lips. Indeed, the lips play no part—except the passive one of remaining open—in forming eight of the eleven vowels. In two only (*UO* and *OO*) are they called into active operation; but, in comparison with the corresponding English vowels, the assistance they lend is very small. The rounding of the lips—as in the English *o*—is never attempted, and the horizontal opening of the mouth gives a distinctive tonal character to all the vowels.

In the sounds of *AA*, *AU*, and *AE* lies the peculiar feature of Cumbrian vowel-sounds. Of all the vowels the two *AA* and *AE* are the most difficult either to inculcate in a non-Cumbrian or—*haud ineexpertus loquor*—to eradicate from the speech of a Cumbrian.

DIPHTHONGS

The general symbols for diphthongs given by Mr Ellis in his *Glossic* are four, *EI*, *EU*, *OI*, *OU*; but as represented in the dialect, they may be analysed into more than thirty distinct forms. These will be grouped according to formation and, as far as possible, referred to their own districts.

*It seems to me uncertain which of the two should be adopted when writing the vowel compounds of the *SW.*, and I have decided—though it must be acknowledged, with some doubt as to its absolute correctness—in favour of the more general form of *U'*. For further remarks on this sound see under Consonants "*r.*"

In many cases I have added illustrations of similar combinations from foreign languages, not as exact equivalents, but simply to show how the individual sounds are run together. Italian is very rich in such groupings, and is like the Cumbrian dialect in that it does not destroy the sounds of the constituent vowels.

The diphthongs fall into five groups, according to their formation, two formed by prefixing ĭ or w; two by affixing ĭ or w; and one by affixing U'.

NOTE.—In writing the Glossic or Words in the Glossary, if a diphthong or other vowel combination is variable, the accented element bears the sign of quantity thus: IĀA or IĀA.

GROUP I

ĭ (= ěE) +

*IAA, IAE, IAU, IE, IEE, II, IOO, IU, IU', IUO, EEĀA.

This group is formed by prefixing short ĭ to the various vowels constituting the accented element. In this case the ĭ approximates very closely to ěE, and in a few cases it is so written. Where a deliberate pronunciation rules, the ěE forms the more correct description.

The eleven forms at the head of this section occur generally, but not under the same conditions in each district. N. prefers the palatal vowel where C. and SW. use the guttural, especially in the case of IAA found in N. as IAE, or IE; thus, C., DRĪĀAK, N., DRIEK. In some instances a greater divergence is to be noticed, as C., IĀAK.U'R' (acre) becomes N., IEK.U'R' and IK.U'R'; IĀAN (one), N., IIN. In a few words such as C., DRĪĀAV (drove) N. substitutes IUO as DRĪUOV. SW. shows a radical difference as regards this group. Whereas in N. and C. the second element is accented, in SW. it is the first which bears the stress and the short ĭ of N. and C. becomes SW., ěE followed by the doubtful sound A or U' representing the accented vowel of C. and N. (see Group V.) Thus C., DRĪĀAK becomes SW., DRĒEU'K, C., RIUOT (root) = SW., RĒEU'T. This substitution of EEU' occurs occasionally in N., especially NE. In SW., the C., IOU is often represented by OOU' (as is also C., WĀU) FIUOT

*Where I commences a vowel-combination it might almost have been written Y, but as I consider that the sound represented contains more of the vowel than the consonantal element, I have adopted the vowel symbol. English readers might conveniently substitute Y.

(foot) sw., FOOUT. But in the case of "yeast" the practice is reversed, c. adopting the palatal and sw. the guttural sound, thus, c., IIST, sw., IĀAST.

The c., IOO becomes a triphthong in sw., IĀAW, thus c., NIOO (knew) sw., NIĀAW.

The same peculiarity to which reference was made in speaking of oo is to be noticed here, viz., the prefixing of an unformed to fully formed vowels. In some words it is especially noticeable, as for instance in "few," which is almost FU'IOO.

For similar combinations, cf. Italian, e.g., "chiari" = KIĀA.R'ĒE, "ciel" = CHIAEL.

NOTE.—In the Glossic of Italian and French words I have retained I to appeal to the eye; really it is ĒE.

GROUP II

. + I or ĒE

AAI, AEI, AUI, OOI

In this group the accented vowel is followed by short I. All are used generally, but the N. favours AEI more than ĀAI, though neither form is restricted to any particular district. These two represent the general form EI, which make a good test for distinguishing C. and N.; just as IĀA and EEU' constitute a "shibboleth" for C. and SW.

AUI is the Cumbrian form of or. It is in use throughout the county.

French and Italian both offer analagous diphthongs: Fr. gouvernail = GOOVAERN'ĀAI, conseil = KOAN'SAEI; It. vai = VĀAI.

The quantity of each member of this group is long.

GROUP III

*W +

WAA, WAE, WAU, WE, WEE, WI, WOO, WU, WUO

These very distinctive diphthongs—which possess the w sound so characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon—are used in all parts of the

*The use of the sign W need present no difficulty, being equivalent to ŌO. Compare the very similar sound in both Italian and French. Ital. "questo" = KWESTO, "quanto" = KWAANTO, "uomo" = WOMO; Fr. "toi" = TWAA, "doit" = DWAA, "fouet" = FWAET or FWĀAT.

county. The three districts however, do not confine the usages of each to the same word.

The weaker element of c. often becomes the stronger in sw., and w. developes into oo (Group V): c., R'WĀUD = sw., R'OOUD (road).

The prefixing of w to a vowel is especially favoured by n. and c.

GROUP IV

. + W

AAW, AUW

The two diphthongs in this class might almost be said to belong to sw. The sound is almost that of German AU in HAUS, while Italian presents many similar sounds, as "fraude" = FR'ĀAW.DAI. They represent the English diphthong ou.

Many vowels and diphthongs of c. are converted by sw. into these two forms, examples of which will be found in the long list in the Preface (*passim*)

GROUP V

. + U'

AAU', AEU', AUU', EEU', IU', OOU', UOU'.

Broadly speaking, this group belongs to sw. and n., these two districts having a weakness for indistinct after-glides in preference to the distinct component vowels of c. But in all districts, wherever a vowel is immediately followed by a liquid the tendency is to develop U'; and in words terminating with a liquid preceded by a vowel, that vowel, no matter what symbol be employed to indicate it, is almost invariably sounded as U'; I should describe it as a liquid-umlaut.

In sw. and n. these diphthongs are common apart from this liquid-umlaut.

Vowels and diphthongs of c. easily fall into these forms, and, as was pointed out (see Group I.) the unstressed element of the c. diphthong becomes the stressed, and the accented vowel falls away into the indeterminate sound U', thus accounting for the greater part of this group, whilst in the case of the vowels, c., ee, and oo, fall most readily into sw. diphthongs. (For examples see Preface). The quantity of all (except IU') is long.

TRIPHTHONGS

A large number of triphthongs exist in the dialect, usually formed from the diphthongs by affixing U', and in a few cases by prefixing W, whilst in two instances—IAAW, and IAUW, the W is affixed.

The U' in these cases is generally the result of what I have called the liquid-umlaut.

From Group I are formed IAAW, IAUW, IOOU', IAEU', WIAA ;

From Group II: WAAI, and WAEI ;

From Group III: WEEU', WAUU', WUOU' ; and

From Group IV ; AAWU', AUWU', EEWU'.

In each case the stressed element of the triphthong is the same as in the original diphthong.

The distribution of these forms is very general, those commencing with W being commoner in the N. and C. than in the SW. ; the reverse being the case with those ending in U'. (See Diphthongs, Group V).

One longer combination deserves special mention—the SW. words for “your” and “udder,” both being exactly the same. In this instance analysis shows five sounds, the stressed vowel being preceded and followed by two weaker sounds thus: IEĀAWU'R'. The first two sounds might have been written ĚE and ĀE respectively. (See I supra).

GENERAL REMARKS

In all these vowel combinations, one feature is especially noticeable—the looseness of Cumbrian vowel production. Very rarely are pure vowels heard, and in almost every instance there is an appreciable element of another vowel present, which arises from the deliberate style of speech of the true Cumbrian who, in his enunciation, performs the necessary change in the vocal organs so slowly (i.e. comparatively slowly) as to allow time for the formation of a vowel in an intermediate position between those of the two sounds which are then being produced. As an instance of what I mean, take the word “fruit” ; when a Cumbrian pronounces this word there is heard between F and R the sound of U', and the word is in many mouths practically dissyllabic.

This will explain the origin of a great many of the diphthongs and triphthongs in the dialect, and to it may be attributed in a certain degree, the characteristic style and tone of the dialect.

CONSONANTS

In reading the Glossic, the values of the following symbols must be noted.

G always hard as in *get*.

R' is used when writing Glossic to show that there is a distinct trill, for AR' never becomes AU as in the S. of England.

CH as in *church*.

DH as in *thine*.

TH as in *thin*.

The other letters have the usual sounds.

In terminations *d* is very commonly dropped, e.g. *BIN*, *BIND*; *LAN*, *LAND*; this is also the case, where it forms the termination of the first part of a compound word. It is very often converted into *t*, especially after the dental nasal *n*.

Some peculiarities require separate mention. Whenever *dd* precedes *er* as in "mudder" the two sounds of *d* and *dh* are heard.

The *dh* is the more prominent sound, but the preceding *d* is distinctly heard; the two sounds being almost separated. This peculiar softening of the dental results from the looseness referred to above, the tongue occupying the *dh* position in its preparation for the *r* position long enough for the interdental spirant to be formed. The same remarks apply to *tt*, which becomes *t* + *th* in similar cases.

The formation of these peculiar combinations *ddh* and *tth* (as in *bowster*), deserve a fuller and more technical explanation, which is as follows: when the *d* or *t* have been formed, the tip of the tongue in passing to the *r* position is not drawn at once away from, but slides down the back of the upper teeth, and thus the *dh* or *th* comes into existence. This development is aided, too, by the fact of the vowel being guttural, but the tendency is the same whatever vowel may be inserted.

In Irish the equivalent is a pure DH or TH without the preceding D or T, but this is not the case in Cumbrian, the D or T being always strongly in evidence.

Sullivan says that initial TH was not heard some half-century ago, being replaced by F, but no trace of this seems to be now extant.

The question of H or no H has caused considerable difference of opinion. Ferguson declares that it is distinctly heard, but from that I must dissent. Under Scotch and Northumbrian influence some attention is paid to the breathing in the N, but even there it is not universal, whilst as regards the remainder of the county it is simply ignored, and yet not quite, for listen to an excited or enraged Cumbrian giving vent to his emotion, and you will have a superabundance of H's, "painful, and frequent, and free." I have inserted the "H" in the Glossic of those words, in which its employment is moderately uniform and stable.

It may be laid down as an axiom that Cumbrians know nothing of H as a reliable quantity, and the truth of this will be vouched for by all—*experto crede*—who have had the weariness of instructing the Cumbrian youth in its usage.

The liquids L, M, N, R, when terminating a word or syllable, are very often vocalic—that is, develop a vowel before them, and so form a distinct syllable.

In "Anderson" there is a peculiar method of substituting T for K before N at the commencement of a word, as for example TNEE for KNEE, TNOP for KNOP.

If these words were so pronounced a century ago, no trace of it lingers now. An explanation of this peculiarity might be that it resulted from an incorrect use of the definite article, which in Cumberland is always T' even before consonants. This T' might have become welded to the word, eventually forming an integral part of it. I remember hearing the son of my landlady use similarly formed words, but this I regarded as a mannerism.

The nasal combination NG is always run together, and never—as in English—divided, so as to form parts of different syllables; thus the division of "langer" into syllables would be "lang-er," not "lang-ger." Cf. English "long-ger."

A guttural *ch* doubtless existed formerly in the dialect, but is never heard now. There is in some instances an approach to it, varying in power, and which I have symbolised by *gh* or simply *h* (final) to denote the degree of intensity, the former of the two being used to denote the stronger sound. This sound seems in modern times to have fallen away to *f* or to have altogether disappeared.

In *sw.*, *r'* is the cerebral or inverted *r*. It is pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back to the hard palate. The production is the same as that of Americans, and is most strongly marked in the case of the combination *-ar*.

One tendency of *N.* and *C.* in connection with *r* deserves mention, and that is the insertion of *w* between *r* and *a* succeeding *o* or rather *au*, thus: *R'wǣud*, *BR'wǣud*, *R'wǣut* (wrote).

A few instances of interchange of consonants exist in the dialect, but is doubtful whether these follow any general rule, or are simply economical changes, thus: *BUSTLE* becomes *FUSTLE*; *SKIRL* becomes *SHIRL*; *CHOOP* becomes *SHOOP*; while in a medial unstressed syllable, one of the members of a consonantal group may be dropped entirely, as in *ROBISON* = *ROBINSON* and *LENTH* = *LENGTH*.

Metathesis of medial *r* sometimes occurs, generally with *u*, as in *BRUST*, *BRUNT* (burnt), *FROSK* (O.E., *forse*); *GURSE* (grass).

Often, too, we find that an initial syllable is dropped, as in *SCOVER* = discover.

In the Glossic the period (.) follows the accented syllable of words of more than one syllable. If it immediately follows the vowel, the vowel is long; if one or more consonants be interposed the vowel is short, e.g., *BĒEHĀUD.UN*, *BAELBU'L*.

THE GRAMMAR OF THE DIALECT

By its abolition of many inflexional endings, the Dialect goes even farther towards a perfectly analytical grammar than English, and is in fact as inflexionless as Danish. It may be pointed out that of the grammatical forms given here, all are not universally employed throughout the county; for instance, the ending *-EN* of the p.p. of Strong Verbs is quite as often dropped as it is retained.

THE ARTICLE

The Definite Article is invariably *ɾ* linked on to the following word, whether the word commences with a vowel or a consonant. It can always be heard in pronunciation, even though the succeeding letter be a dental or interdental, e.g., *ɾteable*, *ɾfloor*, *ɾdoor*, *ɾegg*.

The Indefinite Article is *A*; *AN* not being used even before a vowel. It is noteworthy that *H* is never introduced in the hiatus thus formed, e.g., “*A apple an’ A egg*.”

THE NOUN

The only inflexion remaining to the Noun is that of Number. With a few exceptions, the Plural is regularly formed by the addition of *s* to the Singular. The Plural of *cow* is *KYE* and *cows*.

The Possessive Case is indistinguishable in form from the other Cases, e.g., “*t’cow horn*,” “*Nan-Rob-Jack*” = *Nan’s-Rob’s-Jack* = *Jack*, the son of Rob, the son of Nan.

THE ADJECTIVE

The Degrees of Comparison are formed by the addition to the Positive Degree, of *-ER* for the Comparative, and of *-EST* for the Superlative. In the case of those Adjectives which are usually compared

irregularly, both the regular and irregular forms are in common use; and GOOD, GOODER, GOODEST; LAAL, LAALER, LAALEST are heard quite as often AS GOOD, BETTER, BEST; LAAL, LESS, LEAST.

Double Comparatives and Superlatives are not common, though such forms as "warser," "betterer" are occasionally heard.

As Polysyllabic Adjectives are practically non-existent in the Dialect, MORE and MOST are never used to form the Degrees of Comparison.

MOST is sometimes joined to an Adjective to express the possession in a high (not necessarily the highest) degree of a particular quality, but without the idea of striking a comparison. Thus, a person might say of a dish, "It's MEAST SOWAN good;" but should he wish to institute a comparison, he would say, "It's t' BEST ah iver gat."

For the now obsolete system of sheep-scoring numerals see **Yan** in Glossary.

PRONOUNS

Except for the difference in pronunciation and spelling, the Personal Pronouns are the same as in English.

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

The Relative Pronouns are—Nom., who, that; Poss., whose; Acc., what, that.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—Nom. and Acc., who, which, what; Poss., whose.

WHOM is not used, WHICH is solely employed as an Interrogative, and, with the exception of WHO, the Interrogative Pronouns are also used attributively. WHICH denotes persons or things, and is not, as in English, restricted to animals and things.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

THIS'AN, THAT'AN, THESE'ANS, THEM'ANS, YON'AN, THUR'ANS, constitute this class. When used attributively the forms are, THIS, THAT, THESE, THEM, THUR, YON; THOSE is never used, its place being taken by the Accusative of the Third Personal Pronoun THEM.

The pronominal forms THIS'AN etc. have been produced by compounding the Demonstrative Adjectives THIS etc. with the Indefinite Pronoun YAN.

Sullivan suggests that the origin of this form is to be found in the Danish article EN which is always suffixed. This explanation appears to me to be a wilful ignoring of the obvious.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

These are SUM, SUMMUT (somewhat), AWT, NAWT, NIN. The dialectal equivalent for ONE is often YAN, but BODY is more commonly used, both alone and in compounds, to indicate an indefinite person.

The attributive form of YAN is YA.

EACH is variously rendered by IVERY, A', BEATH, ILK (almost obsolete).

EITHER and NEITHER are AWDDER, NAWDDER in the dialect, but they vary in spelling and pronunciation.

SEC (such) is often heard as SECAN in the phrase, "SECAN a body"—such an one, so-and-so; it is an analogous form to THISAN, and probably originated in the same way.

The Scotch dialect has a similar form SECNA, as in the phrase "SECNA fash!"—such bother!

THE VERB

The Verbs are divided into two Classes, Strong and Weak. Omitting the small section of anomalous verbs, and the two TO BE and TO HAVE, the remaining verbs of the dialect are conjugated regularly according to the class to which they belong.

As models the paradigms of DRIVE (Strong) and LIKE (Weak) are given.

STRONG CONJUGATION

Present Indicative—Sing.	1	drive	Plur.	drive
	"	2	drives	" drive
	"	3	drives	" drive
Preterite Indic.—Sing. and Plur.	1, 2, 3	dreàv		
Future	"	"	"	'Il (will) drive
Present Subjunct.	"	"	"	drive
Preterite	"	"	"	dreàv
Imperative Mood—Sing. and Plur.	-----	drivan		
Present Participle	-----	druv(ven), drov(ven)		
		dreàv		
Infinitive:	-----	-----	-----	to drive

WEAK CONJUGATION

Present Indicative—Sing.	1	like	Plur.	like
	"	2	likes	" like
	"	3	likes	" like

Preterite Indic.—Sing. and Plur. 1, 2, 3			likt
Future	"	"	'll (will) like
Present Subjunct.	"	"	like
Preterite	"	"	likt
Imperative—Sing. and Plural	-----		like
Present Participle	-----	-----	likan
Perfect	"	-----	likt
Infinitive	-----	-----	to like

A comparison of the above paradigms show that the inflexions are identical in each class except that the Strong Verb forms its Preterite Tense Indicative by ablaut, and its Perfect Participle by ablaut and (sometimes) the suffix *-AN* OR *-EN*; while the Weak Verb forms the same tenses by the addition of *-T*.

The remaining variations—common to both conjugations—consist in the suffixing of *-s* to form the 2nd and 3rd Person Singular of the Present Indicative, and *-AN* to form the Present Participle.

Formerly there was usually but one form for the Present Indicative, which ended in *-s*; the modern conjugation has doubtless been influenced by English inflections. The "Borrowdale Letter" contains numerous examples, "They *GITS* lile milk." "Ah *MAKS* mesel easy."

STRONG VERBS

INFIN.	PRETERITE	PERF. PARTICIPLE
—beer	bwore	bworn
beet	beatt	beeten
bid	bad, beadd	bidden
—bide	beadd	bidden
—bind	band, bund	bund
bite	beatt	bitten
blaw	blew	blawn
—brek	brak	brokken
—brust	brast	brussen, brossen
—clim	clam	clum, climbt
—creep	crap, creapp	croppen
cum	com	cum, cumt
cut	cot	cutten
—drink	drank, drank	drukken

INFIN.	PRETERITE	PERF. PARTICIPLE
— drive	dreavv	druvven, drovven
feight	fowt	fowt, fowten
find	fand	fund
— fling	flang	flung
fo'	fell	fo'en
— freeze	frwoze	frozen
— git	gat	gitten
giv	gev	geen
greapp	(greappt)	groppen
greavv	grov	grovven
grund	grund	grund, grunded
hide	headd	hudden
— hing	hang, hung	hang, hung
— hit	hat	hitten, hotten
hod	held	hodden
kep	(kept)	keppen, kept
kest	kest	kessen
lead	(leadid)	leaden
— lowp	lap	loppen, lowpt
mak	(mead)	makken, meadd
mistak	misteakk	misteann
— put	pot	putten
— ride	readd, rwode	ridden, rwode
— rize	reazz, rwoze	ruzen
— rive	reavv	rooven
set	set	setten
shak	(shakt)	shakken
— shut	shot	shutten
— sit	sat	sitten
snow	snaw, snawed	snawn, snawed
— speak	spak	spokken
spread	spred	spredde
— spring	sprong	sprung
stand	stant, steudd	studden, steudd
— steel	steall	stowen
stik	stak	stukken
— stride	streadd	strudden

INFIN.	PRETERITE	PERF. PARTICIPLE
— strike	strak	strukken
— strive	streavv	strovven
— swear	swore	sworn
— tak	teakk	teann
— teer	twore	tworn
— win	wan	wun
— wind	wand	wund
— write	wreatt	written

In reading the foregoing list of Strong Verbs, one is struck by the absence of regular ablaut. The original ablaut-series appear to be completely destroyed, and each verb follows an independent course. The tendency is, however, to form the preterite in *a* or *ea* and the p.p. in *u* or *o*, no matter what the vowel of the Infinitive may be. Another point is, that a great number of verbs originally strong have now become weak, and many of those which still retain the ablaut forms have also a second form belonging to the weak conjugation. A few verbs, such as *mak*, form the pret. and p.p. by a combination of both methods; while two or three, such as *fo*, show contracted forms.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PARADIGM OF VERB TO BE

Present Indicative—Singular	1 's, iz	Plur. 're, are, ur, iz
"	2 's, iz	" 're, are, ur, iz
"	3 's, iz	" 're, are, ur, iz
Preterite Indic.—Sing.	1, 2, 3 was	" war
Future " "	" 'll (will) be	" 'll be
Present Subjunct. Sing. and Plur.	1, 2, 3	be
Preterite " "	" "	war
Imperative—Sing. and Plur.	.....	be
Present Participle	.....	beän
Perfect " "	.....	been
Infinitive	.....	to be

PARADIGM OF VERB TO DO

Present Indicative—Sing.	1 div, deuh, dee	Plur. 1 div, deuh
"	2 duz, diz	" 2 div, deuh
"	3 duz, diz	" 3 div, deuh

Preterite Indicative—Sing. and Plur.	1, 2, 3	dud
Future	" " "	'll (will) deuh
Present Subjunct.	" " "	deuh
Pret.	" " "	dud
Imperative—Sing. and Plur.	.....	deuh, dee
Present Participle	.....	deuhan
Perfect	"	deun
Infinitive	.....	to deuh, to dee

PARADIGM OF VERB TO HAVE

Present Indicative—Sing.	1	hev, hae	Plur.	1	hev, heh	
	"	2	hez	"	2	hev, heh
	"	3	hez	"	3	hev, heh
Preterite Indic.—Sing. and Plur.	1, 2, 3					hed
Future	"	"	"	"		'll (will) hev
Present Subjunct.	"	"	"	"		hev, heh
Preterite	"	"	"	"		hed
Imperative	"	"	"	"		hev, heh
Present Participle		-----	-----	-----		hevvan
Perfect	"	-----	-----	-----		hed
Infinitive		-----	-----	-----		to hev

ANOMALOUS VERBS

Pres. Indic. and Subj.—Sing. and Plur.	1, 2, 3	may, mun, can, will, 'll
Pret.	" " " " "	mud, med, cud, wad

TO GO

Present Indicative—Sing.	1	gaa, gang	Plur.	1	gaa, gang	
	"	2	gaaz, gangs	"	2	gaa, gang
	"	3	gaaz, gangs	"	3	gaa, gang
Pret. Indic.—Sing. and Plur.	1, 2, 3	-----	went, ganged (rare) [gaad (rare)]			
Pres. Subj.	"	"	"	-----	gaa, gang	
Pret.	"	"	"	"	-----	went, ganged (rare)
Imperative	"	"	"	-----	gaa, gang	
Present Participle	-----	-----	-----	gaan, gangan		
Perfect	"	-----	-----	-----	geàn	
Infinitive	-----	-----	-----	to gaa, to gang		

In the paradigm of the verb *TO BE*, the following points are noteworthy. The Present Indicative is enclitic, except when interrogative or emphatic. This applies to both numbers, e.g., "He's here," Emphatic "He *iz* here," Interrogative "*Is*-he here?" Of the two forms for the plural, *ARE* and *UR*, the latter is used in familiar or strongly emotional speech, the former being generally reserved for respectful conversation.

THE ADVERBS

That large class of Adverbs formed from Adjectives by means of the suffix *-LY*, which is so well represented in English, scarcely exists in the dialect, the Adjective itself being used to perform both the Adjectival and Adverbial functions, e.g., "Ah spak *MIDDLIN* sharp tull im."

The negative Adverb *NUT* is joined to the Irregular and Anomalous Verbs, "He *dudNT* speak," "Tom *wasNT* varra weel," but where the Verb is enclitic, as in the Present Indic. of *TO BE*, or the Present Indic. of *WILL*, stands alone. Should, however, the Verb be separated from the subject, then the Adverb is joined to it, thus, "Ah *willNT* gang," or "Ah'll *NUT* gang"; "They're *NUT* seaf," or "They *urrNT* seaf."

The Prepositions and Conjunctions, except for the difference in pronunciation, are the same as in English. (See long list in Preface for differences in spelling).

SYNTAX

The syntactical usages of the dialect do not vary much from those of English; a few points are, however, worthy of mention.

In some Nouns whose plural is usually formed by mutation, a plural ending in *-s* also occurs; but a distinction is often drawn between them, the mutation-plural being used collectively, and the plural in *-s*, distributively, e.g., "Ah hev a lot o' *GEESE*"; but "Hoo many *geuses* *hes-te*?" The double plural *FEETS* is also found in addition to *FEET* and *FEUTS*.

Another curious double plural is found in *WAYSIS* = *ways*, "He tried it o' *waysis*, but 'twas neah gud."

Owing to the loss of inflections in the Noun many constructions are obscure, and can only be rightly understood when the Pronoun is substituted for the Substantive.

The Accusative is used in some cases where English requires the Nominative; thus the Accusative Absolute, the Accusative of Address or Vocative, and the Exclamatory Accusative.

The Accusative Absolute is formed by the Accusative Case and the Present Participle, being most often used to express accompanying circumstances or condition. "Yan cudn't varra weel say nay, THEM gaan teuh." The Present Participle of the Verb TO BE is usually omitted in this construction, "Him theer teuh"—he being there too.

The Accusative Case is regularly used as a Vocative, but the word MIN (=man) is also employed as a general form of address to persons, animals or things, and is very often indicative of strong contempt, or occasionally of excitement on the speaker's part.

In Exclamations the Accusative is the rule, being frequently used with the Nominative preceding it and immediately succeeding it, thus: "HE says seah." "HIM! He's a bonny pistol teh lippen till!"

The distinction between the use of YE and THOO is well marked by dialect speakers. The former is the Pronoun of respect, and is used by all in addressing superiors in rank or station, and by children when speaking to their parents. The latter is employed between friends or those in the same rank of life, by masters to servants, and parents to children. Thus in the following question and counter-question, "Ur YE gan teh t'fair?" "Mebbe, is THOO gan?" The relative position of the two speakers is clearly defined; the former is the servant or child, the latter, master or parent.

THOO is also used to express contempt, and nothing is more calculated to rouse a Cumbrian's ire, than to be THOO'd by an inferior. I remember the case of a boy who, in a moment of forgetfulness or pertness, THOO'd his father, and was soundly thrashed by an elder brother for so doing.

When the Demonstrative Pronouns are used with the Present Tense of the Verb TO BE, IZ is used for both numbers, "This'an's neah gud," "Theman's IZ neah gud."

As the difference in form between the Indicative and the Subjunctive Moods is well-nigh obliterated, it is difficult to trace the usage of the latter mood, but judging from the employment of the few distinctive forms which remain, one is justified in asserting that the Subjunctive regularly obeys the following rule—

If the protasis of a conditional sentence puts forward a case which has not been fulfilled, or one which will not be fulfilled in the future, or concerning whose fulfilment doubt exists, the Verb of the Protasis is in the Subjunctive Mood. The Indicative is used in the Protasis, when the condition assumed is a fact.

The following sentences emphasize this rule. "If oor Tom *comes* he'll gie thee a weltin'," "Ay, if he *come*, he'll deuh greet things neah doot." In the first sentence the coming is regarded as very probable, in the second as being very improbable.

The Future Tense which is now formed by *will* and the Infinitive Mood, was formerly expressed by the Present Tense of the Verb *to be* and the Infinitive Mood. A remnant of this usage still lingers, but is fast becoming obsolete. Instances of a similar construction are common in Lowland Scotch. Examples in Cumbrian are "When fadder time *come*, we's hev to shut him wid a car-saddle," "Ah's bodder them a gay bit yit."

Also the Future Tense is used as a substitute for the Present when the speaker is unwilling to make a definite statement, e.g., "Who's owt t' dog?" "It'll be oor Tom's."

In this connection it may be well to point out, that the Cumbrian's habitually non-committal attitude is frequently indicated by the adoption of some phrase expressive of hesitation or doubt, to accompany expressions of opinion. For instance, it is common to hear some such colloquy as the following, "Ah hear thee fadder's nobbut middlin," "Ay, min, Ah doot theer neah treuth in't." The second speaker does not wish it to be understood that he is sorry his father is not ill, but simply adopts the customary careful form of speech for what he knows to be an undoubted fact.

In sentences expressing "intention," "obligation" or "necessity," the Active Infinitive is substituted for the Passive, "It's nut to bring here." "T' dog's nut to trust" (i.e., must not be trusted). "They're nut to co' clean."

Where a Preposition or Adverb sufficiently indicates direction, the Verb expressing the motion is generally omitted, e.g., "He up an' oot o' t' hoose" = He got up and hastened out of the house. It must be added that where this ellipsis takes place, there is implied the additional idea of haste or excitement.

The foregoing sections on Phonology and Grammar are not intended to form a full and complete review of these subjects. That portion of the Phonology dealing with the Consonants could have been extended, and the same might be said of the Syntax. But the Cumbrian treatment of the Vowel Sounds appeared to me to be the most important point, since the methods of indicating them adopted by writers of the dialect are so varied and often inconsistent, whereas the consonants are less liable to misrepresentation. Moreover, these latter can be studied by philologists just as well from the written form, as if they heard the spoken sounds; but such is not the case with the vowels.

Other pressing cares have limited the time which I could devote to this subject, but I trust that my labour may prove of interest to all who love the dialect, and also of service to the philologist and student.

S. D. B.

In order to add to the usefulness of the Glossary, the following list of current or ordinary English words which are peculiar only on account of the dialectic pronunciation, has been inserted.

DIALECTIC PRONUNCIATION OF THE CURRENT OR ORDINARY ENGLISH WORDS

A

WORD		GLOSSIC	MEANING
Aa'd,	G.	ĀAD	I would ; I had
Aa'l,	"	ĀAL	I will [ral
Aapral,	C., E., SW.	ĀA.PR'U'L	April ; formerly gene-
Aawgust,	"	ĀAW.GU'ST	August : ditto
Abba,	G.	ĀAB.ĀA	abbey
Abeun,	C., E.	U'BIUON	above ; more than
Abooan,	SW.	U'BOOU'N	" "
Aboon,	NE.	U'BOO.N	" "
Afear't,	G.	U'FEEU'RT	afraid
Afeut,	C., E.	U'FIUOT	afoot
Afooat,	SW.	U'FOOU'T	"
Afit,	N.	U'FIT	"
Afoor,	C.	U'FOOU'R'	before ; in front of ; in preference to
Afwore,	E., N., SW.	U'FWĀUR	"
Afoorhan,	G.	U'FOOR'ĀAN	beforehand
Afword,	C., E.	U'FWĀU'R'D	afford
Ah,	G.	ĀA	I
Arm,	C., E.	ĀAR'UM	arm
Airm,	N.	AEU'R'M	"
Akkern,	G.	ĀAK.R'U'N	acorn
Alean,	"	U'LIĀA.N	alone
Aleb'm,	C., E., SW.	U'LEBM	eleven
Aleeven,	C.	U'LEE.VU'N	"
Alongs,	C.	U'LĀANGS	along ; used in old deeds
Amang,	G.	U'MĀANG	among

Ameast,	C., SW.	U'MIĀAST	.....	almost
Ameeast,	N., E.	U'MIEST	.....	"
Anudder,	C., E.	U'NOUDDH.U'R'	.....	another
Anither,	N.	U'NIDH.U'R'	.....	"
Ass,	G.	ĀAS	.....	ask
Ax,	C., E.	ĀAKS	.....	"
Ex,	SW.	AKS	.....	"
Ast,	G.	ĀAST	.....	did ask
Awivver,	G.	OOĪV.U'R';	.....	however
		U'WIV.U'R'	.....	"
'Wuvver	B.	WUV.U'R'	.....	"
Ayder	G.	AE.DDHU'R'	.....	either
Owder	"	ĀUW.DDHU'R'	.....	"
Owther	N.	ĀUW.DHU'R'	.....	"
Ayga,	C., SW., E.	AEG.ĀA	.....	ague
Yigga	N.	IIG.U'	.....	"
Ayqual	SW.	AE.KWU'L.	.....	equal
Aywas :	see Olas			

B

Baal,	N.	BĀAL	.....	bold
Baum,	G.	BĀUM	.....	balm
Bad,	"	BĀAD	.....	bade
Bed,	"	BED	.....	"
Ballet,	"	BĀAL.U'T	.....	ballad
Baltute,	C.	BĀAL.TIOOT	.....	the Bald Coot bird
Belleute,	"	BEL.KIOOT	.....	" " "
Ban,	N.E.	BĀAN	.....	band
Band,	G.	BĀAN	.....	did bind
Beak,	C.	BIĀAK	.....	bake
Bear,	C., SW.	BEEU'R'	.....	bore, did bear
Bwore,	"	BWĀUR'	.....	" "
Beur,	C.	BIUOR'	.....	" "
Bear,	"	BAER' or BIĀAR'	.....	bare
Beath,	C., SW.	BIĀATH	.....	both
Beeath,	N.	BIETH	.....	"
Baith,	"	BAETH	.....	"

Beeans,	SW.	.....	BEEANZ	.....	beans
Beeldin',	N.	.....	BEEU'LDU'N	.....	building
Beer,	G.	.....	BEEU'R'	.....	to bear
Beese,	C., N.	.....	BEEES	.....	beasts, cattle
Beeas,	SW.	.....	BEEAS	.....	" "
Begon,	G.	.....	BĚEGĀUN.	.....	began
Behint,	"	.....	BĚI-INT	.....	behind
Behodden,	C., SW.	.....	BĚEHĀUD.U'N	.....	beholden
Behadden,	N.	.....	BĚEHĀAD.U'N	.....	"
Bela',	SW.	.....	BĚELĀA.	.....	below
Belk,	C., N.	.....	BELK	.....	belch
Belliz,	G.	.....	BELIZ	.....	bellows
Belluz,	"	.....	BEL.U'Z	.....	"
Bellt,	N.	.....	BELT	.....	bald
Bennish,	N.	.....	BEN.ISH	.....	banish; forbid the house
Bet,	G.	.....	BET	.....	did beat
Beuk,	C., N., E.	.....	BIUOK	.....	book
Booak,	SW.	.....	BOOU'K	.....	"
Beurd,	G.	.....	BIUOR'D	.....	beard
Beus,	C., N., E.	.....	BIOUS	.....	cow stall
Booas,	SW.	.....	BOOU'S	.....	" "
Beut,	C., N., E.	.....	BIUOT	.....	boot
Booat,	SW.	.....	BOOUT	.....	"
Bew,	G.	.....	BIOO	.....	bough, branch
Bu,	"	.....	BOO	.....	"
Beyble,	NW.	.....	BAEI.BU'L	.....	bible
Beyont,	G.	.....	BĚEIĀUNT	.....	beyond
Beyt,	NW.	.....	BAEIT	.....	bite
Bile,	C., E., SW.	.....	BĀAIL	.....	boil
Beel,	N.	.....	BEEL	.....	"
Binna,	B.	.....	BĚEN.U'	.....	be not
Binsh,	G.	.....	BINSH	.....	bench
Birk,	"	.....	BUOR'K	.....	birch
Burk,	"	.....	"	.....	"
Bisky,	"	.....	BISK.I	.....	biscuit
Bit,	"	.....	BIT	.....	but
Bizzin',	B.	.....	BIZ.U'N	.....	buzzing
Bizzom,	N., E.	.....	BIZ.U'M	.....	besom

Blaa,	SW.	BLĀU; BLĀA	blow
Bla,	N.	BLĀA	"
Blead,	G.	BLIĀAD	blade
Bleaken,	"	BLĀAK.U'N	blacken
Bleam,	"	BLIĀAM	blame
Bleek,	SW.	BLEEU'K	bleak
Bleeat,	"	BLEEU'T	"
Bleet,	C., E.	BLEET	blight
Bleight,	SW.	BLĀAIT	"
Bleeze,	G.	BLEEZ	blaze
Bleud,	"	BLIUOD	blood
Bleum,	"	BLIUOM	bloom
Bliss,	"	BLIS	bless
Bo,	C., E.	BĀU	ball
Baa,	SW.	BĀA	"
Bodder,	G.	BĀUDDH.U'R'	bother
Boo,	C., N., E.	BOO	bow, bend
Baww,	SW.	BĀAW	" "
Book,	G.	BOOK	bulk
Booky,	"	BOOK.I	bulky
Bool,	C.	BOOL	bowl
Booal,	N., E., SW.	BOOU'L	"
Boonce,	C., E., N.	BOONS	bounce
Bawwnce,	SW.	BĀUWNS	"
Bowster,	G.	BĀUWSTH.U'R'	bolster
Bowt,	"	BĀUWT	bought, did buy; a bolt
Brak,	"	BR'ĀAK	broke
Brast,	"	BR'ĀAST	burst
Brist,	"	BR'IST	"
Brust,	"	BR'UOST	"
Breeth,	C., E., SW.	BR'EETH	breath
Braith,	N.	BR'AETH	"
Brenth,	G.	BR'ENTH	breadth
Breum,	"	BR'UOM	broom— <i>Sarothamnus scopari</i>
Breuz,	C., E.	BR'UOZ	bruise
Briss,	C.	BR'IS	"
Breeze,	N.	BR'EEZ	"

Brig,	G.	BR'IG	bridge
Brocken,	"	BR'ÄUKU'N	broken
Broon,	"	BR'OON	brown
Browte,	"	BR'ÄUWT	brought
Brudder,	"	BR'UODDH.U'R'	brother
Brither,	N.	BR'IDH.U'R'	"
Brumstan,	C., E.	BR'UOM.STU'N	brimstone
Brunstan,	N.	BR'UON.STU'N	"
Brunt,	G.	BR'UONT	burnt
Brussel,	"	BR'UOS.U'L	bristle
Bund,	C., E.	BUOND	bound
Bawwnd,	SW.	BÄAWND	"
Bun,	N.	BUON ; BUN	"
Buoy,	B.	BWÄUI ; BHWÄUI	boy
Burth,	G.	BUOR'TH	birth

C

Caan't,	C., E.	KÄANT	cannot
Canna,	N.	KÄAN.A	"
Caat,	SW.	KÄAT	"
Caff,	G.	KÄAF	chaff
Caird,	N.	KAEU'R'D	card
Cannel,	G.	KÄAN.U'L	candle
Car,	"	KÄAR'	cart
Car-hoos,	C., E.	KÄA.R'OOS	cart-house
Carras,	N.	KÄAR'.U'S	"
Carran,	G. not E.	KÄAR'.AN	carrion
Cassel,	"	KÄAS.U'L	castle
Catch't	"	KÄACHT	caught
Cawm,	"	KÄUM	calm
Cayshin,	"	KAE.ZHU'N ; KAE- SHU'N	occasion "
Cheep,	SW.	CHEEU'P	cheap
Cheeat,	"	CHEEU'T	cheat
Ceeny,	G.	CHEE.NI	china
Chennel,	C., E.	CHEN.U'L	channel

Chess,	C., E.	CHES	chase
Chass,	SW.	CHĀAS	"
Cheas,	N.	CHEEU'S	"
Chimla,	C., SW.	CHIM.U'LU'	chimney
Chist,	G.	CHIST ; E., KIST	chest
Chirrup,	C., E.	CHUOR.U'P	chirp
Chooaz,	SW., E.	CHOOU'Z	choose
Chowk,	C., N., E.	CHĀUWK	choke
Chowl,	C., E., SW.	CHĀUWL ; JĀUWL	jowl
Churry,	C., E.	CHUOR'I	cherry
Chwose,	G.	CHWĀUZ	chose ; E., did choose
Clammer,	"	KLĀAM.U'R'	clamber
Clavver,	N., E.	KLĀAV.U'R'	clover
Cleath,	C., E.	KLIĀATH	cloth
Claith,	N.	KLIAEU'TH	"
Cleean,	SW.	KLEEUN	clean
Cleaz,	C., N., E.	KLIĀAZ	clothes
Cleeaz,	SW.	KLEEU'Z	"
Cled,	G.	KLED	clad, clothed
Clim,	"	KLIM	climb
Clivver,	C., N., E.	KLIV.U'R'	clever
Clood,	G.	KLOOD	cloud
Clot,	C., N., E.	KLĀUT	clod
Clwose,	G.	KLWĀUS	close, hot ; to shut
Clooas,	SW.	KLOOU'S	" "
Coald,	C., E.	KĀULD	cold
Caald,	N., NW.	KĀALD	"
Col,	N.	KĀAL	"
Coave,	C., E.	KĀUV	to calve
Coaves,	"	KĀUVS	calves
Codikel,	C.	KĀU.DIKU'L	codicil
Cofe,	G.	KĀUF	calf
Coff,	C., E.	KĀUF	cough
Cowgh,	N.	KĀUWH	"
Consate,	G.	KĀUNSAET	conceit, pride
Coo	C., N., E.	KOO	cow
Caww,	SW.	KĀAW	"
Coor,	C., N., E.	KOOU'R'	cower, crouch

Curr,	C., SW.	KUOR'	cower, crouch
Cawwer,	SW.	KĀAWR'	" "
Cooter,	G.	KOO.TTHU'R'	coulter (of plough)
Corp,	N., E.	KĀUR'P	corpse
Cot,	G.	KĀUT	did cut
Cowshin,	C., N.	KĀUW.SHU'N	caution
Cawwshin,	E., SW.	KĀAW.SHU'N	"
Cowshious,	C., N.	KĀUW.SHUS	cautious
Cawwshious,	E., SW.	KĀAW.SHU'S	"
Coyds,	C.	KĀUTS	quoits
Cranch,	G.	KR'ĀANCH	craunch
Crunch,	N.	KR'UONCH	"
Crater,	C., N., SW.	KRAE.TTHU'R'	creature
Creetur,	G.	KR'EE.TTHU'R'	"
Creeater,	SW.	KR'EEU'.TTHU'R'	"
Creukt,	G.	KR'UOKT	crooked
Crib,	C., N.	CR'UOB	curb
Crub,	C., N., E.	"	"
Kerb,	SW.	KUOR'B	"
Cro,	C., E.	KR'ĀU	crow
Craa,	SW., NW.	KR'ĀA	"
Crood,	G.	KR'OOD	crowd
Croon,	C., N., E.	KR'OON	crown
Crawwn,	SW.	KR'ĀAWN	"
Crooner,	G.	KR'OO.NU'R'	coroner
Crowl,	C., N.	KR'ĀUWL	crawl
Crawwl,	E., SW.	KR'ĀAWL	"
Craal,	SW.	KR'ĀA.L	"
Crub,	G.	KR'UOB	crib, manger
Crud,	"	KR'UOD	curd
Cruddle,	"	KR'UOD.U'L	curdle
Cwoam,	C., E., SW.	KWĀUM	comb
Keam,	N., E.	KIEM	"
Cwol,	C., N., E.	KWĀUL	coal
Cwoorse,	C., N., E.	KWUOR'S	course
Cawwrse,	SW.	KĀAWR'S	"
Cwoortcards,	G.	KWUOR'.T KĀAR'DZ	court cards
Cwoat	" SW.	KWĀUT KĀAR'DZ	"
Cworn creak,	G.	KWĀURN KR'ĪAK	corn-crake

D

Daab,	G.	.....	DĀAB	.....	daub, bedaub
Daarent,	C., E.	.....	DĀA.R'U'NT	.....	dare not
Darna,	N.	.....	DĀA.R'NU'	.....	"
Dar, daur,	"	.....	DĀAR'	.....	dare
Dawted,	C.	.....	DĀU.TIT	.....	doted, foolish
Dwoted,	C., E.	.....	DWĀU.TIT	.....	" "
Dea,	C.	.....	DEE: see Gloss.		do
Deuh,	C., E.	.....	DIUO: "	.....	"
Du,	SW.	.....	DIOO	.....	do
Dee,	N., E.	.....	DEE	.....	"
Du,	"	.....	DU'	.....	"
Dee,	G.	.....	DEE	.....	die
Deed,	C., N., E.	.....	DEED	.....	dead
Deead,	SW.	.....	DEEU'D	.....	"
Deef,	C., N., E.	.....	DEEF	.....	deaf
Deeaf,	SW.	.....	DEEU'F	.....	"
Deddy,	C.	.....	DED.I	.....	daddy, father
Daddy,	SW.	.....	DĀAD.I	.....	" "
Dady,	N.	.....	DAED.I	.....	" "
Deer,	C.	.....	DEER	.....	door
Dooer,	C., E.	.....	DOOU'R'	.....	"
Deer,	N., E., SW.	.....	DEEU'R'	.....	"
Deur,	"	.....	DIOOU'R'	.....	"
Deeth,	C., N., E.	.....	DEETH	.....	death
Deeath,	SW.	.....	DEEU'TH	.....	"
Deun,	G.	.....	DIUON	.....	done
Disgenerate,	C., W.	.....	DISGEN U'R'AET	.....	degenerate
Disjest,	C., E.	.....	DISJEST.	.....	digest
Din,	N.	.....	DIN	.....	dun colour
Divval,	C., E., SW.	.....	DIV.U'L	.....	devil
Deel,	N.	.....	DEEL	.....	"
Deeval,	N., E.	.....	DEE.VU'L	.....	"
Diz,	"	.....	DIZ	.....	does
Dizzen,	"	.....	DIZ.U'N	.....	dozen
Doaal,	C., SW.	.....	DOOU'L	.....	dowel
Doon,	C., N., E.	.....	DOON	.....	down
Dawwn,	SW.	.....	DĀAWN	.....	"

Doot,	C., N., E.	DOOT	doubt
Dawwt,	SW.	DĀAWT	"
Dowter,	G.	DĀUW.TTHU'R	daughter
Dreak,		DRĪĀAK, C.	drake
"		DRĪEK, N., E.	"
"		DRĒEU'K, SW.	"
Dreed,	C., N., E.	DRĒED	dread
Dreedad,	SW.	DRĒEU'D	"
Dridge,	G.	DR'IJ	dredge, sprinkle
Dro',	C., E.	DRĀU	draw
Draa,	SW.	DRĀA	"
Droon,	G.	DR'ON	drown
Droven,	C., E.	DRĀUV.U'N	driven
Druvven,	"	DR'UOV.U'N	"
Drucken,	G.	DR'UOK.U'N	drunken
Drocken	"	DRĀUK.U'N	"
Druv,	C., N.	DR'UOV	drove, did drive
Dreuv,	"	DRĪUOV	" "
Dreav,	C., N., E.	DRĪĀAV ; SW.	" "
		DRĒEU'V	" "
Dud,	G.	DUOD	did
Dum,	"	DUOM	dumb
Dunnet,	"	DUON.U'T	do not
Dinna,	N.	DIN.A	"
Durt,	G.	DUOR'T	dirt
Dusta,	"	DUOZ.TU'	dost thou
Dista,	G. not E.	DIZ.TU'	"

E

Earan,	G.	EEU'R.U'N	errand
Eb'm, Ebn,	"	EB.U'M	even
Eckles,	"	EK.U'LZ	hackles
Edder,	N., E., SW.	EDDH.U'R'	adder
Ether,	" "	EDH.U'R'	"
Eals,	SW.	EEU'LZ	eels
E'e,	G.	EE	eye
Eeast,	SW.	EEU'ST	east

Eeat,	"	.....	EEU'T	.....	eat
Eebnin,	G.	.....	EE.BNIN	.....	evening
Ibnin,	"	.....	IB.NIN	.....	"
Eernin,	SW.	.....	EEU'.R'NIN	.....	earning
Efter-neun,	G.	.....	EF.TTHU'R'-NIUON	.....	afternoon
Elebben,	"	.....	U'LEB.U'N; LEB.U'N;	.....	eleven
			LEB.U'M	.....	"
Ellar,	"	.....	EL.U'R'	.....	Alder tree
Enny,	C., E.	.....	EN.I	.....	any
Anny,	SW.	.....	ÄAN.I	.....	"
Onny,	N.	.....	ÄUN.I	.....	"
Er,	G. not E.	.....	U'R' (unemphatic)	.....	are
Ur,	C.	.....	UOR' (emphatic)	.....	"
Ern,	NE.	.....	ER'.U'N	.....	iron
Esh,	C., E.	.....	ESH	.....	ash-tree
Eysh,	SW.	.....	AEISH	.....	"
Est,	N., E.	.....	EST	.....	nest
Ey,	G.	.....	AEI; ÄAI	.....	aye, yes
Eyce,	SW.	.....	AEIS	.....	ice
Eydle,	"	.....	AEI.DU'L	.....	idle

F

Fadder,	C., E., SW.	.....	FÄADHDH.U'R'	.....	father
Fayther,	N.	.....	FAE.DHU'R'	.....	"
Fand,	C., E.	.....	FÄAND	.....	found
Fund,	"	.....	FUOND	.....	"
Fawwnd,	.....	.....	FÄAWND	.....	"
Fan; fun,	N.	.....	FÄAN; FUON	.....	"
Farder,	G.	.....	FÄA.R'DDHU'R'	.....	farther
Fardest,	"	.....	FÄA.R'DDHU'ST	.....	farthest
Fardin,	"	.....	FÄA.R'DIN	.....	farthing
Fassen,	C., E.	.....	FÄAS.U'N	.....	fasten
Fause,	N., E.	.....	FÄUS	.....	false, cunning
Faver,	C., N.	.....	FAE.VU'R'	.....	fever
Feeaver,	SW.	.....	FEEU'.VU'R'	.....	"
Faymish,	G.	.....	FAE.MISH	.....	famous
Fedder,	C., N., E.	.....	FEDDH.U'R'	.....	feather

Feester,	C., E.	FEESTTHUR'	fester
Feg,	C.	FEG	fig
Fent,	G.	FENT	faint
Fewl,	C.	FIUOL	fowl
Feyt,	C., E., SW.	FAEIT	fight
Feght,	N.	FEGHT	"
Fift,	G.	FIFT	fifth
Finnd,	"	FIND	find
Fin,	N.	FIN	"
Flang,	G.	FLÄANG	did fling
Flannin,	"	FLÄAN.IN	flannel
Fleear,	C., N., SW.	FLEEUR'	floor
Fleur,	G.	FLIOO.UR'	"
Fluer,	SW.	FLOO.UR'	"
Fleer,	N.	FLEER'	"
Flee,	G.	FLEE	fly
Fleea,	"	FLEEU'	flay
Flud,	"	FLIUOD	flood
Flick,	C., E., SW.	FLIK	flicht
Fleek,	N.	FLEEK	"
Flitter,	NC.	FLITTH.UR'	fritter; fruit cake baked on girdle
Flooar,	G.	FLOO.UR'	flower, flour
Fo,	C., E.	FÄU	to fall
Faa,	N., SW.	FÄA	"
Foat,	G.	FÄUT	fault
Fo'en,	C., E.	FÄUN; FÄU.UN	fallen; slaked as lime
Faan,	N., SW.	FÄAN	" "
Foormest,	G.	FOO.UR'MUST	foremost
Fworemest,	G.	FWÄUR.MUST	"
Foorside,		FOOUR-SÄAID	foreside
		FWÄUR, C.	"
		FÄUR', N., SW.	"
Forgat,	G.	FUR'GÄAT	forgot
Forgit,	"	FUR'GIT	forget
Forrat,	C., N., E.	FÄUR.UT	forward, straight
Forrad,	SW.	FÄUR.UD	" "
Fortneth,	C., E.	FÄUR.TNU' TH	fortnight

Fote,	"	.....	FÄUT	.....	fault
Faat,	SW.	.....	FÄAT	.....	"
Fourt,	G.	.....	FÄUW.URT	.....	fourth
Fower,	"	.....	FÄUW.UR'	.....	four
Fray,	C, E., SW.	.....	FR'AE	.....	from
Frey,	N., NW.	.....	FR'AEI	.....	"
Frev,	C, N., SW.	.....	FR'EV	.....	" (Obolesc.)
Fred,	E., SW.	.....	FR'ED	.....	freed
Fren,	C.	.....	FR'EN	.....	friend
Frind,	C., E.	.....	FR'IN	.....	"
Freen,	N.	.....	FR'EEEN	.....	"
Freet,	C., E., SW.	.....	FR'EEET	.....	fright
Freeght,	N.	.....	FR'EEGHT	.....	"
Freet,	C., E.	.....	FR'EEET; FR'ET	.....	fret
Freeten,	G.	.....	FR'EEETUN	.....	frighten
Fruit,	"	.....	FR'IOOT	.....	fruit
Fummel,	"	.....	FUOM.U'L	.....	fumble
Fun: see Fand					
Fur,	G.	.....	FUOR'	.....	fir
Furm,	"	.....	FUOR'UM	.....	form, a long stool
Furkin,	"	.....	FUOR'.KIN	.....	firkin
Furst,	G.	.....	FUOR'ST	.....	first
Fwoorneun,	G.	.....	FOO.U'R'NIUON ;	.....	forenoon
			FWÄU'R'NIUON	.....	"
Fwoorseet,	G.	.....	FOO.U'R'SEET ;	.....
			FWÄU.R'	.....	foresight
Fworce,	"	.....	FWÄUR'S	.....	force

G

Gammel,	G.	.....	GÄAM.U'L	.....	gamble
Gat,	"	.....	GÄAT	.....	got
Gangs,	C., E., SW.	.....	GÄANGZ	.....	goes
Gans,	N.	.....	GÄANS	.....	"
Gaz,	G.	.....	GÄAZ	.....	"
Gez,	SW.	.....	GU'S	.....	"
Ge,	G.	.....	GI; GEE	.....	give
Gean,	C., N., E.	.....	GIÄAN	.....	gone
Geap,	G.	.....	GIÄAP	.....	gape, yawn

Geud,	N.	GIUOD	good
Geus,	C., N., E.	GIUOS	goose
Gooas,	SW.	GOOU'S	"
Gev,	C., E., SW.	GEV	gave
Geh,	N.	GAE	"
Geyde,	NW.	GAEID	guide
Gezlin,	C., E.	GEZ.LIN	gosling
Ghem,	C.	GEM	game
Gam,	E., NW.	GÄAM	"
Gimlek	C.	GIM.U'LIK	gimblet
Gemlek,	N.	GEM.LEK	"
Gimlik,	N., E.	GIM.LIK	"
Gin,	G.	GEEN	given
Girtins,	N.	GUOR.T.U'NZ	girthings
Gi'tha	G.	GITH.U'	give thou
Gi'the't,	"	GITH.U'T	give thou it
Gitten,	"	GIT.U'N	got, gotten
Gittan,	G. not E.	"	getting
Giz,	C., E., SW.	GIZ	gives ; give me
Gees,	N.	GEEU'S	"
Gleuv,	"	GLIUOV	glove
Goon,	C., N., E.	GOOU'N	gown
Gawwn,	SW.	GÄAWN	"
Gowd,	C., N.	GÄUWD	gold
Gran',	N.	GR'ÄAN	grand
Grean,	C., E.	GR'ÄAN	groan
Greean,	SW.	GR'EEU'N	"
Greane,	N.	GR'IAEN	"
Greap,	C., E.	GR'ÄAP	grope, feel
Greeap,	SW.	GR'EEU'P	"
Grape,	N.	GR'AE'P	"
Greav,	G.	GR'ÄAV	grave
Gree,	"	GR'EE	agree
Greeaz,	SW.	GR'EEU'Z	grease
Greet,	C., E., N., NW.	GR'EET	great
Greeat,	SW.	GR'EEU'T	"
Gurt,	C.	GUOR'T	"
Girt,	N., E.	GUR'T	"

Grissle,	C., N., E.	GR'IS.U'L	gristle
Grussle,	N., E.	GR'UOS.U'L	"
Grosser,	G.	GR'ÄUS.U'R'	grocer
Growe,	C., E.	GR'ÄAW	grow
Grawe,	"	GR'ÄUW	"
Grummel,	G.	GR'UOM.U'L	grumble
Grund,	C., E.	GR'UOND	ground
Grend,	SW.	GR'END	"
Grin,	N.	GR'IN	"
Grun,	"	GR'UON	"
Grunstan'	G.	GR'UONST.U'N	grindstone
Gudge,	C., B.	GUOJ	gouge
Gurth,	C., E.	GUORTH	girth
Gwoat,	G.	GWÄUT	goat

H

(SEE UNDER H IN GLOSSARY)

Haak,	NE., SW.	HÄAK	hawk
Hag,	G.	ÄAG	hack, chop
Hankeran,	C., E., N.	(H)ÄANK.U'R'UN	a longing, hankering
Hanklin,	"	(H)ÄANK.LIN	" "
Hankisher,	C.	ÄANK.ISHU'R'	handkerchief
Hankutcher,	N., E.	HÄANK.ICHU'R'	"
Hant,	G.	ÄANT	haunt
Hannel,	"	ÄAN.U'L	handle
Hard,	"	ÄAR'D	heard
Heeard,	"	EEU'R'D	"
Harry,	"	(H)ÄAR'I	harry, rob
Herry,	N., E.	HER'I	" "
Hash,	C.	ÄASH	harsh
Haw,	C., E.	ÄU	haw
Haa,	SW.	HÄA	"
Head,	G.	IÄAD	hid
Heud,	"	IUOD	"
Heal,	"	IÄAL	whole
Heam,		C., (H)IÄAM ; N., HIAEM, HIEM; SW., HIÄAM	home " "

Heamly,	"	-----	(H)IĀAM.LI	-----	homely
Heams,	C., E., SW.	-----	IĀAMZ	-----	hames
Yams,	B.	-----	IEMZ	-----	"
Hear,	G.	-----	AER'; IĀAR'	-----	hair; hare
Yarr,	N.	-----	IĀAR'	-----	" "
Heast,	C., E.	-----	IĀAST.	-----	haste; hasten
Hed,	G.	-----	ED	-----	had
Hedder,	"	-----	EDDH.U'R'	-----	heather
Hee,	C., N., E.	-----	EE; HEE	-----	high
Hey,	C., SW.	-----	AEI	-----	"
Heeals,	SW.	-----	HEEU'LZ	-----	heels
Heeap,	"	-----	HEEU'P	-----	heap, a good many
Heed,	G.	-----	EED	-----	head
Heedy,	"	-----	EE.DI	-----	heady, intoxicating
Heerin,	"	-----	(H)EE.R'UN	-----	herring
Heet,	"	-----	(H)EET	-----	height
Hekkap,	"	-----	EK.U'P	-----	hiccough
Hemmer,	N.	-----	HEM.U'R'	-----	hammer
Hench,	C., E., SW.	-----	ENCH	-----	haunch, hip
Hainch,	N.	-----	HAENCH	-----	" "
Hinch,	"	-----	HINCH	-----	" "
Herd,	C., SW.	-----	UOR'D	-----	hoard
Hes,	G.	-----	(H)ES	-----	has
Hez,	"	-----	(H)EZ	-----	"
Het,	"	-----	(H)ET	-----	to heat, hot, heated
Heat,	"	-----	IĀAT	-----	hot
Yat,	SW.	-----	IET	-----	"
Heukster,	C., E.	-----	IUOK.STTHU'R'	-----	huckster
Hev,	G.	-----	(H)EV	-----	have
Hay,	N.	-----	HAE	-----	"
Hevvent,	G.	-----	(H)EV.U'NT	-----	have not
Hennet,	N.	-----	HEN.U'T	-----	"
Hezzle,	G.	-----	EZ.U'L	-----	hazel
Hizzle,	N.	-----	HIZ.U'L	-----	"
Hide,	C., E., SW.	-----	(H)ĀAID	-----	hide
Heyde,	N.	-----	HAEID	-----	"
Hilth,	G.	-----	(H)ILTH	-----	health
Hing,	"	-----	(H)ING	-----	hang

Hinmest,	"	.....	IN.MU'ST	.....	hindmost
Hindermost,	G.	.....	IN.DU'R'MU'ST	.....	"
His-sel,	G	.....	IZ-SEL	.....	himself
Hizzy,	N.	.....	HIZ.I	.....	hussy
Ho,	C.	.....	ĀU	.....	hall
Haa,	N., SW.	.....	ĀA	.....	"
Hoald,	C., E.	.....	ĀULD; ĀUL	.....	to hold
Hod,	"	.....	ǺUD	.....	"
Haald,	SW.	.....	ĀALD	.....	"
Had,	N.	.....	HǺAD	.....	"
Hodden,	G.	.....	ǺUD.U'N	.....	holden, held
Hoddit,	C., E.	.....	ǺUD.IT	.....	held
Haddit,	N.	.....	HǺAD.T	.....	"
Hofe,	G.	.....	ĀUF	.....	half
Haf,	N.	.....	HĀAF	.....	"
Hoo,	G.	.....	(H)OO	.....	how
Hoond,	C., E.	.....	OON(D)	.....	hound
Hawwnd,	SW.	.....	ĀAWND	.....	"
Hoon,	N.	.....	HUON	.....	"
Hun,	"	.....	HOON	.....	"
Hoor,	C., E.	.....	OOU'R'	.....	whore
Idle hizzy,	N,	.....	AEI.DU'L HIZ.I	.....	"
Hoosomivver,	G.	.....	OOSUOM(D)IV.U'R'	.....	however
Hote,	G.	.....	ĀUT	.....	halt, limp in walk
Howe	G.	.....	ĀUW	.....	hoe
Hudden.	C., N., E.	.....	HUOD.U'N	.....	hidden
Humlock,	C.	.....	UOM.LU'K	.....	hemlock
Hur,	G.	.....	UOR'	.....	her
Hurd,	C., N., E.	.....	UOR'D	.....	herd
Huz,	C., SW.	.....	UOZ	.....	us
Hyvin,	C., N., E.	.....	(H)ĀALVIN	.....	ivy
Ivin,	"	.....	"	.....	"

I

I',	G.	U	in
Ice shackle, C., E.		ĀAIS SHĀUK.U'L	icicle
Ice shoggle, N.		AEIS SHĀUG.U'L	"
Imma,	G.	ĒEM.AH	in me
Innam,	"	IN.U'M	in him
Insure,	"	INSHOOU'R'	assure
Irrant, urrant, G.		UOR.U'NT	are not
Ister,	G.	IS.TTHER'	is there?

J

Jamp,	G.	JĀAMP	jumped
Jeelas,	N., E.	JEE.LU'S	jealous
Jeest,	C., E.	JEEST	joist
Jyst,	"	JĀAIST	"
Jillet,	N.	JIL.U'T	jilt
Jollop,	N., E.	JĀUL.U'P	jalap
Jome,	C., E.	JĀUM	jamb
Jonas,	C., E., SW.	JĀU.NU'S	jaundice
Jummel,	G.	JUOM.U'L	jumble
Jwoke,	"	JWĀUK	joke

K

Kay,	C., N., E.	KAE	key
Keah,	SW.	KĒEU'	"
Keak,	C., N., E.	KIĀAK	cake
Keeak,	SW.	KĒEU'K	"
Keam :	see cwoam		
Keap,	G.	KIĀAP	cape
Kear,	"	KIĀAR' ; E., KAER'	care
Keas,	"	KIĀAS	case
Keckle	C., E., SW.	KEK.U'L	cackle, laugh
Keck,	N.	KEK	" "
Keep't,	G.	KĒEPT	kept
Kennel,	"	KEN.U'L	cannel coal
Kerb :	see Crib		

Kern,	G.	.....	KUOR'U'N, KUR'U'N	churn
Kersen,	"	.....	KUOR'S.U'N,	christen
			KUR'S.EN	"
Keud,	"	.....	KIUOD	cud
Keuk,	"	.....	KIUOK	cook
Keul,	"	.....	KIUOL	cool
Kinnel,	"	.....	KIN.U'L	kindle, ignite
Kirk,	C.	.....	KUOR'K	church
Kurk,	N., SW.	.....	KUR'K	"
Kist,	G.	.....	KIST	a chest
Kneav,	"	.....	NIÄAV	knave
Kneaw,	SW.	.....	NIÄAW	knew
Kneyf,	NW.	.....	NAEIF	knife
Knonnot,	C., E.	.....	NÄU.NU'T	know not
Knaanat,	SW.	.....	NÄA.NU'T	"
Kurnel,	G.	.....	KUO.R'NU'L	kernel
Kursty,	"	.....	KUO.R'STI	Christopher

L

Ladder,	G.	.....	LÄADHD.U'R'	lather
Lang,	"	.....	LÄANG	long, tall ; to long for
Lat,	"	.....	LÄAT	lath
Laylac,	"	.....	LAELLU'C	lilac
Lead,	"	.....	LIÄAD	load
Leaf,	"	.....	LIÄAF	loaf
Lwoaf,	C., N.	.....	LWÄUF	"
Leam,	G.	.....	LIÄAM	lame
Leas,	"	.....	LIÄAS	lace
Leastways,	"	.....	LEE.STWU'S	leastwise
Leat,	"	.....	LIÄAT	late
Leath,	"	.....	LIÄATH	loth
Laith,	N.	.....	LAETH	"
Leaydy,	C., E.	.....	LIÄADI ; LIEDI	lady
Leddy,	N.	.....	LEDI	"
Leck,	C., E.	.....	LEK	leak
Ledder,	G.	.....	LEDDH.U'R'	leather
Ledge,	"	.....	LEJ	allege

Lee,	"	.....	LEE	.....	a lie ; tell a lie
Leear,	"	.....	LEE'U'R'	.....	liar
Leed,	C., N., E.	.....	LEED	.....	lead (metal)
Leead,	SW.	.....	LEE'U'D	.....	"
Leet, G. (formerly Leeght)		.....	LEET	.....	light, to alight
Leeten,	G.	.....	LEET.U'N	.....	lighten
Leets,	C., E., NW.	.....	LEETS	.....	lights, lungs
Leyghts,	N.	.....	LAEITS	.....	" "
Leetsom,	C., E.	.....	LEETSUM	.....	lightsome ; cheerful
Leeve,	G.	.....	LEEV	.....	to live
Let'n,	"	.....	LET.U'N	.....	let
Leudge,	"	.....	LIUOJ ; LWÄUJ	.....	lodge
Leugh,	N.	.....	LIUOGH	.....	laugh
Leuk,	C., N., E.	.....	LIUOK	.....	look
Leeak,	SW.	.....	LEE'U'K	.....	"
Leuv,	C., N., E.	.....	LIUOV	.....	love
Likken,	N., E.	.....	LAEIKU'N	.....	likens, compare
Lin,	G.	.....	LIN	.....	linen
Linnert,	C.	.....	LIN.U'R'T.	.....	linnet
Lin-pin,	G.	.....	LIN-PIN	.....	linch-pin
Livver,	C., E.	.....	LIV.U'R'	.....	deliver
Lo',	C., E.	.....	LÄU	.....	law ; low
Laa,	Ns., SW.	.....	LÄA	.....	" "
Looance,	C., E.	.....	LOO.U'NS	.....	allowance
Lood,	G.	.....	LOOD	.....	loud
Loot,	"	.....	LOOT	.....	lout
Gloot,	SW.	.....	GLOO'U'T	.....	"
Lot,	G.	.....	LÄUT	.....	allot
Lowse,	"	.....	LÄUWZ	.....	loosen
Lwoase,	C.	.....	LWÄUZ	.....	to lose
Loss,	N., E.	.....	LÄUS	.....	" "
Lurk,	G.	.....	LUOK	.....	lurch

M

Ma,	G.	.....	MU'	.....	me
Maa,	N., SW.	.....	MĀA	.....	to mow
Maister,	C., N., E.	.....	MA'ESTTHU'R'	.....	master
Mester,	SW.	.....	MESTTH.U'R'	.....	"
Mair,	C., N., E.	.....	MAER'	.....	more
Mear,	SW.	.....	MEEU'R'	.....	"
Mak,	C., E.	.....	MĀAK	.....	make
Meak,	SW.	.....	MIĀAK	.....	"
Mek,	N., E.	.....	MEK	.....	"
Mander,	C., N., E.	.....	MĀANDDH.U'R'	.....	maunder
Mangrel,	G.	.....	MĀANG.U'R'L	.....	mongrel
Manner,	C., E.	.....	MĀAN.U'R'	.....	manure
Mainer,	N.	.....	MAE.NU'R'	.....	"
Manny,	C., SW.	.....	MĀAN.I	.....	many
Menny,	C., E.	.....	MEN.I	.....	"
Monney,	N.	.....	MĀUN.I	.....	"
Mappen,	C., SW.	.....	MĀAP.UN	.....	may happen
Map'm,	C., E.	.....	MĀAP.U'M	.....	"
Marcy,	G.	.....	MĀA.R'SI	.....	mercy
Mart'nmas,	C., E., SW.	.....	MĀA.R'TU'NMU'S	.....	Martinmas
Mairtenmas,	N.	.....	MAE.R'TU'NMU'S	.....	"
Martlemas,	N.	.....	MAE.R.TU'LMU'S	.....	"
Marvel,	G.	.....	MĀA.R'VU'L	.....	marble
Mash,	C., E.	.....	MĀASH	.....	mass, mess
Mead,	G.	.....	MIĀAD	.....	made
Meal,	"	.....	MEEL; MIĀAL	.....	meal
Mean,	"	.....	MIĀAN	.....	mane
Measson,	C., E.	.....	MAE.SU'N;	.....	mason
			MIĀAS.U'N	.....	"
Measst,	C., E., SW.	.....	MIĀAST	.....	most
Maist,	N.	.....	MIAEST	.....	"
Mebby,	G.	.....	MEB.I	.....	may be
Meean,	SW.	.....	MEEU'N	.....	mean
Meeda,	C., N., E.	.....	MEE.DU'	.....	meadow
Midda,	SW.	.....	MID.U'	.....	"
Meent,	G.	.....	MEENT	.....	meant, did mean
Meer,	"	.....	MEEU'R'	.....	mare

Mennom,	C., E.	.....	MEN.U'M	.....	minnow
Mesher,	NW.	.....	MESH.U'R'	.....	messenger
Meud,	C., E., SW.	.....	MIUD	.....	mood; mud
Meuz,	C., E.	.....	MIU'OZ	.....	muse
Mey,	NW.	.....	MAEI	.....	my
Meyne,	"	.....	MAEIN	.....	mine
Meyre,	"	.....	MAEIR'	.....	mire
Meyse,	"	.....	MAEIS	.....	mice
Mezzer,	C., E., SW.	.....	MEZ.U'R'	.....	measure; measurement
Mizzer,	N.	.....	MEEZ.U'R'	.....	" "
Mezzles,	C., E., SW.	.....	MEZ.U'LZ	.....	measles
Mizzles,	N.	.....	MIZ.U'LZ	.....	"
Milkas,	G.	.....	MILK.U'S;	.....	milk-house, dairy
			MEELK.U'S	.....	" "
Millreet,	"	.....	MIL.R'EET	.....	millwright
Minsh,	"	.....	MINSH	.....	mince
Mistakken,	C., N., SW.	.....	MISTĀAK.U'N	.....	mistaken
Mistean,	G.	.....	MISTIĀAN	.....	"
Moat,	C., E.	.....	MĀUT	.....	malt
Maat,	SW.	.....	MĀAT	.....	"
Moatster,	C., E.	.....	MĀU.TSTTHU'R'	.....	maltster
Maatster,	SW.	.....	MĀA.TSSTHU'R'	.....	"
Monnish,	G., not E.	.....	MĀUN.ISH	.....	money
Moold,	C., E.	.....	MOO'LD	.....	mould
Mawld,	SW.	.....	MĀUWD	.....	"
Moose,	C., N., E.	.....	MOOS	.....	mouse
Mooas,	SW.	.....	MOOU'S	.....	"
Mawse,	"	.....	MĀUWS	.....	"
Moot,	G.	.....	MOOT	.....	moult
Moont,	SW. (Gosforth)	.....	MOONT	.....	"
Mowd,	G.	.....	MĀUWD	.....	soil, mould
Mudder,	C., E., SW.	.....	MUODDH.U'R'	.....	mother
Mither,	N.	.....	MITH.U'R'	.....	"
Minny,	"	.....	MIN.I	.....	"
Mummel,	G.	.....	MUOM.U'L	.....	mumble
Mure,	"	.....	MIOOU'R'	.....	moor
Mwornin,	C., NE.	.....	MWĀU.R'NIN	.....	morning
Morrnin,	SW.	.....	MĀUR'NIN	.....	"

Mwotes,	C., E.	.....	MWĀUTS	.....	motes, dust
Myld,	C.	.....	MĀĀILD; MAEILD	.....	mile
Meyle,	NW.	.....	MAEIL	.....	"
Mysert,	E., NW.	.....	MAELSU'R'T	.....	miser
Meyser,	NW.	.....	MAELZU'R'	.....	"

N

Nar,	G.	.....	NĀAR'	.....	near
Ner,	N.	.....	NER'	.....	"
Narder,	G.	.....	NĀA.R'DDHU'R'	.....	nearer
Narer,	G. not E.	.....	NĀA.R'U'R'	.....	"
Nearder,	"	.....	NEEU'.R'DDHU'R'	.....	"
Nerrer,	N.	.....	NER'.U'R'	.....	"
Narvish,	G.	.....	NĀA.R'VISH	.....	nervous
Nayder,	"	.....	NAE.DDHU'R'	.....	neither
Nowder,	C., E.	.....	NĀUW.DDHU'R'	.....	"
Nowther,	N.	.....	NĀUW.DHU'R'	.....	"
Neah,	C., E. SW.	.....	NEEU'; NĀU	.....	no, nay
Neaa,	SW.	.....	NIĀA	.....	" "
Naa; Nee,	N.	.....	NAA; NEE	.....	" "
Neabody,	C., E.	.....	NEEU'.BĀUDI	.....	nobody
Naebody,	N.	.....	NAE.BĀUDI	.....	"
Neak't,	G.	.....	NIĀAKT	.....	naked
Neam,	"	.....	NIĀAM	.....	name
Neavvel,	C., E.	.....	NIĀAV.U'L	.....	navel
Nebber,	C., SW.	.....	NEB.U'R'	.....	neighbour
Nayber,	C., SW., E.	.....	NAE.BU'R'	.....	"
Nieber,	N.	.....	NEE.BU'R'; NIEB.U'R'	.....	"
Neeadles,	E., SW.	.....	NEEU'.DU'LZ	.....	needles
Neen,	N.	.....	NEEN	.....	nine
Neyne,	NW.	.....	NAEIN	.....	"
Neest,	.....	.....	C., NIEST; N., NEEST	.....	next
Neet,	C., E., SW.	.....	NEET	.....	night
Neeght,	N.	.....	NEEGHT	.....	"
Nessle,	G.	.....	NES.U'L	.....	nestle
Neuk,	C., N., E.	.....	NIUOK	.....	nook
Neeak,	SW.	.....	NEEU'K	.....	"

Neun,	C., N., E.	NIUON	noon
Neean	SW.	NEEU'N	"
Nevvy,	C., E.	NEV.I	nephew
Newe,	SW.	NĖĖOO	new
Nibbleties,	N.	NIB.U'LTIZ	novelties
Nin,	C., E.	NIN	none
Nean,	N.	NIĀAN	"
Neean,	SW.	NEEU'N	"
Nivver,	G.	NIV.U'R'	never
Nobbet,	"	NĀUB.U'T	nothing but, only
Nockles,	"	NĀUK.U'LZ	knuckles
Noo,	C., N., E.	NOO	now
Naww,	SW.	NĀAW	"
Nowder,	G.	NĀUW.DDHU'R'	neither
Nowte,	"	NĀUWT	nothing
Nawwt,	SW.	NĀAWT	"
Nut,	G.	NUOT	not
Nit,	SW.	NIT	"
Nwotion,	G.	NWĀU.SHU'N	notion
Nwotish,	"	NWĀU.TIS	notice
Nwose,	"	NWĀUZ	nose

O

O',	C., N., E.	ĀU	all
Aa,	SW.	ĀA	"
O',	G.	U'	of
Oald,	C., E.	ĀULD	old
Oal, Aal,	N.	ĀUL, ĀAL	"
Aad, Aald,	SW.	ĀAD, ĀALD	"
Oan,	G.	ĀUN	own
Aan,	SW.	ĀAN	"
Offen,	G.	ĀUF.U'N	often
Oft,	C., E., SW.	ĀUFT	"
Offish,	G.	ĀUF.ISH	office
Offskeum	"	ĀUF.SKUOM	offseum
Ofter,	C., E., SW.	ĀUF.TTHU'R'	oftener
Ofner,	N.	ĀUF.NU'R'	"

Okart,	C., E., N.	ĀU.KU'RT	.....	awkward
Aakart,	SW.	ĀA.KU'RT	.....	"
Olas,	C, E.	ĀU.LU'S	.....	always
Aalas,	SW.	ĀA.LU'S	.....	"
Aalwas,	N.	ĀA.LWU'S	.....	"
Aywas,	"	ĀEL.WU'S	.....	"
O'geats,	"	ĀUGIĀATS	.....	"
Onder, G. See Anonder,		UONDDH.U'R'	.....	under
Onta,	G.	AUN.TU'	.....	on to; upon; unto
Oor,	C., N., E.	OOU'R'	.....	our; hour
Awwer,	SW.	ĀAWU'R'	.....	" "
Oot,	G.	OOT	.....	out
Awwt,	SW.	ĀAWT	.....	"
Oppen, Op'n,	G.	ĀUP.UN	.....	open
Op'm	"	ĀUP.U'M	.....	"
Orchat,	C., SW.	ĀU.R'CHUT	.....	orchard
Worchat,	N.	WĀU.R'CHUT	.....	"
Wotchat,	E.	WĀUT.CHUT	.....	"
Applegarth,	N.	ĀAP.U'LGĀARTH	.....	"
O'riddy,	C, E	ĀUR'UOD.I	.....	already
Aariddy,	SW.	ĀAR.IDI	.....	"
O'ruddy,	N.	ĀUR'UDI	.....	"
Owe,	G.	ĀU	.....	to owe
Owder: see Ayder				
Ower,	C., E., N.	ĀUWU'R'	.....	over; too much
Oor,	SW.	OOU'R'	.....	" "
Owt,	G.	ĀUWT	.....	anything, aught

P

Palterly,	C.	PĀALTTHU'R'LI	.....	paltry
Par,	C., SW.	PĀAR'	.....	pair
Parfit,	G.	PĀAR'FIT	.....	perfect
Perfit,	N.	PEER'FIT	.....	"
Parral,	G. not E.	PĀAR'.U'L	.....	peril
Parshal,	"	PĀA.R'SHU'L	.....	parcel
Peace,	G.	PEES	.....	appease
Peal,	C., N., E.	PEEL	.....	appeal
Peeal,	SW.	PEEU'L	.....	"

Pearch,	G.	PEEU'R'CH;	pierce, penetrate
		PIUOR'CH	" "
Peast,	"	PIÄAST	paste
Peav,	"	PIÄAV	pave
Pedder,	"	PEDDH.U'R'	pedlar
Pether,	N.	PEDH.U'R'	"
Peer,	C., N., SW.	PEER'	appear
Peer,	C.	PEER'	poor
Peur,	N., E.	PEEU'R'	"
Pooar,	SW.	POOU'R'	"
Peer,	G.	PEEU'R'	pear
Peercock,	B.	PEEU'R'KÄUK	peacock
Pent,	G.	PENT	paint
Peype,	NW.	PAEIP	pipe
Pez, pays,	C., N., E.	PAEZ	peas
Peeaz,	SW.	PEEU'Z	"
Pick,	G.	PIK	pitch
Pike,	"	PÄAIK	pick
Pleague,	NE.	PLIEG	plague
Pleas,	G.	PLIÄSS	place
Pled,	"	PLED	pleaded
Plizzant,	"	PLIZ.U'NT	pleasant
Pleasant,	N.	PLEEZ.U'NT	"
Plennish,	G.	PLEN.ISH	replenish, to stock
Plezzar,	C., SW.	PLEZ.U'R'	pleasure
Pleeshur,	N.	PLEEZHU'R'	"
Plizzer,	E., NW.	PLIZ.U'R'	"
Plivver,	N.	PLIV.U'R'	plover
Ploom,	C. (obsolesc.)	PLOOM	plum
Plu',	C., E., SW.	PLIOO	plough
Pleugh,	N.	PLIOOGH	"
Plowmb,	SW.	PLÄUWM	plumb
Poo,	G.	POO	pull, pluck
Pooder,	C., E.	POO.DDHU'R'	powder
Pawwder,	SW.	PÄAW.DDHU'R'	"
Poother,	N.	POO.DHU'R'	"
Pool,	C., N., E.	PIUOL	pool
Poo,	SW.	POO	"

Porpas,	"	.....	PĀU.R'PU'S	.....	purpose
Portcher,	G.	.....	PĀU.R'CHU'R'	.....	poacher
Possinger,	SW.	.....	PĀUS.INJU'R'	.....	porringer
Pot,	C., E., SW.	.....	PĀUT	.....	did put
Pat,	N.	.....	PĀAT	.....	"
Pottak,	C. (obsolesc.)	.....	PĀUT.U'K	.....	pocket
Powl,	C., N., E.	.....	PĀUWL	.....	pole: see Gloss.
Powe,	SW.	.....	PĀUW	.....	"
Powny,	G.	.....	PĀUW.NI	.....	pony
Praytha,	C., E.	.....	PR'ÆTHU'	.....	pritheo
Prent,	G.	.....	PR'ENT	.....	print
Prentas,	"	.....	PR'ENT.U'S;	.....	apprentice
			PR'INT.US	.....	"
Preuf,	"	.....	PR'UOF	.....	proof
Preuve,	"	.....	PR'UOV	.....	prove, try
Preyce,	NW.	.....	PR'ÆIS	.....	price
Preyde,	"	.....	PR'ÆID	.....	pride
Preyme,	"	.....	PR'ÆIM	.....	prime
Prizent,	G.	.....	PR'IZ.U'NT	.....	present
Pruzent,	G. not E.	.....	PR'UOZ.U'NT	.....	"
Pulpot,	G.	.....	PUOL.PĀUT	.....	pulpit
Pun',	C., N.	.....	PUON	.....	pound
Pund,	E.	.....	PUOND	.....	"
Pawwnd,	SW.	.....	PĀUWND	.....	"
Punfoald,	C., E., SW.	.....	PUON-FĀUL(D)	.....	pin-fold, cattle pound
Punfaal,	N.	.....	PUON-FĀAL	.....	" "
Putten,	G.	.....	PUOT.U'N	.....	put, p. part. of put
Puzzen,	"	.....	PUOZ.U'N	.....	poison
Pwoke,	"	.....	PWĀUK	.....	a poke or bag
Pwort,	E., NW.	.....	PWĀUR'T	.....	port

Q

Queyt,	N.	KWÆIT	quite
--------	----	-------	-------	-------	-------

R

Raa,	SW.	R'ĀA	row of booths, stall
Raw,	N., E.	R'ĀU	" " "
Rackon,	G.	R'ĀAK.U'N	reckon
Rageous,	C., N., E.	R'AEJU'S	outrageous
Rall,	SW.	R'ĀAL	rowel, seton
Rammel	G.	R'ĀAM.U'L	ramble
Rashleet,	C., SW.	R'ĀASH.LEET	rushlight
Reshleet,	N., E.	R'ESH.LEET	"
Reace,	G.	R'ĀAS	race
Read,	C., E.	R'ĀAD	rode
Read,	SW.	R'EEU'D	"
Reud,	N.	R'UOD	"
Rwode,	"	R'WĀUD	"
Reak,	G.	R'ĪAK; SW.,	rake
		R'EEU'K	"
Reap,	"	R'ĪAP	rope
Reav,	"	R'ĪAV	to rave
Reav,	C., E.	R'ĪAV	rove, tore
Ruv,	"	R'UOV	" "
Reaven,	G.	R'ĪAV.U'N	raven
Reaz,	"	R'ĪAZ	arose, arisen
Reuz,	"	R'UOZ; R'UOZ	" "
Riz,	G. not E.	R'IZ	" "
Ruz,	N.	R'UOZ	" "
Rebbat,	G.	R'EB.U'T; R'IB.U'T	rivet
Ree-a-zan,	SW.	R'EEU'.ZU'N	reason
Reed,	G.	R'EE'D	red
Rid,	G. not E.	R'ID	"
Rud,	"	R'UOD	"
Reeden,	G.	R'EE.DU'N	redden
Reest,	C.	R'EEST	arrest
Reet,	G.	R'EET	right; put aright
Wareet, G. (seldom used)		WU'R'EET	" "
Reet,	G.	R'EET	wright
Reeght,	N.	R'EEGHT	"
Resk,	G. not E.	R'ESK	risk

Reud,	"	.....	R'UOD	.....	rood
Reuf,	"	.....	R'UOF	.....	roof
Reut,	C., E.	.....	R'UOT	.....	root
Reeat,	SW.	.....	R'EEU'T	.....	"
Rute,	N.	.....	R'UT	.....	"
Reyde,	NW.	.....	R'AEID	.....	ride
Reyme,	"	.....	R'AEIM	.....	rhyme
Riddy,	G.	.....	R'IDI	.....	ready
Ruddy,	C., E.	.....	R'UOD.I	.....	"
Rin,	N.	.....	R'IN	.....	run
Ringe,	C., E.	.....	R'INJ	.....	rinse
Rist,	G.	.....	R'IST	.....	rest ; repose
Rust,	G. not E.	.....	R'UOST	.....	" "
Rit,	C., N.	.....	R'IT	.....	rut
Roan,	G.	.....	R'ÄUW.IN	.....	roe
Roap,	"	.....	R'ÄUP	.....	rape seed
Ron,	C.	.....	R'ÄUN	.....	did run
Roo,	SW.	.....	R'OO	.....	row with oars .
Rowe,	E., NW.	.....	R'ÄUW	.....	" "
Roond,	C., E.	.....	R'OOND	.....	round
Rawwnd,	SW.	.....	R'ÄAWND	.....	"
Roon',	N.	.....	R'OON	.....	"
Roostit,	C., E.	.....	R'OOSTIT	.....	rusted
Rost,		.....	R'ÄUST, C., N.	.....	roast
		.....	R'OOU'ST, SW.	.....	"
Rwest,		.....	R'WÄUST, C., N., E.	.....	"
Rove,	C.	.....	R'ÄUV	.....	did rive
Rovven,	G.	.....	R'ÄUV.U'N	.....	rivven, torn
Ruvven,	C., N.	.....	R'UOV.U'N	.....	" "
Rowe,	"	.....	R'ÄUW	.....	roll
Rowl,	G.	.....	R'ÄUWL	.....	"
Rowe,	C., E.	.....	R'ÄUW	.....	raw
Raa,	N., SW.	.....	R'ÄA	.....	"
Rudden,	G.	.....	R'UOD.U'N	.....	ridden
Ruff,	C., SW.	.....	R'UOF	.....	ruff at cards
Ruft,	E., B., NW.	.....	R'UOFT	.....	"
Rummel,	G.	.....	R'UOM.U'L	.....	rumble
Rummish,	"	.....	R'UOM.ISH	.....	rummage, ransack

Russel,	"	.....	R'UOS.U'L	.....	wrestle
Wussel,	G. not E.		WUO.R'SEL	.....	"
Rissel,	"	.....	R'IS.U'L	.....	"
Rwoad,	C., N., E.		R'WĀUD	.....	road
Road,	SW.	.....	R'OU'D	.....	"
Rwoar,	C., N., E.		R'WĀUR'	.....	roar
Rooar,	SW.	.....	R'OU'R'	.....	"
Ryne,	G.	.....	R'ĀAIN; R'AEIN		rein

S

Sal,	G.	.....	SĀAL	.....	shall
Sallant,	C., E.	.....	SĀAL.U'NT	.....	shall not
Saan't,	SW.	.....	SĀANT	.....	"
Sanna, sannat,	N., E.		SĀAN.U'; SĀAN.U'T		"
Sallar,	G.	.....	SĀAL.U'R'	.....	cellar
Sampleth,	"	.....	SĀAM.PLU'TH	.....	samplar
Sang,	"	.....	SĀANG	.....	song
Sarman,	C., E., SW.		SĀA.R'MU'N	.....	sermon
Sarmant,	E.	.....	SĀA.R'MU'NT	.....	"
Sartenty,	G.	.....	SĀA.R'TU'NTI	.....	certainty
Sarvant,	"	.....	SĀA.R'VU'NT	.....	servant
Sarvice,	"	.....	SĀA.R'VIS	.....	service
Sattle,	"	.....	SĀAT.U'L	.....	settle
Saxon,	SW.	.....	SĀA.KSU'N	.....	sexton
Scar,	G.	.....	SKĀAR'	.....	scare
Scoald,	C., E.	.....	SKĀULD	.....	scold
Scaald,	SW.	.....	SKĀALD	.....	"
Scaal,	N.	.....	SKĀAL	.....	"
Scode,	C., E.	.....	SKĀUD	.....	scald
Scaad,	N., SW.		SKĀAD	.....	"
Scooar,	C., N., E.		SKOOU'R'	.....	score
Scool,	"	.....	SKOOL	.....	scowl
Scoor,	"	.....	SKOOU'R'	.....	scour, cleanse
Scawer,	SW.	.....	SKĀUWUR'	.....	" "
Scope,	C., E., SW.		SKĀUWP	.....	scalp
Scap,	N.	.....	SKĀAP	.....	"
Scovver,	"	.....	SKĀUV.U'R'	.....	discover

Scowp,	G.	-----	SKĀUWP	-----	scoop, scope
Scrammel,	"	-----	SKR'ĀAMU'L	-----	scramble
Screap,	"	-----	SKR'ĪĀAP	-----	scrape
Screuf,	C., E.	-----	SKR'IUOF	-----	scurf
Scrimmish,	C., N., E.	-----	SKR'IM.ISH	-----	scrimmage, skirmish
Scrummage,	N., E.	-----	SKR'UOM.IJ	-----	" "
Scruffle,	G.	-----	SKR'UOF.U'L	-----	scuffle
Sea,	"	-----	SEEU'	-----	so
Sae,	N.	-----	SAE	-----	"
Seah,	SW.	-----	SEEU'	-----	sea
Seak,	G.	-----	SIĀAK	-----	sake
Seal,	"	-----	SIĀAL	-----	sale
Seamm,	"	-----	SIĀAM	-----	same
Seapp,	"	-----	SIĀAP	-----	soap
Seav,	"	-----	SIĀAV	-----	save
Searent,	C., B.	-----	SEER'UNT	-----	seared
Sebben,	C., E., SW.	-----	SEB.UN	-----	seven
Seb'm,	"	-----	SEB.U'M	-----	"
Seeven,	N.	-----	SEE.VU'N	-----	"
Sec,	G.	-----	SEK	-----	such
Seck,	"	-----	SEK	-----	sack [cloth
Seekin',	"	-----	SEK.IN	-----	sacking of hempen
Seck-like,	"	-----	SEK-LĀAIK	-----	such-like
Seeal,	SW.	-----	SEEU'L	-----	seal
Seeat,	"	-----	SEEU'T	-----	seat
Seed,	"	-----	SEED	-----	saw
Seeght,	N.	-----	SEEGH	-----	sigh
Seek,	G.	-----	SEEK	-----	sick
Seem,	"	-----	SEEM	-----	beseem, become
Seet,	C., E., SW.	-----	SEET	-----	sight
Seeght,	N.	-----	SEEGHT	-----	"
Sel,	G.	-----	SEL	-----	self
Selt,	"	-----	SELT	-----	sold
Sen,	N.	-----	SEN	-----	send
Sen,	C., E., SW.	-----	SEN	-----	since
Sin seyne,	N.	-----	SIN SAEIN ; SĀAIN	-----	"
Syne,	"	-----	SAEIN ; SĀAIN	-----	"
Setten,	G.	-----	SET.UN	-----	set, did set

Setterday,	"	SETTH.U'R'DAE	Saturday
Seun,	C., E., N.	SIUON	soon
Seean,	SW.	SEEUN	"
Seut,	G.	SIUOT	soot
Shak,	C., E., SW.	SHĀAK	shake, a shaking
Shek,	N., E.	SHEK	" "
Shak,	C., N.	SHĀAK	shook, shaken
Sheak,	"	SHĀAK	" "
Shak't,	" E.	SHĀAK.T	shake it
Shap,	C., E.	SHĀAP	shape
Sheap,	E., SW.	SHĀAP	"
Shep,	N.	SHEP	"
Shavs,	G.	SHĀAVZ	sheaves
Sheavs,	"	SHĀAVZ	"
Shavvins,	C.	SHĀAV.INZ	shavings
Sheavins,	N.	SHĀAV.INZ	"
Shevvins,	N., E.	SHEV.INZ	"
Sheam,	G.	SHĀAM	shame; be ashamed of
Sham,	"	SHĀAM	" "
Shem,	N.	SHEM	" "
Sheear,	SW.	SHEEU'R'	share
Shill,	G.	SHIL	to unshell
Shippert,	C., E.	SHIP.U'RT	shepherd
Shooar,	SW.	SHOOU'R'	shore
Shooar,	C., N., E.	SHOOU'R'	shower
Shawwer,	SW.	SHĀAWU'R'	"
Shooder,	G.	SHOO.DDHU'R'	shoulder
Shool,	C., N., E.	SHOOU'L	shovel
Shooal,	SW.	SHOOU'L	"
Shoor,	C., E.	SHOOU'R'	sure
Suer,	"	SIOO.U'R'	"
		SW., SEEWU'R'	"
Seer,	N.	SEEU'R'	"
Seur,	"	SIUOR'	"
Shoot,	C., N., E.	SHOOT	shout
Shawwt,	SW.	SHĀAWT	"
Shot,	G.	SHĀUT	did shut
Shottel,	N.	SHĀUT.U'L	schedule

Shrump,	C.	SHR'UOMP	shrimp
Shuk,	"	SHUOK	shook
Sheuk,	C., E.	SHIUOK	"
Shun,	"	SHUON	shoes
Shoon,	N.	SHOON	"
Sidders,	C., E., SW.	SIDDH.U'R'Z	scissors
Sheers,	N.	SHEER'Z	"
Sillaly,	C., SW.	SIL.U'LI	sillily
Siller,	N.	SIL.U'R'	silver
Simmer,	"	SIM.U'R'	summer
Sing-el,	C., E.	SING.U'L	single
Siplin,	N., E.	SIP.LIN	saplin
Skeap,	C., E.	SKIÄAP	escape
Skearce,	G.	SKIÄAR'S	scarce
Skeat,	C., E., N.	SKIÄAT	skate fish
Skeet,	C., SW.	SKEET ; SKIÄAT	"
Skelf,	E.	SKELF	shelf
Skell,	C., E.	SKELL	shell
Skeul,	" N.	SKIUOL	school
Skooal,	SW.	SKOOU'L	"
Skreek,	G.	SKR'EEK	screech, scream
Skrike,	"	SKR'ÄAIK	" "
Slaa,	N., SW.	SLÄA	slow
Slat,	G.	SLÄAT	slit, split
Slavver,	G.	SLÄAV.U'R'	slobber, saliva
Slevver,	N.	SLEV.U'R'	" "
Slea,	C.	SLIÄA	sloe
Sleaa,	E., SW.	SLEEU'	"
Slee,	N.	SLEE	"
Sleak,	"	SLIÄAK ; SLIEK	slake, quench
Sleat,	G.	SLIÄAT	slate
Skleat,	N., E.	SKLIAET	"
Sleck,	G.	SLEK	slack
Slee,	N.	SLEE	sly
Sleep't,	C., E.	SLEEPT	slept
Slenk,	G.	SLENK	slink
Slowp,	C., E.	SLÄUWP	slope
Slummer,	G.	SLUOM.U'R'	slumber

Smeeth,	C.	-----	SMEETH	-----	smooth
Smee,	N.	-----	SMEE	-----	"
Smeuk,	C., N., E.	-----	SMIUOK	-----	smoke
Smeeak,	SW.	-----	SMEEU'K	-----	"
Reek,	C., N., E.	-----	R'EEK	-----	"
Smiddy,	G.	-----	SMID.I	-----	smithy
Smo,	C., E.	-----	SMĀU	-----	small
Smaa,	N., SW.	-----	SMĀA	-----	"
Sna,	C., N., SW.	-----	SNĀA	-----	snow
Sneel,	G.	-----	SNEEL	-----	snail
Snew,	C., N., E.	-----	SNIOO	-----	snowed
Snaat,	SW.	-----	SNĀAT	-----	"
Snwoar,	C., N., E.	-----	SNWĀUR'	-----	snore
Snoor,	SW.	-----	SNOOU'R'	-----	"
So,	G.	-----	SĀU	-----	sow corn, etc.
Saa,	N., SW.	-----	SĀA	-----	" "
Soam,	G.	-----	SĀUM	-----	psalm
Soave,	"	-----	SĀUV	-----	salve
Soo,	C., E.	-----	SOO	-----	sough of wind
Sough,	N.	-----	SĀUWGH	-----	"
Sook,	C., E.	-----	SOOK	-----	suck
Swuk,	N.	-----	SWOOK	-----	"
Soond,	C., E.	-----	SOOND	-----	sound
Sawwnd,	SW.	-----	SĀAWND	-----	"
Soon,	N.	-----	SOON	-----	"
Soop,	C.	-----	SOOP	-----	sweep
Soup,	N.	-----	SĀUWP	-----	"
Soople,	C., N., E.	-----	SOOP.PU'L	-----	supple, flexible
Soor,	"	-----	SOOU'R	-----	sour
Sawwer,	SW.	-----	SĀAWU'R'	-----	"
Sooth,	G.	-----	SOOTH	-----	south
Sositer,	C.	-----	SĀUS.ITTHU'R'	-----	sausage
Saasiter,	N., SW.	-----	SĀAS.ITTHU'R'	-----	"
Sote,	C., E.	-----	SĀUT	-----	salt
Saat,	N., SW.	-----	SĀAT ; SĀAT	-----	"
Sowe,	G.	-----	SĀUW ; SIOO	-----	to sew
Spak,	C., E., SW.	-----	SPĀAK	-----	spoke, spake
Speak,	"	-----	SPIĀAK	-----	" "
Spok,	N.	-----	SPĀUK	-----	" "

Spعاد,	G.	.....	SPIĀĀD	.....	spade
Speeak,	SW.	.....	SPEEU'K	.....	speak
Spetch,	G.	.....	SPECH	.....	patch on shoe, etc.
Spar,	"	.....	SPĀAR'	.....	spare, save
Specks,	"	.....	SPEKS	.....	spectacles
Speckets,	"	.....	SPEK.U'TS	.....	"
Spenticles,	"	.....	SPENT.IKU'LZ	.....	"
Glasses,	"	.....	GLĀAS.IZ	.....	"
Speke,	C., N., E.	.....	SPEEK	.....	spoke of wheel
Speeak,	SW.	.....	SPEEU'K	.....	"
Speun,	C., N., E.	.....	SPIUON	.....	spoon
Spoocan,	SW.	.....	SPOOU'N	.....	"
Spiddick,	G.	.....	SPID.IK	.....	spigot
Spinnel,	"	.....	SPIN.U'L	.....	spindle
Splat,	"	.....	SPLĀAT	.....	did split
Spnitten,	"	.....	SPLIT.U'N	.....	being split
Spreckel't,	C., E., SW.	.....	SPLIT.U'N	.....	speckled
Spread,	C., N., E.	.....	SPR'EED	.....	to spread
Spread,	SW.	.....	SPR'EEU'D	.....	"
Squinshes,	G.	.....	SQUINSH.IZ	.....	quinsey
Stack,	"	.....	STĀAK	.....	stuck
Steeak,	SW.	.....	STEEU'K	.....	"
Stait,	C., E., SW.	.....	STAET	.....	estate
Steat,	N.	.....	STIĀAT	.....	"
Stakker,	G.	.....	STĀAK.U'R'	.....	stagger
Stakkery,	"	.....	STĀAK.U'R'I	.....	staggers from drink
Stan,	"	.....	STĀAN	.....	stand
Stang,	"	.....	STĀANG	.....	to sting, stung
Steng,	N.	.....	STENG	.....	" "
Steable,	C., N., E.	.....	STIĀAB.U'L	.....	stable
Steak,	G.	.....	STIĀAK	.....	stake, steak
Steal,	C., E., SW.	.....	STIĀAL	.....	stole
Steul,	N.	.....	STIUOL	.....	"
Stean,	G.	.....	STIĀAN	.....	stone
Steapel,	C., E.	.....	STIĀAP.U'L	.....	staple
Stapple,	SW.	.....	STĀAP.U'L	.....	"
Steeple,	N.	.....	STEE.PU'L	.....	"
Steel,	C., E., SW.	.....	STEEL	.....	stile
Steyle,	NW.	.....	STAEIL	.....	"

Steud,	C., E., N.	STIUOD	stood
Stead,	SW.	STEEU'D	"
Steul,	C., N., E.	STIUOL	stool
Steeal,	SW.	STEEU'L	"
Stibble,	N.	STIB.U'L	stubble
Stiddy,	G.	STID.I	steady
Stob,	"	STÄUB	stab
Stoot,	"	STOOT	stout
Stown,	"	STÄUW.U'N	stolen
Strack,	"	STR'ÄAK	struck, did strike
Streak,	"	STR'IÄAK	" "
Strangly,	"	STR'ÄANGLI	strongly
Strea,	C.	STR'EEU'	straw
Streaa,	E., SW.	STR'EEU'	"
Stree,	N.	STR'EE	"
Streav,	C., E.	STR'IÄAV	strove, did strive
Straive,	N.	STR'AEV	" "
Streen,	G.	STR'EEN	strain ; to distraim
Streetan,	"	STR'EET.U'N	straight ; straighten
Strenth,	"	STR'ENTH	strength
Streuv,	"	STR IUOV	strove
Strinkle,	"	STRINK.U'L	sprinkle
Strop,	C., N., E.	STR'ÄUP	strap
Strowl,	G.	STR'ÄUWL	stroll
Studden,	C., E.	STUOD.U'N	stood
Stur,	G.	STUOR'	stir
Stwory,	C., N., E.	STWÄU.R'I	story, an untruth
Stooary,	SW.	STOOU'.R'I	" "
Styan,	C.	STÄAIN	stye on eyelid
Steyne,	NW.	STAEIN	"
Su,	C., E.	SOO ; SIOO	a sow
Sewe,	SW.	SIOO	"
Soo,	N.	SOO	" [sew
Su,	G.	SIOO ; SÄUW	did sow ; did sew ; to
Sud,	"	SUOD	should
Suddent,	"	SUOD.U'NT	sudden ; should not
Sugger,	"	SUOG.U'R'	sugar
Summat,	"	SUOM.U'T	somewhat, something

Swag,	"	SWÄAG	to sag
Swally,	"	SWÄALI	to swallow
Swolly,	"	SWÄULI	"
Swilly,	NE.	SWILI	"
Swang,	C., N., E.	SWÄANG	did swing
Swear,	C., E.	SWIÄAR'	swore
Sweep't,	G.	SWEPT	swept
Soop't,	N.	SOOPT	"
Swear,	G.	SWEEUR'	swear
Sweet,	"	SWEET	sweat, to sweat
Swet,	C., E., SW.	SWET	did sweat
Swat,	NW.	SWÄAT	"
Swey,	C., N., E.	SWAEI	swing, sway
Swinge,	C., E.	SWINJ	singe
Swirrel,	C.	SWIR'UL	squirrel
Swirt,	G.	SWUORT	squirt
Swoak,	"	SWÄUK	soak
Swober,	"	SWÄU.BUR'	sober
Swodger,	C.	SWÄUJ.UR'	soldier
Sowjer,	N.	SÄUW.JUR'	"
Swol,	C.	SWÄUL	sole of foot
Sooal,	N., SW.	SOOUL	"
Swom,	C.	SWÄUM	did swim
Sworry,	G.	SWÄUR'I	sorry
Swift,	"	SWUOFT	swift, rapid
Swum,	C.	SWUOM	swim
Soom,	N.	SOOM	"
Swun,	"	SWUN	swoon
Swurd,	G.	SWUOUR'D	sword

T

Ta,	C., E.	TU'	thee, thou
Tee,	C.	TEE	" "
Thoo,	C., E., N.	DHOO	" "
Too,	C.	TOO	" "
Thaww,	SW.	THÄAW	" "

Tak,	C., SW.	TĀAK	.....	take
Tek,	N., E.	TEK	.....	"
Teak,	SW.	TIEK	.....	"
Taylear,	C., SW.	TAELIU'R'	.....	tailor
Teaylear,	N., E.	TAELIU'R'	.....	"
Teaa,	C., E., SW.	TEEU' ; TIĀA	.....	toe
Teabbel,	C., N., E.	TIĀAB.U'L	.....	table
Tead,	G.	TIĀAD	.....	toad
Teah,	SW.	TEEU'	.....	tea
Teak,	C.	TIĀAK	.....	took
Teuk,	C., E.	TIUOK	.....	"
Tuk,	C., N.	TUOK	.....	"
Teal,	G.	TIĀAL	.....	tale
Team,	"	TIĀAM	.....	tame
Teast,	"	TIĀAST	.....	taste
Tedder,	"	TEDDH.U'R'	.....	tether
Tee,	" not E.	TEE ; TIUO	.....	too
Tu,	SW.	TEEW	.....	"
Teeght,	N.	TEEGHT	.....	tight
Teeram,	C., SW.	TEER.U'M	.....	term
Tarm,	N.	TĀARM	.....	"
Tearm,	N., E.	TEEU'R.U'M	.....	"
Telt,	G.	TELT	.....	told
Tem,	C., SW.	TEM	.....	them
Thaim,	N.	DHAEM	.....	"
Ter,	G.	TTHUR'	.....	there
Te-sel,	"	TĒE-SEL	.....	thysel
Teuf,	C., E.	TIUOF	.....	tough
Teugh,	N.	TIUOH	.....	"
Towgh,	SW.	TĀAWH	.....	"
Teun,	G.	TIUON	.....	tune
Teuth,	"	TIUOTH	.....	tooth
Teydy,	NW.	TAELDI	.....	tidy
Teyt,	"	TAEIT	.....	tight
Teym,	"	TAEIM	.....	time
Teyny,	"	TAEINI	.....	tiny
Teyth,	"	TAEIDH	.....	tithe
Teytel,	"	TAEITU'L	.....	title

Than,	G.	.....	DHÄAN	.....	then
That'un	"	.....	DHÄATU'N	.....	that one
Thack,	C., E.	.....	THÄAK	.....	thatch
Theak,	SW.	.....	THEEAK	.....	"
Theek,	N., E.	.....	THEEAK	.....	"
Thee,	G.	.....	DHEE	.....	thine, thy
Theeaf,	SW.	.....	THEEU'F	.....	thief
Theer,	C., E., N.	.....	DHEER'	.....	there ; there is
Thear,	SW.	.....	DHEEU'R'	.....	" "
Thenk,	G.	.....	THENK	.....	thank
Thimmel,	"	.....	THIM.U'L	.....	thimble
Thummel,	" not E.	.....	THUOM.U'L	.....	"
This'n,	G.	.....	DHIS.U'N	.....	this one, this thing
Tis'n,	"	.....	TIS.U'N	.....	" "
Thoom,	"	.....	THOOU'M	.....	thumb
Thoo's,	C., E., N.	.....	DHOO.U'Z	.....	thou shalt
Thawws,	SW.	.....	DHÄAWS	.....	"
Thoosan',	C., N., E.	.....	THOOU'.ZAN	.....	thousand
Thawwsan',	SW.	.....	THÄAW.ZAN	.....	"
Thowe,	C., N., E.	.....	THÄUW	.....	thaw
Thaww,	SW.	.....	THÄAW	.....	"
Thaa,	"	.....	THÄA	.....	"
Thowte,	G.	.....	THÄUWT	.....	thought
Thrang,	"	.....	THR'ÄANG	.....	a throng; busy
Thrast,	"	.....	THR'ÄAST	.....	did thrust
Thrist,	" not E.	.....	THR'IST	.....	"
Thraw,	"	.....	THR'ÄU	.....	throw
Thraa,	SW.	.....	THR'ÄA	.....	"
Threav,	C., E.	.....	THR'ÄAV	.....	throve
Threed,	C., N., E.	.....	THR'EED	.....	thread
Threedad,	SW.	.....	THR'EEU'D	.....	"
Threeten,	G.	.....	THR'EETU'N	.....	threaten
Threshwurt,	C.	.....	THR'ESH.WU'RT	.....	threshold
Threshurt,	N.	.....	THR'ES.U'RT	.....	"
Thribble,	C., N., SW.	.....	THR'IB.U'L	.....	treble
Thrimmel,	G.	.....	THR'IM.U'L	.....	tremble
Trimmel,	"	.....	TR'IM.U'L	.....	"
Throssan,	C., E., SW.	.....	THR'ÄUS.U'N	.....	thrust (p. part.)
Thrussan,	N.	.....	THR'UOS.U'N	.....	"

Thunner,	G.	THUON.U'R'	thunder
Thurd,	C., N., E.	THUORD	third
Thurdy,	C., E.	THUOR'TI	thirty
Thairty,	N.	THAEU'R'TI	"
Tice,	G.	TĀAIS; TAEIS	entice
Timmer,	"	TIM.U'R'	timber
Tip,	C., E.	TIP	tup
Teup,	N.	TIUP	"
Tiper,	C., E.	TĀAL.PU'R'	toper
Teyper,	N., NW.	TAEI.PU'R'	"
To',	C.	TĀU	tall
Ta',	SW., NW.	TĀA	"
Tocken,	G. not E.	TĀUK.U'N	taken
Tukkan,	C., SW.	TUOK.U'N	"
Tean,	C., SW., E.	TIĀAN	"
Teen,	N.	TIEN	"
Togidder,	G.	TU'GIDDH U'R'	together
Toke,	C.	TĀUK	talk
Taak,	NW., SW.	TĀAK	"
Tooa,	C.	TOOU'	two
Twee,	N.	TWEE	"
Tweea,	N., E.	TWEEU'	"
Tooar,	G.	TOO.U'R'	tower
Too'l,	C.	TOO.U'L	thou wilt
Thou'l	N., E.	DHOO.U'L	"
Thaww'l,	SW.	DHĀAWL	"
Torn,	"	TĀUR'N	turn
Tottle,	E.	TĀUT.U'L	toddle
Towerts,	C., N., E.	TĀUW.U'R'TS	towards
Torts,	SW.	TĀUR'TS	"
Travvish,	C., E.	TR'ĀAV.ISH	traverse
Tread,	C., E., SW.	TRIĀAD	trode
Treud,	N.	TRIUD	"
Treas,	G.	TRIĀSS	trace
Treed,	"	TREED	tread
Tret,	"	TRET	treated
Treuth,	"	TRIOOTH	truth
Trinkle,	"	TR'INK.U'L	trickle

Troff,	C., E.	TRĀUF	trough
Trowff,	SW.	TRĀUWF	"
Trowh,	N	TRĀUWGH	"
Trooan,	C., E.	TR'OO.UN	truant
Trowan,	N.	TRĀUW.UN	"
Trooin,	C., E.	TR'OOIN	trowel
Trowan,	N.	TRĀUW.UN	"
Troot,	C., E., N.	TR'OOT	trout
Trawwt,	SW.	TRĀAWT	"
Trummel,	G.	TR.UON.U'L	trundle
Tudder,	"	TUODDH.U'R'	the other
Tummel,	"	TUOM.U'L	tumble
Turmat,	C., N., rare in E. (rarely Turmap)	TUOR.MUT	turnip
Turna,	C.	TUO.R'NU'	attorney
Torna,	SW.	TĀU.R'NU'	"
Laa man,	"	LĀA MĀAN	"
Turney,	N., E.	TUO.R'NI	"
Tush,	C., N., E.	TUOSH	tusk
Tosh,	SW.	TĀUSH	"
Twill,	G.	TWIL	quill
Twilt,	"	TWILT	quilt
Twult,	N.	TWUOLT	"
Twenty,	"	TWĀUNTI	twenty

U

Udder,	C., E., SW.	UODDH.U'R'	other
Ither,	N.	ITH.U'R'	"
-un, -an,	G.	U'N	one (baddan—bad one)
Unpossible,	"	UONPĀUS.U'BU'L	impossible
Unregular,	"	UONR'EG.LU'R'	irregular
Unsarra't,	C., N., E.	UONSĀAR.U'T	unserved
Up-hod, uppoad,	G.	U'PĀUD	uphold
Apod,	E., SW.	U'PĀUD	"
Up-had,	N.	UOP-ĀAD	"
Upo',	C., N.	UOP.ĀU	upon
Urrant,	C.	UOR.U'NT	are not

V

Ventersom,	G.	.....	VENTTH.U'R'SU'M	venturesome
Varjis,	C., E.	.....	VĀAR'JIS	verjuice
Varraly,	C.	.....	VĀAR'U'LI	verily, truly
Varment,	C., E.	.....	VĀAR'MU'NT	vermin
Varra,	C., E., SW.	.....	VĀAR'A	very
Varry,	N.	.....	VĀAR'I	"
Varse,	G.	.....	VĀAR'S	verse
Varst,	"	.....	VĀAR'ST	vast
Veal,	SW.	.....	VEEU'L	veal

W

Wa,	G.	.....	WU'	we
Wa,	C.	.....	WAEI	why, well
Wa,	C., E., SW.	.....	WU'	with
Wid, c. (before h or vowel)		.....	WID	"
Wi,	E., SW.	.....	WEE	"
We,	N.	.....	WEE	"
Wud, N. (before h or vowel)		.....	WUOD	"
Wuth,	N.	.....	WUOTH	"
Waad,	C., SW.	.....	WAED	wade
Weayd,	N., E.	.....	WAEID	"
Wad,	G.	.....	WĀAD	would
Wake,	C., E., SW.	.....	WAEK	weak
Wan,	G, not E.	.....	WĀAN	won, did win
Wand,	C., E.	.....	WĀAND	did wind
Wan,	N.	.....	WĀAN	"
War,	C., E., SW.	.....	WĀAR'	were
Wor, Wur,	N.	.....	WUR'	"
Ward,	G.	.....	WĀAR'D	award
Wark,	"	.....	WĀARK	work
Wareet,	"	.....	WU'REET	right; rarely heard
World, Waareld,	C., SW.	.....	WĀAR'LD	world
Wardle,	C., SW.	.....	WĀAR'DU'L	"
Warl, Wurl,	N.	.....	WĀAR'L, WUOR'L	"

Warmness,	G.	.....	WĀA.R'UMNU'S	.....	warmth
Warse,	"	.....	WĀAR'S	.....	worse
Waar,	"	.....	WĀAR	.....	"
Watter,	"	.....	WĀATTH.U'R'	.....	water
Watter crashes,	C.	.....	W. KR'ĀASH.IZ	.....	water cress
Weage,	N., E.	.....	WIAEJ	.....	wage
Weeage,	SW.	.....	WEEU'J	.....	"
Wear,	N., E.	.....	WIĀAR'	.....	wore
Weast,	C.	.....	WIĀAST	.....	waste ; the waist
Weayst,	N., E.	.....	WIEST	.....	" "
Wedder,	G.	.....	WEDDH.U'R'	.....	weather ; wether
Weddit,	"	.....	WED.IT	.....	wedded
Wed't,	N.	.....	WEDT	.....	"
Weel,	G.	.....	WEEL	.....	well (adj.)
Weer,	"	.....	WEEU'R'	.....	wear
Well,	C., E., SW.	.....	WEL	.....	weld
Wol,	N.	.....	WĀUL	.....	"
Wesh,	C., N., E.	.....	WESH	.....	wash
Weysh,	SW., NW.	.....	WEAISH	.....	"
Weyd ; Weyf ; Weyl ;			WAEID ; WAEIF, etc.		wide ; wife ; wile ; wine
Weyn,	NW.				
We't,	E., SW.	.....	WEET	.....	with it
Whack,	G.	.....	WĀAK	.....	a blow, thwack
Whaker,	C., N., E.	.....	WAE.KU'R'	.....	Quaker
Whart,	N.	.....	HWĀART	.....	quart
Whatsomivver,	G.	.....	WĀATSUOM(D)IV.-		
			U'R'		whatsoever
Whedder,	G.	.....	WEDDH.U'R'	.....	whether
Wheem,	E., B.	.....	HWEEM	.....	whim
Whel,	E.	.....	WEL	.....	while, whilst
Whiet,	G.	.....	HWĀAI.UT	.....	quiet
Whilk,	"	.....	WILK	.....	which
Whishin, Quishin,	C., E.	.....	WISH.U'N	.....	cushion
Whushin,	N.	.....	HWUOSH.IN	.....	"
Whisk,	G.	.....	WISK	.....	whist
Whissel,	C., E., SW.	.....	WUOS.U'L	.....	whistle
Whussel,	N., E.	.....	HWUOS.U'L	.....	"

Whissenday, C., E., SW.	WIS.U'NDAE	Whitsuntide
Whussenday, N.	HWUOS.U'NDAE	"
White, C., E.	WĀAIT	white; quite
Wheyte, NW.	HWAEIT	" "
Who, C. (E. to W.)	WĀU	who
Whee, N.	HWEE	"
Wheea, N., E.	WEEU'	"
Whaa, SW.	WĀA	"
Whoar, C., E.	WĀUR'	where
Wheer, N.	HWEEER'	"
Whaar, E., SW.	WĀAR'	"
Who-ivver, C.	WĀU.IV.U'R'	whoever
Whaa-ivver, SW.	WĀA-IV.U'R'	"
Whee-ivvur, N., E.	HWEE-IV.U'R'	"
Whol, C., N., E.	WĀUL	hole
Whorn, G.	HWĀUR'UN	horn
Whup, "	WUOP	whip
Whurry, C.	WUOR'I	wherry
Widder, G.	WIDDH.U'R'	wither
Willn't, C., E.	WIL.U'NT	will not
Winnet, "	WIN.U'T	"
Ween't, "	WEEU'NT	"
Wullent, N.	WUOL.U'NT	"
Winna, "	WIN.U'	"
Wunna, "	WUON.U'	"
Wilta? C., E., SW.	WILT.U'	wilt thou?
Wulta? N.	WUON.U'	"
Wi'ma, C., E., SW.	WIM.U'	with me
Wu'ma, N.	WUOM.U'	"
Wind, C., E., SW.	WIN(D)	wind; to wind
Win', N.	WIN	" "
Wun, "	WUON	" "
Winsh, C., E.	WINSH	wince
Wisp, C., E., SW.	WUOSP	wisp
Wusp, N.	WUSP	"
Wissel, Wizzel, G.	WIZ.U'L	weasel
Wuzzel, E., B.	WUOZ.U'L	"
Wizzen't, G.	WIZ.U'NT	wizened

Wo',	C., N., E.	WĀU	.....	wall
Waa,	SW.	WĀA	.....	"
Woath,	N., E.	WĀUTH	.....	oath
Wob,	N.	WĀUB	.....	web
Wokan,	G.	WĀU.KU'N	.....	awake, waken
Wole-eyed,	"	WĀUL-ĀAIT; WĀU- ĀAIT	.....	wall-eyed
Woo',	C., N., E.	WOO	.....	wool
Oo',	C.	OO	.....	"
Ooa,	SW.	OOU'	.....	"
Worchat:	see Orchat			
Worder,	C., N., E.	WĀU.R'DDHU'R'	.....	order
Oorder,	SW.	OOU'R'DDHU'R'	.....	"
Wordy,	G.	WUOR'DI	.....	worthy
Worniment,	E., NW.	WĀU.R'NIMUNT	.....	ornament
Wostler,	N., E.	WĀUST.LU'R'	.....	ostler
Wrang,	G.	R'ĀANG	.....	wrong
Warang,	" (seldom heard)	WU'R'ĀANG	.....	"
Wreat,	C., E.	R'ĀĀT	.....	wrote
Wreyt,	NW.	R'AEIT	.....	write
Wrout,	C., E.	R'ĀUWT	.....	wrought
Wull,	N.	WUOL	.....	will
Wummel,	G.	WUOM.U'L	.....	wimble, auger
Wurd,	"	WUOR'D	.....	word
Wurn, Werren,	E.	WUOR.U'N	.....	Wren (surname)
Wusset,	G.	WUOS.U'T	.....	worsted for knitting
Wut,	N.	WUOT	.....	wit
Wuvver:	see Awivver			

Y

Yage,	G. not E.	IAEJ	.....	age
Yak,	C., E., SW.	IĀAK	.....	oak
Yek,	N., E.	IEK	.....	"
Yakker,	C., E., SW.	IĀAK.U'R'	.....	acre
Yikker,	N.	IK.U'R'; IEK.U'R'	.....	"
Yakkeridge,	G. not E,	IĀAK.U'R'IJ	.....	acreage

Yal,	C., E., SW.	IĀAL	-----	ale
Yel,	N., E.	IEL	-----	"
Yalseal,	SW.	IĀAL.SIĀAL	-----	wholesale
Yalla,	G.	IĀALA	-----	yellow
Yananudder,	C., E., SW.	IĀANU'NUODDH.U'R'	-----	one another
Yenanither,	N.	IĒNU'NIDH.U'R'	-----	"
Yance,	C., E., SW.	IĀANS	-----	once
Yence,	N.	IĒNS	-----	"
Yarr : see Hear				
Yas,	G.	IĀAS	-----	ace
Yeas,	C. (Obsolesc.)	IAEU'S	-----	ease
Yems : see Heams				
Yer,	G.	IUOR'	-----	your ; you are
Ye'r,	SW.	IER'	-----	" "
Yerd,	G.	IUOR'D	-----	yard
Yerl,	C., SW., E.	IUOR'L	-----	earl
Yarl,	N.	IĀAR'L	-----	"
Yernest,	G.	IUOR'NU'ST	-----	earnest
Yer-sel,	"	IU'R'SEL.	-----	yourself
Yerth,	"	IUORTH	-----	earth
Yurth,	N.	IURTH	-----	"
Yis,	G.	IS	-----	yes
Yist,	C., N.	IIST	-----	yeast
Yest,	E.	IEST	-----	"
Yast,	SW.	IĀAST	-----	"
Yit,	G.	IIT	-----	yet
Yowe,	C., N., E.	IĀUW	-----	ewe
Yooar,	C., N., E.	IOOU'R'	-----	your ; udder
Yawer,	SW.	IAEĀAWU'R' ; IEA-	-----	" "
		AAWU'R'	-----	" "
Yoller,	C., N., E.	IĀUL.U'R'	-----	to holla

WORDS APPLIED TO BEATING AND STRIKING

The number of words and terms applied to beating and striking is sufficiently remarkable to deserve separate enumeration. As some proof of the combative proclivities of our ancestors, when wars were frequent, and rapine at times almost a necessity as well as a powerful incentive on the border; the following words still in use, with a small admixture of a later date, relating to personal conflict and to beating and correction, are surprising from their number and variety. They are very expressive of sundry degrees of intensity in the different sections of the county, and some of them possess other meanings which will be found in the Glossary. Words signifying the use of the spear in warfare are so few as to indicate that the club, the stone, the battle-axe, the bow and arrow, the sword and the fist, were the prevailing weapons.

Bang—To strike forcibly producing sound; a heavy blow.

Bash—To strike so as to disfigure; includes the ideas of “batter” and “knock down.” A blow on some soft yielding matter.

Bat—A stroke with the hand, a light blow; a blow from anything falling.

Batter—To make sore by repeated blows.

Beaste—To thresh with a cudgel; a deliberate whipping judicially administered.

Beat—To thresh with fist or stick.

Bensal—To thresh severely and repeatedly, say a sturdy lad or truant.

Block—To strike with some instrument so as to stun or kill.

Bray—To pound; chastise and bruise, mostly in reference to children.

Break—To beat with a stick (used chiefly as a threat), generally applied to boys.

Buckle—To attack and seize.

- Bump**—To hit the buttocks with the knee.
- Clap**—To pat, fondle.
- Clapperclowe**—To beat and scratch; strike two objects together, implying a sharp strident noise as the result.
- Clash**—To strike violently, generally with something soft; a blow on the side of the head with the open hand.
- Clattin'**—A smart blow on the ear with the fist.
- Clink**—A smart blow on the head and under the ear with the fist or hard weapon.
- Clonk, Clank**—A sounding blow on the head.
- Cloot**—A blow with the fist or open hand on the ear, generally severe, and not repeated.
- Clow**—To attack and scratch repeatedly.
- Clot**—To assault with clods.
- Cob**—To kick the buttocks with the broad-side of the foot.
- Corkin'**—A very severe beating.
- Cuff, Cluff**—A blow on the head given with the hand, less severe than "clink" or "clatter," and without malice; also intended as a provocative to a fight.
- Dander**—Same as Clatter, and Cuff.
- Daud**—A blow on the head with something soft, but especially applied to the mouth. (N.) To knock backwards and forwards.
- Deg**—To stab.
- Ding, Dang**—To knock down and bruise with repeated strokes; a blow which produces a noise.
- Doon**—To throw on to the ground as when wrestling.
- Doose**—A smart slap.
- Drissin'**—Punishment on any part of the body; often means a scolding.
- Dub**—A heavy blow with the fist or head.
- Dump, Dunsh**—A blow with the elbow on the side; a butt delivered by a sheep or cow.
- Dust**—Used figuratively as in "dust his jacket," and refers to boys.
- Flail**—To hit with a downward stroke.
- Flap, Flop**—A slight blow from the fist, delivered scarcely in earnest, often said of the tongue.
- Fluet**—A very severe castigation; a blow sufficient to knock a person down.

Frap—A blow producing a sound.

Heft—To thresh unmercifully either man or beast; originally had reference to driving the dagger in up to the heft.

Hidin'—A threshing administered to a boy or girl by the parent.

Jab, Job—To strike with a pointed weapon; to strike but not so hard as to crush. A slight blow which frightens rather than hurts.

Joggle—To strike with a weak uncertain stroke; to shake.

Kange—Chastise severely; may also be used in reference to a horse.

Kelk—A severe blow delivered by the elbow in the sides or belly with intent to hurt; it may also be given with the hand, knee or foot.

Knock—A blow more severe than a "nap," and often received accidentally.

Lam, E.—Punish with the whip (J. AR.); used with reference to a stand-up fight (J.S.O.).

Larrup—To beat with a strap.

Leas—To chastise a boy with a switch.

Ledder—To thresh a boy severely, similar to "bray."

Let slap at—To aim a blow in anger.

Lickin'—Corporal punishment of any kind administered to man or beast.

Lig a leam on—To injure a limb brutally.

Lig at, or in—To strike generally, and refers to the continuance of the attack, whereas "lam" refers to the attack itself.

Loonder—To thresh in a clumsy manner.

Mak at—To rush at with intent to strike or wound.

Mash—To bruise, disfigure by blows.

Massacree—To all but kill.

Nap—To break with a short swift stroke as when breaking stones; a smart blow with the fist or a stick on the head or hand.

Neval—A slap.

Nointin', Ointin'—The punishment which the schoolmaster gives to the scholars, evidently with "strap oil."

Nope—To strike on the head.

Nub—A push with the elbow in the side, but not so severe as a "dunsh," but used rather for calling attention than giving pain.

Paik—A very severe beating given by the schoolmaster. Paiks is also said of a continuance of blows whereby a person becomes exhausted.

Pash—To beat with force, pound heavily.

Pay—Any form of punishment administered for the correction of a fault committed by a child. To settle a grievance by beating.

Peg—A beating less severe than a "paikin," generally with fist.

Pelk—To strike with force; the blow from a long and moderately thick stick.

Pelt—To throw stones at anything; blow on the skin.

Powse—A slight blow on the temples. (N.) To pull the hair.

Prick, Prod—To wound with the spear, or sharp pointed instrument.

Pummin'—A severe threshing with the fists.

Punch—To kick with the foot.

Quilt, Twilt—To beat keenly.

Rozzel—Used rather as a threat than to describe any special form of chastisement; the actual meaning being to apply rosin.

Scatch—To thresh with a stick or rod.

Scop—To hit with a stone thrown by the hand or sling; to hit with the fist.

Scowe—A "skelp" emphasized.

Settle—To quiet a person by threshing.

Skelp—A smart blow applied by the mother's open hand on the child's bare buttocks.

Slaister—To beat severely and disfigure, but without producing serious injury.

Slap—To beat with the open hand.

Slash—To wound with a cutting instrument.

Slouch—A blow clumsily struck.

Smack—Same as "skelp," but on any part of the body.

Souse—Obsolete and the character of the blow now unknown. See Glossary.

Spank—Same as "skelp," but on any part of the body, and less severely than "noint."

Stirrup oil, Strap oil—Chastisement given to a child with a leather strap similar to that one used by a shoemaker to hold his work firmly on his knee.

Strop—To beat with a strap.

Switch—To beat with a rod or switch.

Tan—To belabour the body.

Tap—A sharp stroke on the head.

Targe—To beat very severely almost to wounding.

Thump—A hard stroke on the fist.

Tig—To touch lightly; a very slight blow.

Towel—Beat with a stick.

Trim—To whip a child.

Troonce—To thresh deliberately as a punishment.

Twank—To beat with a stick, similar to "welt."

Warm—To beat, but especially said of children; these last four are very akin to one another in meaning.

Weft—To beat generally.

Welt—To thresh a grown-up person with a strap.

Whale—To beat severely man or beast with a cudgel.

Whang—To flog with whip-thong or strap.

Whap—To flog with whip-thong.

Whelk—A thump with the fist; a severe sounding blow.

Whezzle—To beat with a hazel.

Wipe—A back-handed blow.

Yark—A blow with a heavy cudgel; the use of the word has reference to heavy and severe impact.

Yedder—A severe blow with a supple stick or yedder.

PLACE NAMES

The following is a list of places in Cumberland the pronunciation of which differs from the spelling. Some are corruptions, and others are abbreviations :—

SPELLED	PRONOUNCED	SPELLED	PRONOUNCED
Abbey (The)	ÄAB.U' ; TÄAB.U'	Dalehead	DIÄALEED
Acrewalls	IÄAK.U'R.WÄUZ	Dalston	DÄA STU'N
Aldby	ÄU.LBI	Derwent	DÄA.R.U'N
Arlecdon	ÄA.R.U'LTU'N	Devoke	DUOV.U'K
Aspatria	SPIÄAT.U'RI	Dirt hole	DUORT-WÄUL
Aughertree	ÄAF.U'TRI	Distington	DIS.U'NTU'N
Barkhouse	BÄA.RKU'S	Dryholme	DR'ÄAI.U'M
Beaumont	BEE.MU'NT	Duncow fold	DUON.KU'FÄULD, N.
Bewaldeth	BËEWÄU.DUTH	Edenhall	EE.DNU'L
Blackhall	BLEK.U'L, NC.	Egremont	EG.U'R.MUTH
Blennerhasset	BLINU'RAES.U'T	Ehen	END
Bolton	BÄUW.TU'N	Ellenborough	ELB.R'U'
Boonwood	BIUON.WUOD	Eskdale	ESH.DU'L
Bothel	BWÄUL	Fallen Cross	FÄUN KR'ÄUS
Brampton	BR'ÄAN.TU'N	Gamblesby	GÄAM.U'R'ZBI
Branthwaite	BR'ÄANTH.U'T	Gatesgarth	GÄASK.U'T
Brotherilkeld	BUOTTHU'R'ILK.U'T	Gilcrux	GILKR'OOS.
Caldbeck	KÄU.DBEK	Glencoin	(G)LENKIUON.
Calder	KÄU.DDHU'R	Graysouthen	GR'ÆSIUON.
Caldew	KÄU.DU'	Greystock	GR'ÆESTIK
Calthwaite	KÄU.THU'T	Guardhouse	GÄA.RDU'S
Calva	KÄU.VU'	Haile	(H)IÄAL
Carlisle	KÄAR.U'L, G. KAER.U'L, N.	Hallsenna	(H)ÄUSEN.U'
Castlerigg	KÄASTTH.R'IG	Hensingham	EN.SIGU'M
Coldale	KÄUW.DU'L	Hope	HWÄUP
Cow lane	KOO. LWÄUN, NW.	Holme, as a ter- mination, is usually pro- nounced	U'M
Crookdake	KRIUOK.DEK	in Abbey Holme	ÄUWM
Cumberland	CUOM.U'R'LU'N	Hopebeck	(H)ÄUB.U'K
Curthwaite, or Kirkthwaite	KUORTH.U'T		

SPELLED	PRONOUNCED	SPELLED	PRONOUNCED
Huddlesceugh	(H)UOD.U'LSKU'	Sandwith	SÄAN.U'TH
Hutton soil	(H)UOT.U'N-SIUOL	Saltcoats	SÄU.TKWÄUTS
Johnby	JWÄUM.BI, EC.	Salter	SÄU.TTHU'R'
Keswick	KEZ.IK	Scaleby	SKIÄAL BI
Kidburngill	KIP.R'U'NGIL	Scales	SKIÄALZ
Kirkbanton	KU'R.BÄANT.U'N	Scalesceugh	SKELS.KU'
Kirksanton	KU'R.SÄANT.U'N, SW.	Scothwaite	SKÄU.THU'T
Kirsgillhow	KU'R.SKIL.U'	Seathwaite	SEEU'T.HU'T, SW.
Lanefoot	LÄUN.INFIUOT	Seathwaite	SEE.HWU'T, C.
Langwathby	LÄANG.U'NBI, E.	Skinburness	SKINBU'R'NEEZ.
Low scales	LÄA.SKU' LZ, SW.	Smaithwaite	SMIÄATH.U'T
Lucyclose	LUOST.I-KLWÄUS	Small-thwaite	SMÄATH.U'T
Melmerby	MEL.U'R'BI, E.	Stanwix	STÄAN.IKS
Middlesceugh	MID.U'LSKU'	Stapleton	STIÄAP.U'LTU'N
Moat	MWÄUT	Stonyheugh	STIÄAN.IHUOH
Mockerkin	MÄUW.U'R'KIN	Talkin	TÄU.KIN, NE.
Moota	MIUOT.U'	Threlkeld	THR'EL.KU'T
Oakshaw	IÄAK.SHU'	Thursby	THIUOR'Z.BI
Oldscale	ÄASK.U'L	Toadhole	TIÄAD.U'L
Oulton	OO.TU'N	Todhole	TÄUD.U' LZ
Pardshaw	PÄA.R'DZU'	Todhills	TÄUD.U' LZ
Pelutho	PELITU', NW.	Toot Hill	TIUOT-IL
Penrith	PEER.U'TH	Torpenhow	TR'UPEN.U'
Pickthall	PAEI.KU'LÄA, SW.	Tortolagate	TÄU.R'TLU'IÄAT
Plumbland	PLIMB.LU'N	Ulpha	OO.FU', SW.
Plumpton	PLUON.TU'N	Ulverston	OO.STU'N, SW.
Ponsonby	PUON.SU'NBI	Warthol	WÄA.R'DU'L
Pool foot	POO.FOOU'T, SW.	Waverton	WÄA.R'TU'N
Ravenglass	REB.U'NGLU'S, SW.		WAERTU'N
Redmain	R'EEDMIÄAN	Wedholme	WED.U'M
Rockcliff	R'ÄUW.KLU'	Whitehaven	(H)WIT.U'N
Rothmire	RÄUW.MU'R	Wildecate bank	WUOL.KU'T BÄANK
Salkeld	SÄU.KU'T; SÄAF- ULT	Workington	WUOR'.KITU'N
		Wythburn	WÄALBU'RN
		Wythmoor	WÄALMU'R'

In some of the northern parishes there are farm-houses called towns, as Justus' town, Nixon's town, Gibby's town, Phillip's town, etc. Others are onsets, as, Nether Onset, Upper Onset, etc. Very many other names of places are recognizable although more or less altered.

CUMBERLAND NAMES FOR BRITISH BIRDS, FISHES AND PLANTS

(FOR OTHER SYNONYMS, ETC., SEE GLOSSARY)

BIRDS

ACCENTOR MODULARIS	.....	Dykie, Creepie dyke
ACCIPITER NISUS	.....	Chicken hawk, Blue hawk. See FALCO.
ACREDULA CAUDATA	.....	Bobble tit
ACROCEPHALUS PHRAGMITIS		Nightingale's friend
ÆGIALITIS HIATICULUS	.....	Sea pellick, Bellick
ALAUDA ARVENSIS	.....	Lavrock
ANAS BOSCAS	.....	Gray duck, Mire duck
ANSER SEGETUM	.....	Gray lag
ANTHUS PRATENSIS	.....	Lingy, Moortidy, Mosscheeper
ARDEA CINEREA	.....	Heronsew, Joan-na-ma-crank
BERNICULA BRENTA	.....	Rotgoose, Obs. Bean goose
BOTAURUS STELLARIS	.....	Bitter bump
BUTEO VULGARIS	.....	Glead
CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS		Mosscrowker
CARDUELIS ELEGANS	.....	Flinsh
CINCLUS AQUATICUS	.....	Bessy dooker
CIRCUS CYANEUS	.....	Glead
CLANGULA GLAUCION	.....	Whiteside
COLUMBA PALUMBUS	.....	Cushat, Wooshat
CORVUS CORONE	.....	Corby, Dawp, Black neb
" FRUGILEGUS	.....	Crow; White nebbed cro', Obs.
COTURNIX COMMUNIS	.....	Wet-me'-fit
CREX PRATENSIS	.....	Daker hen, Draker hen, E.
CUCULUS CANORUS	.....	Gowk
CYPSELUS APUS	.....	Deevelin, Kill deevil, Clavver bawk
EMBERIZA CITRINELLA	.....	Yalla yowdrin, Bessy blakelin
" MILIARIS	.....	Grass bunting
" SCHÆNICLUS	.....	Bessy blackcap

FALCO ÆSALON	.....	Chicken hawk, Little hawk. See	
" PEREGRINUS	.....	Gray hawk	[ACCIPITER
" TINNUNCULUS	.....	Brown hawk	
FRATERCULA ARCTICA	.....	Sea parrot	
FRINGILLA CÆLEBS	.....	Scop, Spink	
" MONTIFRINGILLA	.....	Mountain catloal, Cock o' th' North	
FULICA ATRA	.....	Baltut, Beltute, Lake hen	
FULIGULA FERINA	.....	Whusselin' duck	
" MARILA	.....	Blue bill, Dooker	
GALLINAGO CÆLESTIS	.....	Hammerbleat, Sceape	
" GALLINULA	.....	Judecock (Obs.), Laal Jacky	
GARRULUS GLANDARIUS	.....	Jay pyet	
HAEMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS	.....	Sea pyet, Mussel pecker	
LARUS CANUS	.....	Sea mo'	
" MARINUS	.....	Gurmaw, Devoke water maw	
" RIDIBUNDUS	.....	Churr mo'	
LIGURINUS CHLORIS	.....	Greenie	
LIMOSA LAPPONICA	.....	Curley kneave	
LINOTA CANNABINA	.....	Hemplin	
" FLAVIROSTRIS	.....	Heather gray	
" RUFESCENS	.....	Tailor finch, Redcap	
LOCUSTELLA NÆVIA	.....	Sidder grinder, Girse-hopper lark	
MARECA PENELOPE	.....	Lough duck	
MERGUS MERGANSER	.....	} Gravel duck, Grayvel (Obs.)	
" SERRATOR	.....	
MERULA MERULA	.....	Black throssel, E.	
" TORQUATUS	.....	Crag starling, Crag ouzel, Fell throssel	
MILVUS ICTINUS	.....	Glead, Jacky slope	
MOTACILLA LUGUBRIS	.....	Gray hemplin, Wattery wagtail	
MUSICAPA ATRICAPILLA	.....	Laal pyet	[PARUS
" GRISOLA	.....	Bee eater, Sea robin, French robin. See	
NUMENIUS ARQUATA	.....	Whaup	
" PHÆOPUS	.....	Curley kneave, Jack curley	
CEDEMIA NIGRA	.....	Black duck	
PARUS CÆRULEUS	.....	Tommaty-taa, Tommy-tee, Blue tommy	
PASSER DOMESTICUS	.....	Sping, Hoosie, Sprug (Carlisle)	
PHALACROCORAX CARBO	.....	Scarf, Sea craw	
" GRACULUS	.....	Laal scarf	

PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS	Bottlety, Milly thoom
PICA RUSTICA	Pyet, Jay Pyet sw., Polly
PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS	Cock o' th' North
PODICEPS FLUVIATILIS	Auld wife, Feut an' arse
PRATINCOLA RUBETRA	Utick, Woodchat
RALLUS AQUATICUS	Watter creak (Obs.)
RUTICILLA PHOENICURUS	Jinny redtail, Nanny redtail
SAXICOLA CENANTHE	White rump
SQUATAROLA HELVETICA	Silver plover
STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS	Mackerel hawk, Kep skite
" PARASITICUS	Kep skite
STERNA FLUVIATILIS	Pictarn, Sea swallow
STRIX FLAMMEA	Chimney owl, Jinny hulert
STURNUS VULGARIS	Shepster
SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA	Bessy blackcap
" CINEREA	Peggy whitethroat, Nanny
SYRNIUM ALUCO	Hulert, Hoolet
TADORNA CORNUTA	Skellduck, Shells
TETRAO SCOTICUS	Gorcock, Moorcock
TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS	Dick-a-dee, Willy-lilt
TRINGA ALPINA	Sea moose
TROGLODYTES PARVULUS	Chitty
TURDUS ILIACUS	Felty, Fell fo' (sw.)
" MUSICUS	Throssel
" PILARIS	Fell fo', Felty, Pigeon felty
" VISCIVORUS	Mountain throstle, Shrailie
URIA TROILE	See PODICEPS
VANELLUS CRISTATUS	Teufet, Peesweep, Puett (Obs.)

FISH

BELONE VULGARIS	Herring or Mackerel guide
CENTRONOTUS GUNELLUS	Cat-fish
COREGONUS CLUPEOIDES	Skelly of Ullswater and Haweswater
" VANDESIUS	Vendis
COTTUS GOBIO	Tom Carle
" SCORPIO	Fatherlasher

CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS	.....	Sea hen, Lump-fish
GADUS MERLANGUS	.....	Silver whiting
" MORRHUA	.....	Bodling, Keeling, Robbin
" POLLACHIUS	.....	Kellat
" VIRENS	.....	Bluffin, Coalmouth, Green-back
GALEUS CANIS	.....	Bastard shark, Blue-back, Fay dog
GASTEROSTUS PUNGITIS	.....	Prickly Dick, Pricky-back
" LACULEATUS	.....	Cock-hardy (male), Hen-hardy (female)
GوبيUS GRACILIS	.....	Grundlin
LABRAX LUPUS	.....	Perch
LEUCISCUS CEPHALUS	.....	Skelly of the Eden; Seggy, W.
" VULG.	.....	" " Petterill
LOPHIUS PISCATORIUS	.....	Monk-fish, Shooder-fish
NEMACHILUS BARBATUS	.....	Tommy loach, Liggy, Gobbly
OSMERUS EPERLANUS	.....	Sparling
PERCA FLUVIATILIS	.....	Bass
PETROYZON BRANCHIALUS	.....	Lamper eel
PHOCENA COMMUNIS	.....	Sea pig
PISCES, all small	.....	Scarrow, NW. Obsolesc.
PLEURONECTES FLEUS	.....	Fleuk
RAIA ALBA	.....	Bluet, when distinguishing from Skeat
" BATIS	.....	Bluet, Maid, Skeat
" RADIATA	.....	Star Ray
RHOMBUS LEVIS	.....	Brett, Cock Fleuk
SALMO SALAR	.....	Hing (male), Ronnel (female)
TRACHINUS VIPERA	.....	Sting-fish
TURBO LITTOREUS	.....	Cuvvins

INSECTS, Etc.

ABRAXIS GROSSULARIATA	.....	Cuddy bustard
ACHETA DOMESTICA	.....	Cracket
ÆSHNA GRANDIS, AGRION	.....
PULCHELLA	.....	Bull adder, Bull stang, Leather wing
AMARA OBSOLETA, ANCHOMENUS, LORICERA	.....	God's horse
APHODIUS FIMETARIUS, and probably other species	.....	Doctor, Penny doctor, Penniless doctor

ARACHNIDAE	Atter
ARCTIA CAIA	Strawberry loggerhead
ARGYNNIS and MELITAEA	Fleckellary
ARGYRONETA AQUATICA	Tom Tayleur
ATHOÛS HAEMORRHODALIS	Cracky back
" " or VITTATUS	Skipjack
BOMBUS TERRESTRIS or MUS- CORUM	Bumly, Bummel
BOMBYX QUERCUS and RUBI	Bull bustard
CARABUS SP.	Rainy clock, Stink c., Turd c., Black clocker
" VIOLACEUS	Wedder clock, Turd c.
COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA	Cushy-coo-leady, Rainy clock
CONOPS	Gutter wasp, Sump wasp
CULEX PIPIENS	Hell spinner, Hell sweeper, Midge
EUCHLOË CARDAMINES	King Gworge, Sowdger
FORFICULA AURICULARIA	Cat-o'-nine-tails, Twitchbell
FORMICA	Pissimers, Pissmudders
GASTEROPHILUS EQUI	Horse bee, Horse stang
GEOTRUPES STERCORARIUS	Lousy beegle, Clock, Broon clock
GYRINUS NATATOR	Watter clock
HEPIALUS HUMULI	Loggerhead
HIPPOBOSCA EQUINA	Cleg
LAMPYRIS NOCTILUCA	Hairy worm, Tommy's cannel-stick
LIBELLULA DEPRESSA	Bull stang, Horse stinger
MELOLONTHA VULG.	Tom beegle
MELOPHAGUS OVINUS	Kead
MUSCA DOMESTICA	Midge (in parts only)
" LARDARIA	Mawk midge
MYRIAPODA	Meg-wi-many-feet
NECROPHORUS SEPULTOR	Stink clock
NOCTUÆ	Bustards
ONISCIDÆ	Kirk louse, Wo' l., Slater, Wedder clock
OONOPS PULCHER (probably)	Twing
PAPILIO MAGAERA	Drummer
PHYLLOPERTHA HORTICOLA	Brackin clock; NE., Broon clock
PULEX IRRITANS	Lop, E.
PYGAERA BUCEPHALA	Cuddy bustard

SATURNIA PAVONIA, Larva of	Heatherpillar
SMERINTHUS OCELLATUS	Oskallater
STOMOXYS CALCITRANS	Cleg (Cockermouth)
TABANUS AUTUMNALIS	Cleg
" BOVINUS	Cleg, Horse bee (Lorton), Horse stang
TELEPHORUS FUSCUS	Sowdgers an' Sailors
" " or LIVIDUS	Bleudy sooker, Bleudy butcher, etc.
TIPULA OLERACEA	Jinny spinner
TRICHOPTERA, Pupa of	Casebait, Codbait
VANESSA ATALANTA	Sowdger
" URTICA	Dromedary, Teetotaller
VESPA VULG.	Stanger, Whamp
ZYGÆNA FILIPENDULÆ	Pink spot

(NOTE—Mr Youdale and Mr Day have found that the native name is frequently applied to several species of insects, and vice-versa. The above is as complete and correct a list as it has been possible to draw up under the circumstances, and reference should be made to the Glossary for a fuller statement than is here given.)

PLANTS

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS	Sap-tree
ADOXA MOSCATELLINA	Town-Hall clock (Carlisle)
ÆGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA	Kesh; NW., Weyl esh
AGRAPHIS NUTANS	Crow-foot, E.
AGROSTEMMA GITHAGO	Popple, which see
AGROSTIS	Black twitch, applied to roots of several members of this family. Winnel streas refer to the dead stems
" VULGARIS	Watter twitch, Black twitch
AIRA CÆSPITOSA	Bull toppins, Bull feases, Bull fronts, Bents
ALLIUM URSINUM	Ramps
ALNUS GLUTINOSA	Eller
AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA	Sea-bent
ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS	Watter or Smooth kesh, Kesks
ANTENNARIA DIOICA	Cat's paw

ARCTIUM LAPPA	.....	Bur, Cockelty bur, Eldin—a general term for dry stems used for lighting fires
ARMERIA MARITIMA	.....	Marsh daisy, Sea pink, NW.
ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM	.....	Button girse, B. twitch, Black twitch, Havver girse
AVENA OFFICINALIS	.....	Havver, Woats, Aits, Cworn
BELLIS PERENNIS	.....	Dog daisy, Bennert, Cat's posy
BETULA ALBA	.....	Birk, Burk
BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA	.....	Shoe the horse, Unshoe the horse
BRASSICA NAPUS	.....	Roap
" RAPA	.....	Turmet, NW.
BRASSICA	.....	Theseeds of the tribe are Popple, and the plants Field kale and Wild mustard
BRIZA MEDIA	.....	Dadder girse, Dotherin girse, Dodderin Nancy, Dodderin Dicky, Coo quakes
BROMUS MOLLIS	.....	Havver girse, Geus girse, Duck havver NW., Geus cworn
BUNIUM FLEXUOSUM	.....	Roots are Yowe yorlins, Yowe yornals, Jocky jurnals, Jack durnils; the plant is Scabley hands
CALLITRICHE	.....	See EEL-WEED
CALTHA PALUSTRIS	.....	Oppen gowan, Watter gowan
CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA	.....	Blue bell
CARDAMINE PRATENSIS	.....	Bonny burd een, Burd ee, Lamb lakins
CAREX GLAUCA	.....	Blue seg, Blue girse, Pry
CENTAUREA NIGRA	.....	Hard heeds, Horse nops
CETERACH OFFICINARUM	.....	Rusty back
CHELIDONIUM MAJUS	.....	Salladin
CHENOPODIUM ALBUM	.....	Fat hen, Meals
CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM	.....	Dog flower, White gull, Dog daisy, Great daisy
" SEGETUM	.....	Gull, Yellow gull
CNICUS ARVENSIS	.....	Sharp thistle, Cworn thistle
" HETEROPHYLLUS	.....	Fish belly
" LANCEOLATUS	.....	Bur thistle
" PALUSTRIS	.....	Watter thistle

CONFERVÆ RIVULARIS, and	Cro' silk
other ALGÆ	"
CONIUM MACULATUM	Humlik, NW.
CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHA	Cat haw
CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS	Winnel strea
DACTYLIS GLOMERATA	Rough grass, Ns.
DIGITALIS PURPUREA	Thimble; Fairy fingers, NW.
DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA	Moor grass, Ns.
EMPETRUM NIGRUM	Crake berry, Ling berry
EPILOBIUM HIRSUTUM	Codlins and cream
EQUISETA—are all called	Tead pipes, Paddock pipes
EQUISETUM HYEMALE	Scrub grass
ERIOPHORUM VAGINATUM	Cat tails, Cat locks; the early blossoms, Moss crops
EUONYMUS EUROPÆUS	Prickwood, Ns.
EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA	Wart girse, Wart weed, Churnstaff
FESTUCA RUBRA	Black twitch
" VULGARIS	Black twitch, Watter twitch, and the dead stems Winnel streas
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR	Esh
FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS.....	Guinea-hen flower; Pheasant lilly, NW.
FUNGI (non-edible)	Paddick steuls
GALLIUM APARINE	Clavver girse, Geus girse, Robin-run- up-dyke, Robin-run-the-dyke, Sticky- back, Soldier's buttons
" VERUM	Rennet, Steep
GENISTA ANGLICA	Cat whin. See ULEX
GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM	Blendwort, Deeth com quickly, Stinkin Bobby
HEDERA HELIX	Hyvin, Ivin
HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS	Fellin weed; Fellin gurse, E.
HERACLEUM SPONDYLIIUM	Dry or Rough kesh, Kesk; the dried stems are Bunnels, Cannel leeters
HOLCUS LANATUS	Dart girse; Wheyte top't girse NW., Yorkshire fog
" MOLLIS	White twitch; Wheyte top't girse, NW.
HORDEUM HEXASTICHON.....	Bigg
" MARITIMUM	Squirrel's tail

HYDROCOTYLE VULG.	Sheep rot, Rot girse
ILEX AQUIFOLIUM	Hollin
IMPATIENS NOLI-TANGERE	Old woman's purse
IRIS PSEUDACORUS	Mekkins, Seggins, Seag
JUNCUS ACUTIFLORUS	Closs ; Sprats (West Holme)
" CONGLOMERATUS	Seeves
" EFFUSUS and GLAUCUS	Resh, Rus, Seeves
" NIGRITELLUS	Flushcocks
" SQUARROSUS	Whirl bent, Star b., SW. ; Geus cworn, G. See BROMUS.
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	Horse savin
LAMIUM ALBUM	Deaa nettle; Stinkin weed
" PURPUREUM	Bad man's posy
LASTREA—all species	Fearn brackins
LINARIA CYMBALARIA	Rambling sailor, Mother of thousands
" VULGARIS	Butter an' eggs, Chop't eggs
LINUM USITATISSIMUM	Line
LOBELIA DORTMANNA	Watter gladiole, Ns.
LOTUS CORNICULATUS	Cat's poddish
LYCHNIS ALBA.....	Thunner floer, Mudder dees
" DIURNA	Heedwarks, Lousy beds, Fadder dees
LYCOPERDON BOVISTA	Fuz bo', Devil's snuff-box
LYCOPodium CLAVATA	Buck-horn moss, Fox's tail
" SELAGO	Fox feet
LYSIMMACHIA NUMMULARIA	Wandering Jinny
MELILOTUS ALBA	Bee flower, King clover
MENTHA PULEGIUM	Pudding grass, Ns.
MYRICA GALE	Gawel, Mosswythan, Bog myrtle
MYRIOPHYLLUM (tribe)	Tangle
MYRRHIS ODORATA	Sweet brackin, Wild anise
NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS	Daff, Daffy-doon-dilly
NARDUS STRICTA	Hen-tails
NASTURTium OFFIC.	Watter crashes
NEPETA GLECHOMA	Gill-go-by-ground, Ns.
ENANTHE CROCATa	Deed tongue, Watter hemlock, Kesh
ONONIS ARVENSIS	Weyl licquorish, NW.
ORCHIS MASCULa	Craa teaz, N.
" USTULATA	Lame soldier, Ns.

OSMUNDA REGALIS	.....	Bog onion
OXALIS ACETOSELLA	.....	Cuckoo bread and cheese
PÆONIA	.....	Piannet
PAPAVER	.....	Popple
PETASTITES VULG.	.....	Burbleck, Watter dockin ; Pestilent wort, Ns.
PEUCEDANUM OSTRUTHIUM		Fellin wort or girse
PHLEUM PRATENSE	.....	Dog feut
(PINGUICULA VULG.)	.....	(Bog violet, SW.) E.D.D.
PINUS SYLVESTRIS	.....	Fur, N., NW.; the cones, Fur apples
PISUM SATIVUM	.....	Pez
PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA	.....	Rib girse ; and the flower heads, Cock- feighters
" MAJOR	.....	Rattan tails
" MEDIA	.....	Lamb's ear
POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM		Charity
POLYGONUM BISTORTA	.....	Easter munjians, E. may-giants, Wat- ter ledges
" HYDROPIPER	.....	Arse smart, Bity tongue
" PERSICARIA	.....	Redshanks
POLYSTICHUM ACULEATUM		Pheasant's tail
POPULUS TREMULUS	.....	Esp
POTAMOGETON (tribe)	.....	Tangle. See EEL-WEED
" CRISPUS	.....	Small frog's lettuce, Watter caltrops, Ns.
POTENTILLA ANSERINA	.....	Geus tansy, Wild t.
PRIMULA FARINOSA	.....	Bonny Burd een
" VARIABILIS	.....	Lad cannel-stick, Ns.
" VERIS	.....	Coo struplin
PRUNUS AVIUM	.....	Gean
" INSTITIA	.....	Bullister
" PADUS	.....	Eckberry, Heckberry, Eggberry
" SPINOSA	.....	Slea tree, S. thorn
PSAMMA ARENARIA	.....	Sea bent
PULMONARIA OFFICIN.	.....	Bottle of all sorts, Long-leaved sage
PYRUS AUCUPARIA	.....	Roan tree, Witchwood, Dogberry
QUERCUS ROBUR and SESSI- FLOR.	.....	Yak, Yek
RANUNCULUS FLUITANS	.....	Eel-weed
" REPENS	.....	Meg-wi-many-feet, Cro' feet

RHINANTHUS CRISTA-GALLI	Henpen, Horsepen; Shepherd's purse, W.
RIBES GROSSULARIA	Berry; Grossers, NE.
" NIGRUM.....	Blackberry; Squinancy berry, Ns.
" RUBRUM	Wineberry
ROSA CANINA	Chooptree; and fruit, Choops [kites
RUBUS FRUCTICOSUS	Brear; the fruit Black kites, Bummel
" IDÆUS	Rasp, Hineberry [berry
" SAXATILIS	Roebuck berry, Bunchberry, Bungel-
RUMEX ACETOSA, and ACETO-	
SELLA	Soor dockin
RUMEX ALPINUS	Butter dockin, or Butter leaves
" OBTUSIFOLIUS	Dockin
SALICES, any of the trees	Saughtree, Seeltree
" " shrubs	Wythes, Willies, Wans, N., NW.
SALICORNIA HERBACEA	Pickle plant
SALIX CAPREA.....	Saughtree, Seeltree
" PENTANDRA	Sweet Willy
SAMBUCUS NIGRA	Bulltree, Burtree; Boretree, N
SCABIOSA SUCCISA	Blue buttons, Hog-a-back
SCROPHULARIA NODOSA	Stinkin Roger, Stinkin Christopher
SEDUM ACRE	Little house-leek
" REFLEXUM	Love in a chain, Prick madam
SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM	Syphelt
SENECIO ERUCÆFOLIUS.....	Booins
" JACOBÆA	Booins, Haygreen, Muggert
" SYLVATICUS, VULG.	
and VISCOSUS	Grunsel, Grunswathe
SILENE CUCUBALUS	Spatling poppy, White bottle, Ns.
SINAPIS ARVENSIS	Field keal
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	Fellin wood
SONCHUS OLERACEUS	Swine thistle
SPERGULA ARVENSIS	Yur; Dodder, NW.; Blore, SW.
SPIREA ULMARIA	Courtship and matrimony
TARAXICUM OFFIC.	Clocks, Pissybeds
THYMUS SERPYLLUM	Mother of thyme
TRAGOPON PRATENSIS	Nap at noon
TRITICUM REPENS	Twitch girse
TROLLIUS EUROPÆUS	Lockingowan; Lockity gowan, N.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA	.....	Cleets, Son afoor t' fadder
TYPHA LATIFOLIA (heads of)		Blackcap
ULEX EUROPEUS	.....	Whin
" GALII	.....	Cat whin. See Genista
ULMUS CAMPESTRIS	.....	Dutch Ome
" MONTANA	.....	English Ome
VACINIUM MYRTILLUS	.....	Bleaberry, Blebberry
" OXYCOCCUS	.....	Crones, Croneberry, Cranes
VERBASCUM THASPUS	.....	Jacob's staff, Beggar's blanket
VERONICA BECCABUNGA	.....	Well ink, Watter purple [tea
" CHAMÆDRYS	.....	Bonny burd ee, Cat eyes, Poor man's
VIBURNUM OPULUS (fruit)		Dogberry
VICCIA CRACCA	.....	Hug-a-back, Traddah
" HIRSUTA	.....	Traddah
" OROBUS	.....	Horse peas, Ns.
" SATIVA	.....	Wild fitch
ZANNICHELLIA	.....	See Eel-weed

In the foregoing list the letters Ns. indicate that the names which they follow were copied by Mr Wm. HODGSON, A.L.S. from a MS. list of local plants compiled by Bishop Nicolson in 1690, he then being Archdeacon of Carlisle. This MS. is at Rose Castle.

AUTHORITIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

The list of the names of Authors and their Works which have been consulted in the preparation of this new Edition.

The abbreviations employed to indicate the source of the quotation will be found in the second column.

AUTHORITIES

AUTHOR AND WORK	ABBREVIATION
ANDERSON : Cumberland Ballads. 1840. (Died 1833)	ANDERSON, name of Ballad
BLAMIRE, Susanna : (died 1794). Songs and Ballads. 1866. See Gilpin, Miss	BLAMIRE, Ballad
BOUCHER, Rev. Jonathan : Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 1832-3	BOUCHER
BROCKETT : Glossary of North Country Words. 1846	BROCKETT
BROWN, James Walter: Lyrics and Songs. 1893	BROWN
BURN, Peter: Brampton as I have known it. 1893	BRAMPTON
" Fireside Crack. 2nd Ed. 1886	FIRESIDE CRACK
" " " 3rd Ed. 1897	" 1897
" Poems. 1885	BURN, Poem
" Rosenthal. 1891	ROSENTHAL
BURROUGHS, J.: Willy Wattle's Mudder. 1870	WILLY WATTLE
" The Muncaster Boggle. 1884	MUNCASTER BOGGLE
CAINE, Hall: The Shadow of a Crime. 1891, 1896	SHADOW OF CRIME
" A Son of Hagar. 3 Vols. 1887	SON OF HAGAR
CARLISLE JOURNAL: various dates	C. JR.
" PATRIOT: "	C. PATR.
CHRISTIAN, John: A Whitehaven Sailor Lad in London, and the Mason's Ghost Story. 1890. (Deceased)	CHRISTIAN, Name of Tale
CLARE, Austin: A Pearl in the Shell. N.d.	PEARL IN SHELL
" A Sprig of White Heather. N.d.	SPRIG OF WHITE HEATHER
" By the Rise of the River. 1897	RISE OF RIVER
" For the Love of a Lass. 1890	LOVE OF LASS
" Two Ways of Looking at it. N.d.	TWO WAYS
CLARK: Survey of the Lakes. 1778	CLARK, Survey
CLARK, Ewan: Miscellaneous Poems. 1779. (Died 1811)	" Name of Poem
" The Rustic: a Poem. 1805	" Rustic
CUMBERLAND PACQUET: Various dates in 1898	C. PACQ.
CUNNINGHAM, John: A Collection of Poems. 1833	CUNNINGHAM
DAFT BARGAIN, THE: A ballad of 26 lines printed at the back of a copy of the Borrowdale Letter. (B. Steward.) 1841	DAFT BARGAIN
DALBY, John: Mayroyd of Mytholm. 3 vols. 1888	MAYROYD

DICKINSON, W.:	A Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Cumberland. 1859. (Died 1882)	DICKINSON, 1859
"	A Supplement to the foregoing. 1867	
"	Cumbriana, or Fragments of Cumbrian Life. 2nd Edition. 1876	CUMBRIANA
"	Lamplugh Club. 1856	LAMPLUGH
"	Reminiscences of West Cumberland. 1882	REMINISCENCES
"	Song of Solonion in the Dialect of Central Cumberland. 1859	SONG OF SOLOMON (Dickinson)
"	Uncollected Literary Remains of William Dickinson. 1888. (Privately printed)	DICKINSON—REMAINS
DIXON, J.:	Borrowdale in the Old Time, as gathered from the conversation of the late Sarah Yewdale, 1869	BORROWDALE
EAST CUMBERLAND NEWS:	various dates	E. C. NEWS
ELLWOOD, Rev. T.:	Lakeland and Iceland. 1896 No. 77 Eng. Dial. Soc. publications.	ELLWOOD
"	The Mountain Sheep: their Origin and Marking. Trans. Cumberl. and Westm. Antiq. Soc. Vol. XV.	SHEEP
ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY:	Parts I. to VII.	E. D. D.
FARRALL, Thomas:	Betty Wilson's Cumberland Teals. 3rd Ed. 1886. (Died 1896)	BETTY WILSON
FERGUSON, R.:	The Dialect of Cumberland, with a chapter on its place-names. 1873.	FERGUSON, Dialect
"	The Northmen in Cumberland and Westmorland. 1856	FERGUSON
GIBSON, A. C.:	The Folk-speech of Cumberland. 1873	GIBSON, Name of Tale
GILPIN, Sydney (G. Coward):	Songs and Ballads of Cumberland and the Lake Country. 1st Series (2nd Edit.) 2nd and 3rd Series. 1874	GILPIN, Songs. Author. Ballad
"	The Popular Poetry of Cumberland and the Lake Country. 1875	GILPIN, Poetry. Author, Ballad
GILPIN, S. and ROBINSON, Jacob:	Wrestling and Wrestlers. 1868	WRESTLING
GILPIN, Miss:	died 1811. (Poems in Gilpin)	BLAMIRE, Ballad
GRAHAM, Charles:	Gwordy and Will. A Pastoral Dialogue. 1778 [a Year." 1873	GRAHAM, Gwordy
GREENUP, Gwordie:	Cummerland Alminac, "Yance	YANCE-A-YEAR
"	Anudder Batch. 1873	ANUDDER BATCH
HALLIWELL, J. O.:	Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 2 vols. 1868	HALLIWELL
HODGSON, W., A.L.S.:	Flora of Cumberland. 1898	FLORA
HOPE, R. D.:	Poems. 1888	HOPE
HUTCHINSON:	History of the County of Cumberland. 1794	HUTCHINSON
LAKELAN WDORDS by B. Kirkby.	See PENRITH OBSERVER	
JOE AND THE LANDLORD.	N.d.	Same

LINTON, Mrs E. Lynn (died 1898): The Lake Country. 1864	LAKE COUNTRY
" Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg. 3 vols. 1866	LIZZIE LORTON
" With a Silken Thread, and other Stories. 1866	TODHUNTER'S; or SILKEN THREAD
MACPHERSON, Rev. H. A.: Vertebrate Fauna of Lake-land. 1892	FAUNA
MACPHERSON AND DUCKWORTH, W.: Birds of Cum-berland. 1886	BIRDS
MARTINEAU, H.; The English Lakes. 1858	MARTINEAU
MARY DRAYSON'S HONEYMOON: being a short account of her visit to London. By a Cum'erland Lad. 1872.	MARY DRAYSON
MORRIS, J. P.: T' Siege o' Brouton. 1867	T' SIEGE
" T' Invasion o' U'ston. 1867	T' INVASION
" T' Lebby Beck Dobby. 1867	LEBBY BECK
NELSON, G.: Annals of the Solway until A.D. 1397. 1899	SOLWAY
PENRITH OBSERVER: Nov. 2, 1897 to June 2, 1898. (A list of Lakeland Words by B. Kirkby)	PEN. OBS.
PIKETAH, Roger (Rev. Dr Barlow): Forness Folk, the'r Sayin's an' Dewin's; or Sketches of Life and Character in Lonsdale north of the Sands.	FORNESS FOLK
POWLEY, Mary: Echoes of Old Cumberland; Poems and Translations. 1875. (Died 1883)	POWLEY, Echoes; or ECHOES and Ballad
" Past and Present among the Fells. Reprinted from Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Arch. Soc. 1876.	FELLS
RAWNSLEY, Rev. H. D.: Life and Nature at the English Lakes. 1899	RAWNSLEY
RAYSON, J.: Song of Solomon in the Dialect of East Cumberland. 1859. (Died 1857)	SONG OF SOLOMON (Rayson)
" Miscellaneous Poems and Ballads. 1858	RAYSON, Ballad
REA, Alice: The Beckside Boggle. 1886	BECKSIDE
RELPH, Rev. Josiah: A Miscellany of Poems. 1747. (Died 1743)	RELPH, Ballad
RICHARDSON, J.: Cumberland Talk. 1st Series. 2nd Ed. 1886	RICHARDSON, 1st
" " " 2nd Series. 1876	" 2nd
RIGBY, Cuthbert: From Midsummer to Martinmas. 1891	MIDSUMMER
SANDERSON, Th.: Original Poems. 1800. (Died 1829)	SANDERSON
SARGISSON, J.: Joe Scoap's Jurneh through Three Wardles. 1881	SCOA P
SCOTT, D.: Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland. 1899	SCOTT
SILPHEO (J. Hutton): Billy Brannan. A tale of the Abbey Holme. 1898. (Died 1896)	BRANNAN
" Legends of Wolsty Castle. 1881	WOLSTY CASTLE
" Miscellaneous Songs. 1890	SONGS
" Random Rhymes. 1893	RANDOM RHYMES

STAGG, J.: Cumbrian Minstrel. 1821. (Died 1823)	MINSTREL
" Minstrel of the North. 1821	STAGG
" Miscellaneous Poems. 1807	" Poems
SULLIVAN, J.: Cumberland and Westmorland. Ancient and Modern. 1857.	SULLIVAN
WATSON, J.: Nature and Woodcraft. 1890.	NATURE
WAUGH, Ch.: The Fisherman's Defence. 1807.	FISHERMAN
WEST CUMBERLAND TIMES: Various dates.	W.C.T.
" Christmas Numbers for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897. 1898	W.C.T.X.
" Holiday Numbers for 1898, 1894	W.C.T.H.
WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND DIALECTS: 1839, containing Pastorals by Ewan Clark; the Borrowdale Letter by Ritson (died 1794); Poems by Mark Lonsdale (died 1789), and others	SMITH, Author, Title
WHEATLEY, J. A.: Joe the Buits, or "Nobbut a Cumbermerland Lad." 1869	JOE THE BUI TS
WILLIAMSON, W. A.: Local Etymology. 1849	WILLIAMSON

CORRESPONDENTS

NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT
"AUSTIN CLARE," (A.C.)	Alston—E.	KIRKBY, B.	Penrith—E.C.
ADAIR, L.	Maryport—C., W.	LAURIE, Rev. T. E.	Bewcastle—N.
ARLOSH, J., M.A.	Wreay—NC.	LEE, S. (A.C.)	Alston—E.
BARNES, H., M.D.	Carlisle—NC.	MACPHERSON, Rev. H. A., M.A. (Nat. Hist.)	G.
BOLTON, J.	Cockermouth—C.	MOORE, R. W.	Whitehaven—W.
BROWN, J. W.	Carlisle—NC.	MORGAN, A. T.	Whitehaven—W.
COLTON, J. H. C.	Carlisle—NC.	MOSSCROP, R.	Solport—N.
DAWSON, G. (Nat. Hist.)	Carlisle	NELSON, J., Junr.	Carlisle—N., NC.
DAY, F. (Entomol.)	G. and Carlisle	PATTINSON, Jos.	Drigg—SW.
ELLWOOD, T., M.A., (T.E.)	SW.	POWLEY, J.	Langwathby—EC.
FISHER, W. W., M.A. Oxford (Minerals)		ROUTLEDGE, Wm.	Stapleton—N.
HARKNESS, D.	Workington—C.	RUTHERFORD, Rev. W. A., D.D.	Alston—E.
HETHERINGTON, J.	Armthwaite—EC.	SEWELL, J.	Lamplugh—C.
HODGSON, Rev. J.	Netherwasdale—SW.	SHARPE-OSTLE, Rev. J., M.A.	Skelton—EC.
HODGSON, Wm., A.L.S. (Botany)	G.	SLATER, J. B.	Carlisle—NC.
HUTTON, J., Senr.	Silloth—NW.	THOMPSON, H., M.R.C.V.S.	Aspatria—B., NW.
HUTTON, J., Junr.	Silloth—NW.	WRIGLEY, R.	Brampton—NE.
KEENE, Rev. Rees, M.A.	Gosforth—SW.	YOUNDALE, W. H., F.R.M.S. (Entomol.)	C.

Also a few others whose names appear in the Glossary.

THE WORDS OF OALD CUMMERLAN'.

Ya neet aa was takkan a rist an' a smeukk,
 An' snoozlan an' beekan my shins at t'grate neukk,
 When aa thowt aa wad knock up a bit ov a beukk,
 About t'words 'at we use in oald Cummerlan'.

Aa boddert my brains thinkan some o' them ower,
 An' than set to wark an' wreatt doon three or fower
 O' t'kaymtest an' t'creuktest, like 'garrak,' 'dyke stower,'
 Sek like as we use in oald Cummerlan'.

It turnt oot three-corner't, cantankeras wark,
 An' keep't yan at thinkan fray dayleet till dark;
 An' at times a queer word would loup up wid a yark,
 'At was reet ebm doon like oald Cummerlan'.

John Dixon, o' Whitt'en, poo't oot ov his kist,
 Ov words 'at he thowt to hev prentit, a list;
 An' rayder ner enny reet word sud be mist
 Yan wad ratch ivry neukk ov oald Cummerlan'.

Than Deavvy fray Steappleton hitcht in a lock,
 An' Jwony ov Ruffom gev some to my stock;
 Than, fray Cassel Graystick a list com, fray Jock;
 They o' eekt a share for oald Cummerlan'.

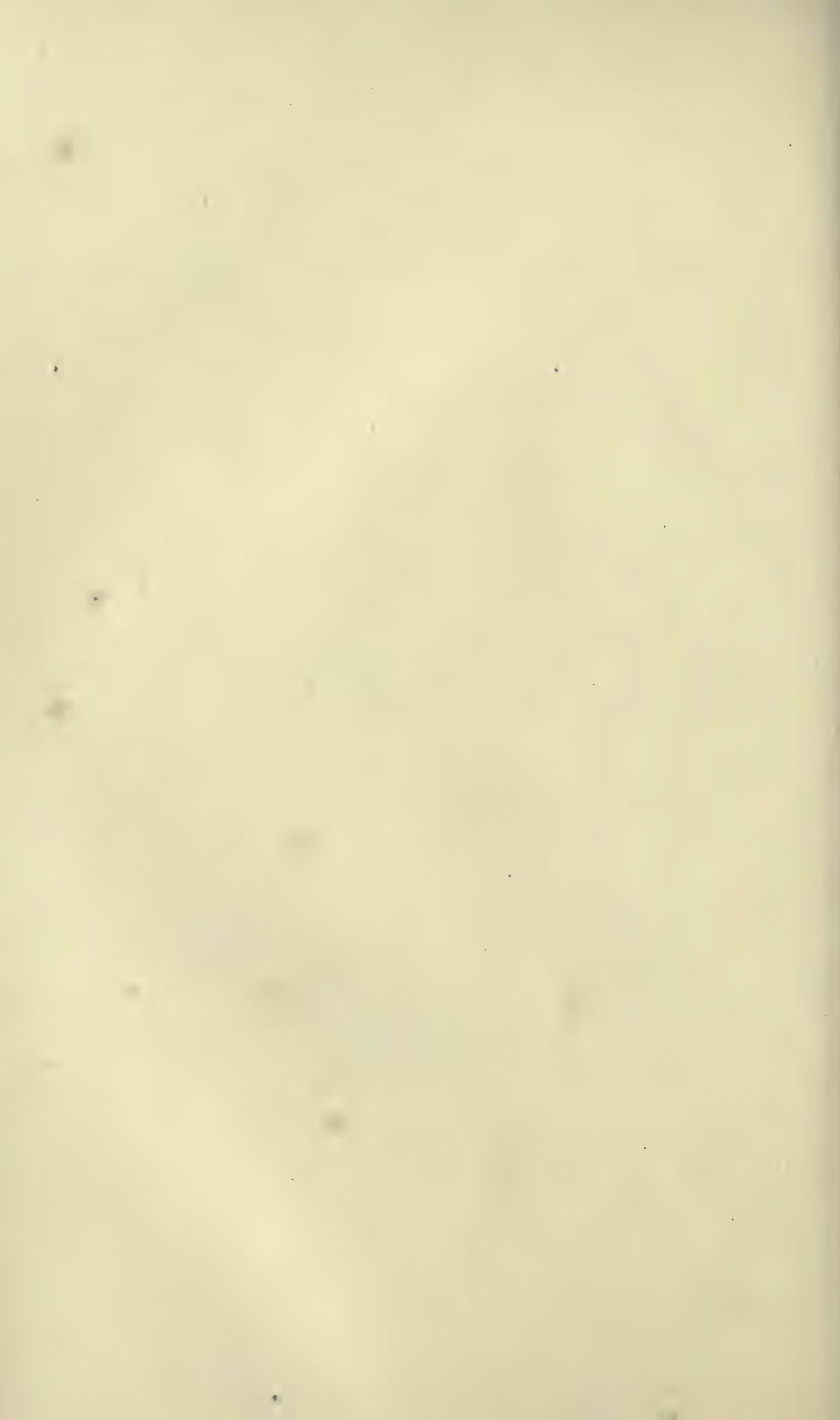
Friend Rannelson offer't his beukks, an' o' t'rest
 (O man! bit he's full ov oald stories—the best);
 Aa teukk am at word, an' harry't his nest
 Ov oald-farrant words ov oald Cummerlan'.

Than naybers an' friends browt words in sa fast,
 An' chattert an' lafft till they varra nar brast,
 To think what a beukk wad come oot on't at last—
 Full o' nowt bit oald words ov oald Cummerlan'.

Than, who can e'er read it—can eny yan tell?
 Nay, niver a body bit t'writer his sel!
 An' what can be t'use, if it o' be to spell
 Afor yan can read its oald Cummerlan'?

W.D.

GLOSSARY



GLOSSARY

OF THE

CORRIGENDA

P. lxxxii, line 3 from foot, for IEA-AAWU'R' read IEA-ĀAWU'R'.

P. 380, for **Whittlegate** read **Whittlegang**.

ADDENDA

Flisk, Obs.—A comb, generally large-toothed.

I have not heard the word for more than 50 years. W.H.

Phillabegs, G.—Long drawers worn by girls and visible below the dress. Still in vogue, though much less common than of old (W.H.).

Axt him if he'd ivver seed laal sprickelt paddicks wid PHILLYBAGS an' gallases on.

W.C.T.X. 1899. p. 4, col. 2.

tell. ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 1.

Aback, G. (U'ĀĀK)—Behind.

We help't 'im in, an' hap't 'im weel, on
t' squab ABACK o' t' dooar.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 57, line 2.

Aback o' beyont, G.—No where;
lost in the distance. "Whoar t'
meer fwoal't t' fiddler."

"Back o' beyond" was an evasive answer
to "Where have you been?"

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 8.

Abide: see **Bide**.

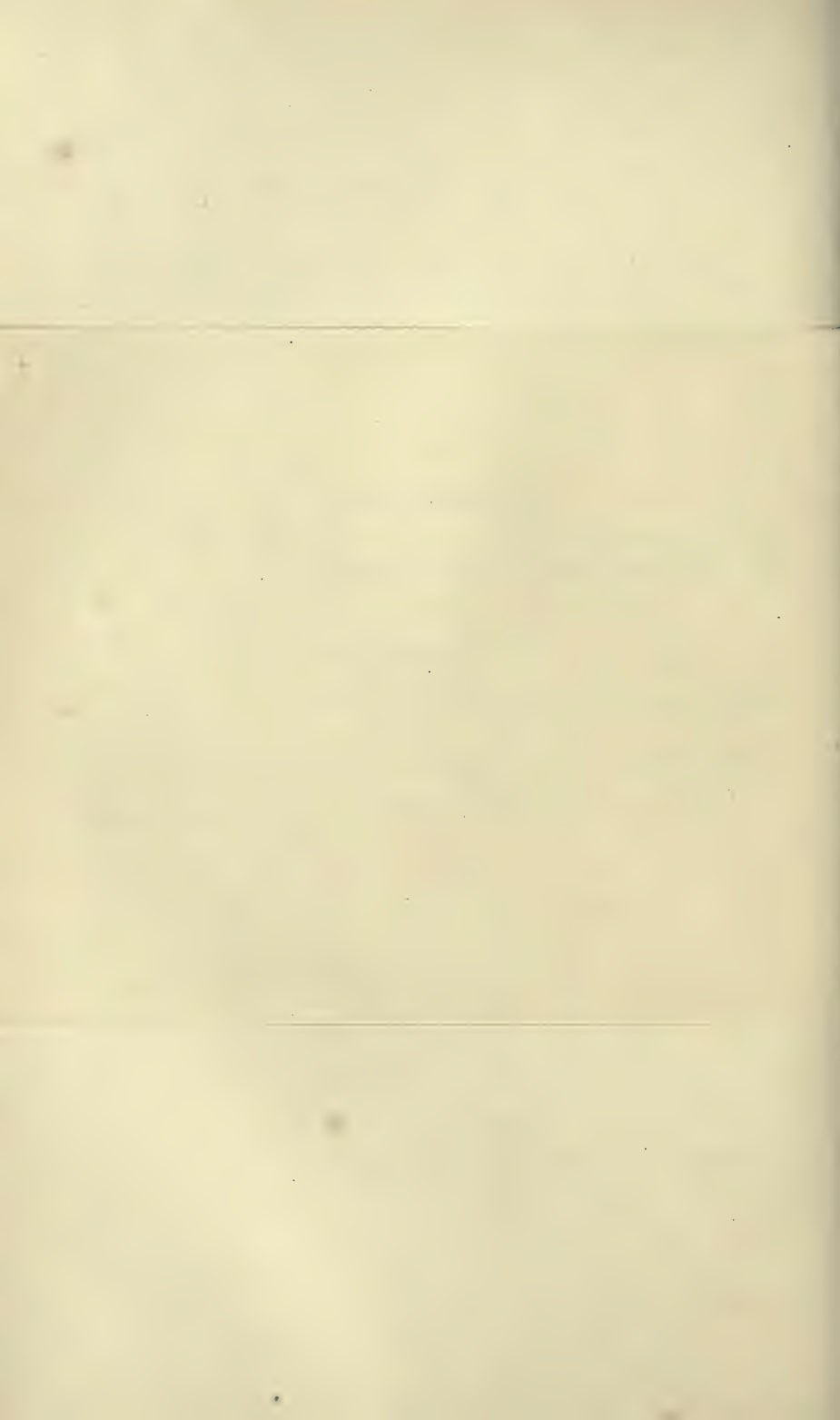
About nowt, NC., SW. (U'BOO.T).

Said of an idler, or of a thing
which is unsuitable for the pur-
pose to which it is applied. J. AR.

What him? Get away; He's ABOUT NOWT.

J. AR.

What 's t' use o' sic a daftlike thing as
that mak! It's ABOUT NOWT for sic a job
as yon! J. AR.



GLOSSARY

OF THE

DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND

(The letter G. denotes the word or phrase to be in general use; C. indicates the use in central parts (see Introduction); E., Alston to Langwathby; NE., Brampton and its surroundings; N. includes Longtown, Bewcastle and Stapleton; NW., the Abbey Holme, the upper shores of the Solway, and as far south as Aspatria, whilst SW. refers to Gosforth, Ravenglass, etc., and B. the district round Wigton and Bolton. It has been found necessary to form two sub-divisions, EC. having Penrith as its centre includes Langwathby and Skelton, and NC. which extends from a little south of Wreay, to a few miles north of Carlisle. Ns. embraces N., NW., NE., NC.; also Es.—NE., E., EC.; and Cs.—C., WC., NC., EC. When the quotations are reckoned from the bottom of the page, the word "line" and the number are in italics. For the pronunciation according to the chief divisions (E., C., NW., SW.) of the County, reference must at times be made to the long list in the Preface; thus GIRT BEES is, in NW. represented by GREET bees, but for economy of space this variation is not entered under the Headword)

A

Aamas: see **Omas**.

Aaz, C., N., E. (ĀAZ). **I's**, E., SW. (ĀAIZ). (1) I am; (2) I shall. **Comp. Be**.

"Ah's (1) to hev her."

"Ah's (2) give him a whack or two."

Betty, lass, thoo's varra canny, AH's (1) sure. **BETTY WILSON**. p. 10, line 15.

Nobbet sit thy ways still, the truth I's (2) tell. **ANDERSON—Barbary Bell**. Stz. 1.

Aback, G. (U'ĀAK)—Behind.

We help't 'im in, an' hap't 'im weel, on t' squab **ABACK** o' t' dooar.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 57, line 2.

Aback o' beyont, G.—No where; lost in the distance. "Whoar t' meer fwoal't t' fiddler."

"Back o' beyond" was an evasive answer to "Where have you been?"

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 8.

B

He wishes hur an' her hoose laitan at **ABACK ABEYONT**.

W.C.T. 1896, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

A-bed, G. (U'BED)—In bed.

"What 's t' matter?" t' auld wife sed;

That roos't me up, an' fain I was

'At I was seaf **A-BED**.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 83, line 3.

Abeun wid his sel, C. NW., SW.

Abeun his-sen, NE., NC. **Ower t' meun wid hissel**, W.—Re-joining beyond reasonable control.

Abide: see **Bide**.

About nowt, NC., SW. (U'BOO.T).

Said of an idler, or of a thing which is unsuitable for the purpose to which it is applied. **J. AR.**

What him? Get away; He's **ABOUT NOWT**.

J. AR.

What 's t' use o' sic a daftlike thing as that mak! It's **ABOUT NOWT** for sic a job as yon! **J. AR.**

About what, G.—The substance of it; (N., NE.) what quantity, what size?

"They bodder't t' poor lad, for they wantit to git shot on him, thats 's ABOUT WHAT, and nowder mair ner less."

Abreed, C., E. (U'B'REE.D). **Abraid**, C. (U'B'RIED)—To extend, spread.

Ack: See **Ne'er ack**.

Acker, (ÄAK.UR')—To curl or ripple, as water in a breeze. FERGUSON. p. 167 (not known). See **Hacker**.

Acoase, G. (U'KÄUZ)—Because.

ACOASE they think he kens me, they feed him wid drink.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 7, line 1.

Acockinecks, N., NW., E. (U'KÄUK.I-NEKS)—Riding ACOCKINECKS when a child rides on its father's neck; also a schoolboy's game.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Oct. 26.

Acram, NE.—A sort of ancient border judicature wherein a person (plaintiff or defendant) lay bound till his champion's victory or fall in combat determined his fate—to death or freedom. NICOLSON.

Acrook, G. (U'KRIUOK)—Crooked. T.E.

Addle, **Addlins**: see **Aydle** and **Aydlins**.

Affwordance, N., NW., B. (ÄFWÄUR'DANZ)—Ability to bear some expense.

Age, C., E. (AEJ). **Yage**, N., E. (IAEJ)—To grow old.

"He begins to AGE." "He AGES fast."

Agean, C., N., E. (ÄGIÄAN). **Again**, SW. (ÄGIEN)—(1) again, (2) against; (3) before.

Prop't him up (2) AGEAN t' oald swine-hull

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 57, line 4.

An' menny a time he com (1) AGEAN.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 13, line 1.

Wad hev a breydwain, an', of course,
The country roun' inveytet

(3) AGEAN that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 2.

Agean t' grain, G. (GRA'EN)—Displeasing, contrary to wish or desire.

"He did it, but it was sair AGEAN T' GRAIN."

Agean t' hand, C., SW., NW.—Inconveniently placed, interfering with progress.

Ageat, G. (ÄGIÄAT.)—Going, on the way, on foot again, progressing.

I thowt agean 'at if I set him AGEAT he wad mebbly tummel doon some crag.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 33, line 4.

Let a stwory git AGEAT theer and yan 'll niver hear t' last on 't.

SCOAP. p. 9, line 12.

I meead oer to t' forside o' this pleass, past sum girt weighs, and saa o' t' fellas AGEAT.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 9, line 2.

Agent, E.—The overseer in the Alston lead mines; sometimes GAFFER is used.

Aglee: see **Ajye**.

Aglet, C., SW., E. (ÄAG.LET). **Tag**, (TÄAG). **Tiglet**, N. (TIG.LET). **Yiglet**, (IIG.LET)—The metal end of a bootlace.

Agreeable, G. (ÄGREE.U'BU'L)—Willing, assenting to.

"Do you mind giving me some help?"

"Ey, ah's quite AGREEABLE."

Ahint, G. (Ä-INT.) **Behint**, (BËE-INT.)—Behind.

I's left sum'at AHINT me at Keswick.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 19, line 17.

While close BEHINT was Reaven crag.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 251, line 7.

Ahint backs: see **Back o' backs**.

Ah wey: see **Ho**.—Carter's word of direction to turn his horse to the left.

Aim, G. (AEM)—To intend, to purpose; to attempt.

"He **AIMS** to be a gentleman."

Jwohn pinch't an' spar't . . . **ADMIN'** brass aneuf to seav.

GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 3.

I watch't his kneavish leer,

An' guess't he **AIM'**t to slipe wi' me.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 32.

Aina: see **Yan**.

Air, NW., E. (AER')—Early.

"I've struggl'd sair baith late and **AIR**."

MINSTREL—Apparition. Stz. 45.

Aird, NE. (AER'D). **Ard**.—**ARD**-land means a hard and hungry soil, . . . and is bad land because it is high.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Dry, parched, arid; applied to the quality of a soil. . . . In the sense of "high" I do not find it in our dialect.

FERGUSON. p. 167.

Airk: see **Ark**.

Airs, C., E. (AER'Z)—Humours.

"He's in his **AIRS** to-day"—out of humour.

Airt: see **Art**.

Airy, G. (AERI')—Breezy.

It was rayder **AIRY** yesterday.

SON OF HAGAR. p. 45, line 13.

A-jee, G. (ĀJEE.). **A-jye** (ĀJĀAL.).

Aglee, N., E. (ĀGLEE.)—On one side, awry, crooked.

Put on his hat right jauntily **A-JEE**.

CLARK—Rustic. p. 95, line 4.

He stacker't an' mead some **GYE** steps.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 7, line 4.

Sae fine she goes, so far **AGLEE**,

That folks she kenn'd she canna see.

BLAMIRE—I've gotten. Line 13.

GEE-nwosed, crooked nosed.

J. Ar.

Akinda: See **Kin' o**.

Alag, B., EC. (ĀLĀA.G)—Not sufficiently upright: too horizontal, as in placing a ladder. (NE.) A

B 2

term used in calling geese together. The sporting term for a flight of geese (E.D.D.).

T' carful o' hay gat o' **ALAG**.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 9, 1897.

Alang, G. (ĀLĀANG). **Lang**, (LĀANG)

—Along; because of, when conjoined with **OF** or **ON**.

"It was o' **ALANG** o' Dick 'at Ah fell into't beck."

I was meeakin heeam **ALANG** t' rooad.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 92, line 12.

Stop t' cwotch, lads! I mun be out at o' resks, and it's o' **LANG** o' that blesh yel.

CUMBERIANA. p. 93, line 19.

Allan, G. (ĀAL.ŪN)—A piece of land nearly surrounded by water; an island.

Allay, G. (ĀALLAE.)—A very common expression signifying I am certain; I bet. I affirm (J.S.O.).

ALLAY ye've niver bitten sen breckfast.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 5.

Allegar, C., NE. (ĀAL.IGAR')—Vinegar made from sour ale.

Gav him sum **ALLEKER** en brown paper tae lig on a girt caul on his braw. SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue III. p. 56, line 14.

All fours, G. (FĀUW.ŪR'Z)—A game of cards.

He was not playing **ALL FOURS**; there was no card playing.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 5. p. 6, col. 6.

Alliblastar, C., N., E. (ĀLIBLĀAST-TH.ŪR')—Alabaster. This word is not a modern corruption, but occurs in an inventory, temp. Hen. VIII of the furniture etc. of St. Martin's at Dover:

In the chappell next to the Priors chamber,

Item j olde masse bookes,

Itm ij images of white **ALLEEBLASTER**,

Itm. one deske, one saking bell.

BOUCHER.

For Sally, she's leyke **ALLYBLASTER**,

Her cheeks are twee rwose buds in

May. ANDERSON—Sally Gray. Stz. 7.

Ally, G. (ÄAL.I)—The aisle of a church. (B)—A taw. See **Elly**.

The Priest neest Sunday, if she will ;

May publish me and Sally,

O how my heart wad lowp for joy,

To lead her up the ALLEY.

RELPH—Brand New Ballat. Stz. 4, 5.

Aloddin, C., N., SW. (ÄLÄUD.UN)—Not engaged—on offer.

"She's still A-LODDIN."

Alongst, C.—Along—used in old deeds.

Am, G. (UM; if emphatic, IM)—Him, usually connected to preceding word.

"Catch AM, an' hod AM, an' whack AM weel."

An' t' oald maister, when t' lad went tull

EM wid his complements, telt EM he thowt we warn't far werang. SCOAP. p. 2, line 13.

Amackily, G. (ÄMÄAK.U'LI)—In some fashion, partly.

Yan gits AMACKILY tean to them by degrees. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 58, line 3.

Amain, C., SW. (U'MAE.N)—Violently, quickly.

Fowk cud lock t' wheels o' a wood-waggon to hinder't o' running AMAIN.

CUMBRIANA. p. 9, line 17.

Amang hands, G.—Among other things, in addition to.

We've roughness AMANG HANDS, we've kye i' the byre.

ANDERSON—The Aunty. Stz. 1.

Never did a company meet composed of the aforementioned that "a fight through AMANG HANDS" was not the rule.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Amell: see **Mell**.

Amess, G. (ÄMES.). **Mess**, (MES).

Mex. Amex.—Oaths, or affirmations—Indeed! truly!

"AMESS it is"

Reet sarra't? ey MESS! I was warn't gaily weel. GIBSON—Sneck Posset. Stz. 2.

"Yeh dunnot mean teh tell meh, maister, at yeh ha sebbemty wives teh keep, duh yeh?" "Yis, AMESS hévee."

SCOAP. p. 177, line 19.

Amiss, G. (ÄMIS.)—Used in a slight (negative) approval.

"It's nut seah far AMISS."

Amry, NE. (ÄA.MRI). **Aumry**, (ÄUW.MRY)—A cupboard or place where victuals, and sometimes plate or other valuables are kept. Obsolesc.

Cuckol come out o' the AMRIE.

ANDERSON—The Cram. p. 60, line 12.

An, G. (UN)—If.

T'ou couldn't mend t' laws AN t'ou wad, man. BLAMIRE—Wey, Ned, man! Stz. 6.

'An, SW. (UN). **En.**—Than.

Mair 'EN yan body lait 't.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 19.

An; in;—The terminative ING of the present tense, is pronounced AN OR UN, thus risAN (r'ei.zan) or risUN (r'ei.zu'n).

See ya, he comes lowPAN ower t' fells.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. II. v. 8.

Aneath, E.C., N. (UNEEUTH)—Beneath.

But I cower ANEATH their look.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 208, line 4.

Anenst, C., SW., E. (ÄENST.) **For-nenst**, C., N., and E. (FUR'NENST.) **Fornent** (FUR'NENT.) **Anemst** in some old writings.—Opposite to; over against.

"Their house is eb'n FORNENT ours."

O, Matthew! they've cutten the yeks, yews an eshes,

That grew owre ANENT the kurk waw!

ANDERSON—Twee auld Men. Stz. 2.

ANENST it, about a styen-throw off Parlemen-hoos, was Collership-hoos.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 123, line 3.

Aneuf, C., E. (ÄNIUOF.). **Aneugh**, NE. (ÄNIOO.GH). **Anoo**, E., SW. (ÄNÖO.)—Enough, as relating to quantity and quality.

"T" taties is ANEUF."

T' pocar lal gowk hesn't gumption ANEUF.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 7, line 5.

We'd aw hed ENEUGH, seah scuttert away.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 3.

Anew, G. (ÄNIOO.)—Enough as relating to number.

We've ANEW o' sic as thee, an' aneuf o' whatthou brings wid thee. GIBSON. p. 163.

Angleberries : see **Hineberries**.

Ang nails, C. (ÄANG.NAELZ). **Anger nails**, E., N. (ÄANG.U'R'. NAELZ)—Jags round the finger nails. Nails grown into the flesh.

He had a troublesome "back friend" or "AGNAIL," at which he often bit.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 35, line 8.

Angry, G. (ÄANG.RT)—Vexed. Applied to a sore, it means inflamed, painful.

Angs, S., W., SW., E. (ÄANGZ.)—Awns of any seed, but especially of barley.

The barley was chopped to remove all the ANG. C. JR. 1899, Jan. 17. p. 3, col. 1.

Anise : see **Sweet brackin**.

Ankle-bands, C., N., Ws. **Belts and straps**, E., NE.—Shoes or slippers provided with a strap to fasten round the ankle.

Fer dancin' in thers nowt better ner a pair o' ANKLE STRAPS. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 2.

An' o', G. (ÄNÄU.)—Also, and all, too.

"We'd breed an' butter, an' cheese, AN' o', AN' o' makes o' drink."

If ah'd nobbut brossen thee nwose for theh AN OA, than thoo wad ha been nicely pentit.

SCOAP. p. 21, line 10.

Anoint : see **Oint**.

Anonder, G. (ÄNÄUNDDH.U'R'). **Inanonder**, **Onder**.—Under, underneath.

I set off i' t' rain wid my basket an' t' things in 't, ANONDER my top-sark to keep o' dry.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 18, line 12.

Dud thoo see that gurt welken rattan gah IN-ANUNDER t' coorn kist?

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 15. p. 6, col. 7.

Anonderneev, W.—Below, underhand.

Anoo : see **Aneuf**.

Answer, C., E. (ÄAN.SUR')—The sense in which this is used can hardly be described; "ANSWERING this time week"—at the corresponding time; "ANSWERING he comes"—provided he comes.

SULLIVAN. p. 90, line 6.

Anters, NW., EC. (ÄAN.TTHUR'Z). **Ananters**, E. (ÄNÄAN.TTHUR'Z).—In case; perhaps.

Here my yence gay companions sleep;
Or ANTERS in yon mouldering heap
Some luivelier female form I weep.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 30.

"All just put in a few garden seeds, ANANTERS," said a village shop-keeper in sending an order to a customer in the spring. E.D.D.

Tak yer top cooat ANTRES it rains.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 2nd.

Anudder-guess : see **Other-guess**.

Apiece, G.—With the subject in the plural—pennies-APIECE, one penny for each person, or per article.

"They got PENNIES-APIECE." "They cost PENNIES-APIECE."

An' dancers pat i' Brammery's hat

PENNIES A-PIECE for th' fiddler.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 31.

Applegarth : see **Orchat** in Preface.

April Gowk, C., E. (Æ.PR'UL-GÄUWK). **April Noddy**, C., SW. (Æ.PR'UL-NÄUD.I). **April feul**, N., E. (-FIUOL)—April fool. See **May geslin**.

"APRIL FEUL is past and gone,
An' thoo's a feul for thinkin' on."—Said
to any one who may attempt an April
fool joke after mid-day.

Arbitry, C. (ÄAR'.BITRI)—Arbitrary
—applied to manorial customs.

Arch whol, C., E., NE. (ÄA.R'CH
WÄUL). **Bowel w.**, N., E. (BÄUW'L).
En' w., C., SW. **Jinny w.**, C.,
EC., NW. **Slit w.**, SW. (SLIT)—
A ventilating hole in the wall or
gable of a barn etc.

They were growing so thin that she
could draw them through a SLIT HOLE.

C. PATR. 1895, Nov. 1. p. 3, col. 2.

They'd croppen through an ARCH WHOL.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 205, line 8.

Arden (ÄA.R'DU'N) — Fallow quar-
ter. FERGUSON. p. 203 (Not known).

Argify, G. (ÄA.R'GIFÄAI)—To debate.

Ye mind me of the clerk at Tickell, who
could ARGIFY none at all agen the greet
Geordie Fox.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 77, line 19.

Argy, G. (ÄA.R'GI)—To signify, to
argue.

I know hoo you mak o' fwok ARGIES.

GIBSON—Yan o' t' Elect. p. 132, line 16.

"See how blue the sky is." "That doesn't
ARGY." SON OF HAGAR. p. 14, line 27.

Ark, G. (ÄA.R'K). **Airk**, N. (ÆU'.R'K)
—A chest, as meal-ARK, etc.

2 Metal ARKS.

W.C.T. 1899. Feb. 25, p. 1, col. 6.

Arls: see **Yerls**.

Armin Chair, G. (ÄA.R'MIN CHAER')
—An arm chair; elbow chair.

Come, parson, teake the AIRMIN-CHAIR.

ANDERSON—Jurry's Cursnin. Stz. 4.

Arr, C., SW., E. (ÄAR'). **Err**, N. (ER')
—A scar from a wound, a cicatrix.

The healen plaister eas'd the painfull sair,
The ARR indeed remains, but nothing mair.

RELPH—Harvest. line 25.

Arrals, SE. (ÄAR'.ULZ)—Ring-worm.

Ah 've t' ARRALS on mi arm.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 2.

Arridge, G. (ÄA'R.IJ)—An edge or
line; "ARRIS" in architecture.

T' toon-geaat was oa peavt wih wood
peaavin steaans, . . an t' ARRIDGES was
haggt, sooa at it meaad a laal gutter run
atweein very cwoorse. SCOAP. p. 93, line 5.

T' craze than was amang t' plewmen to
set up a fine ARRAGE.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 10. p. 6, col. 1.

Arse-beurd: see **Car end-bwoord**.

Arse-breed, G. — A contemptible
width or extent.

"His heal land's nobbet a ARSE-BREED."

Arse-smart, C., E. **Bity tongue**,
C., E. — The pepperwort plant—
Polygonum Hydropiper.

Arsin, B. (ÄA.R'SUN)—In leaping
unfairly, a boy throws himself on
his back and stretches out his feet.

Arsle, G. (ÄA.R'SUL)—To go back-
wards; to be evasive; to idle about,
shuffle.

"He threatened law, bit at last was gaily
keen to ARSLE out." J.H.

Art, C., SW., E. (ÄART). **Airt**, N.,
NW. (ÆU'RT)—Point of the com-
pass; quarter, direction. See **Wad**.
"T' wind's coald this spring whativer ART
it blo's fray."

Noah's Ark clouds—often show what
AIRT the wind is going to blow from.

J.H.

Arval, C., N., E. (ÄA.R'VUL)—Any-
thing connected with heirship or
inheritance; used chiefly in refe-
rence to funerals; the ARVAL dinner,
held on the day of the funeral, was
a solemn festival to exculpate the

heir and those entitled to the possessions of deceased from the mullets or fines to the lord of the manor. The meals provided at funerals. ELLWOOD.

They carried the carcase, dangling from a pole, to the nearest public house, to drink his ARVAL. CUMBRIANA. p.61, line 8.

Arval breed.—Cakes which each guest received at a funeral.

The Dale Head stores of small cake-loaves, or "ARVAL" (funeral) bread, and the like, had been generous.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 164, line 6.

Arvals.—Used of meat and drink supplied at funerals. To drink off the ARVALS—To consume what has been left at a funeral. ELLWOOD.

As, G. (U'Z)—An ellipsis of IF.

An luik'd AS he'd gotten a flay.

ANDERSON—Ned Carnaughan. Stz. 1.

As how, Cs., Ws. (U'Z OO.)—That.

"He said AS HOW he wad nivver gang near them."

Aside, C., E. (ÄSÄAID). **Aseyde, NW. (ÄSAELD)**—Beside, near to; sidewise.

"Parton ASIDE Whitten."

Oald Aberram hes a fine heap or two ligin ASIDE Kirgat.

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 8, line 19.

O, that down ASEYDE her mey heed I could lay! ANDERSON—Cocker. Stz. 3.

Ask, G. (ÄASK)—The lizard is called "dry ASK," whilst the newt is known as "wet or water ASK."

"There's plenty DRY ASKS in't stean waa's here."

Aslant, NW.—"Rayder ASLANT"—slightly deranged mentally.

A-slew, G. (ÄSLIOO). **A-swint, (ÄSWINT).** **Swint, N., E. (SWINT)**—One sided; out of truth; diagonal.

"There's nowte sa far ASLEW but gud mannishment med set it streight."

PROVERB.

"She's cut t' cloth SWINT-WAYS." J.H.

It's glorious doon on t' Sandy-beds when t' sun's just gan to set,

An' t' Clay-Dubs isn't far ASLEW when t' wedder isn't wet.

GIBSON—Billy Watson. p. 40, line 1.

Asley, C.; E. (ÄA.SLI)—"As asley" as willingly; as soon that way as the other. Probably a corruption for "As leeve."

A-spar, G. (ÄSPÄA.R). **A-spole, C., E. (ÄSPÄU.L)**—Wide apart or asunder—in reference to the feet.

"He set his feet A-SPAR."

Assart, (ÄAS.ART)—Cleared; reclaimed. ASSART lands are forest lands reclaimed. LAKE COUNTRY.

App. 1. (Not known to correspondents).

Ass-beurd: see **Ass-trug.**

Ass-cat, C., EC. (ÄAS-KÄAT)—One who sits by the fire more than is necessary.

As grey as an ASS-CAT. PEN. OBS. Nov. 2.

Assel-heed, G. (ÄAS.U'L-EED)—The back part of the jaw which contains the molars.

It meaad ivery teuth eh me ASSEL HEID chatter. SCOAP. p. 18, line 11.

Assel-teuth, G.—A molar or grinder-tooth.

Hoo menny ASSLE TEETH may a sheep hev oa tegidder? SCOAP. p. 76, line 6.

Assel-tree, G.—Axle tree.

T' ASSELTREE an' aw togidder went roond, an ASSELTREE was kept in its pleace by fower wooden pegs.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 1st. p. 6, col. 3.

Ass-grate, G. (GE'ÆT)—A grating through which ashes pass from the fire into a sunken cell beneath.

Ass-lugged, C. (LUOGT)—Said when partners at whist, holding all the honours, fail to win the odd trick.

W.H.

Ass-neuk, G. (NIUOK)—The recess under the firegrate, where the ashes are.

In maist hooses ther's t' hood nulk, an' t' ASS-NIUK. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 2.

Ass-trug, C., SW. **Ass-beurd**, N., E. (BIUORD)—Ashes box.

Peer man! her fadder weel we ken,

He's but an ASS-BUIRD meaker.

ANDERSON—Weyfe fer Wully. Stz. 1.

He maks teables, copy-steuls, ASSTRUGS.

C. PACQ. 1898, Dec. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

Asteed, G. (ÄSTEE.D)—Instead.

ASTEED of Amen, I say "m'appen I may."

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 5.

Astoop, SW., Ns., E. (USTOOP)—Bent with age, pain or labour.

He begins ta gang sair ASTOOP.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 2.

Astruddle, G. (ÄSTRUOD.UL)—

Astride, legs wide apart.

We pot t' winnlass ASTRUDDLE eh t' wholl.

SCOAP. p. 224, line 21.

Aswint: see **A-slew**.

At, G. (ÄT; UT)—That, (rel. pron.).

A gay lang nwose AT wasn't set varra fair atween t' e'en.

GIBSON—Joe the Geologist. p. 1, line 14.

—That, (conj.).

"Its time AT he were here."

FERGUSON. p. 159.

I charge ye, . . if ye finnd my leuvv, 'ET ye tell am, 'ET I'ze seek o' leuvv.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. Chap.V., v.8.

—SW. and some fell dales.—To, as the sign of the infinitive. Rarely heard.

Aw wad leyke AT gan to Carel.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 5.

Yee yersel' gat a lile lump off ald Geoordie Flimming' field ut meeak yer bit of a gardin'. GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns.

p. 66, line 6.

—To, (prep.); in, about.

Ah can dui nought mair AT it.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 9.

A young woman left her work after thinning one stitch. The farmer . . asked her why she left. She innocently said, "Maister, ah could mak nowt AT them . . t' stitches war sea long."

E. C. NEWS. 1896, Sept. 5. p. 8, col. 6.

What seesta' AT her . . meaks she's nea greit things? GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 52.

'At is aa, G.—That I am. There are many similar combinations with BE and DO.

An' aw's cum't to advise tha' . . 'AT IS EE.

LONSDALE—Love in Cumberland. Stz. 1.

'At is 't, G.—That it is.

"It's gay bad wark 'AT IS 'T."

T' sop's a gay gude weather-glass, THAT IS 'T. LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 273, line 2.

Atomy, C., N., E. (ÄAT.U'MI) — A skeleton.

"She's dwinnelt away til a ATOMY."

Our Jwohnnny's just chang'd tull a parfit ATOMY. ANDERSON—Our Jwohnnny. Stz. 1.

Atter, C., E., Ws. (ÄATTH.U'R) — A spider (*Arachnida*). ELLWOOD.

Attercop, C., SW. (ÄATTH.U'R'KÄUP). **Speyder wob**, N. (SPAEL.DDHU'R' WÄUB). **Cock web**, E., SW. (KÄUK. WEB)—Spider's web; spider, and a cross-grained person (LAKE COUNTRY. App. I); a sprightly child (W.H.). "What is she than?" "Daddie's lile AT-TERCOP." W.H.

My Grandy (God be wud her, now she's geane)

Skilfu' the gushen bluid wi' COCKWEBS staid. RELPH—Harvest. line 22.

Attermite, (ÄATTH.U'R'MÄAIT). Obs. —It is very uncertain to what insect this name referred, but the evidence collected points to some "venomous insect," probably the Clegg—*Stomoxya calcitrans*: the larva of the Lousy beegle was called *Attermus* (G.D.). A cross-grained person. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Atwea, G. (ÄTWEE.)—In two.

An' O! their words they cut like swords
The parents' hearts A-TWEE.

BURN—Master William. p. 248. Stz. 12.

Atween, G. (ÄTWEE.N)—Between.

A gay lang nwise at wasn't set varra
fair ATWEEN t' e'en. GIBSON—Joe and
the Geologist. p. 1, line 14.

Atween whiles, G. **Between whiles**.—In the meantime.

Atwine, G. (UTWÄALN)—Twisted,
out of the straight.

Atwist, G. (UTWIST.)—Twisted.

Auld wife: see **Feut an' arse**.

Aund, C., Es. (ÄUND). **Owned**.—
Fated, destined. Obsolescent.

"It's OWNED to gaa." S.D.B.

It's own'd, it seems to be,
And weel I waite what's OWNED yen can-
not flee.

RELPH—St. Agnes Fast. p. 97, line 3.

Aunter, C., E. (ÄANTH.U'R'). **San-
ter**, (SÄANTH.U'R')—An adven-
ture; a story; "An oald wife
SANTER"—an unauthenticated tradi-
tion.

Whedder that was nobbut an oald wife
SAUNTER, ah's suer ah dunnot knoa.

SCOAP. p. 201, line 13.

"He's fashed wi' ANTERS," he is troubled
with fancies and doubts.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Avised, G. not SW. (U'VÄALZT).—
Aviced, N. (U'VAELST)—Com-
plexioned: thus dark-AVIZED, light-
AVIZED. (NW.) More commonly VIZED,
as "varra reedly VIZED" (J.H.).

I'se black-AVIZE'T, bit canny.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. Chap. I, v. 5.

Away, G. (ÄWAE.)—To go away.

"I'll AWAY to t' church."

—For ever, continuously.

Let them swine AWAY amang ther muck
an' durt. SCOAP. p. 102, line 5.

Away wid, G.—To put up with;
to allow; to suffer.

"It's a lee, and I can't AWAY wid it."

Awivver, C., SW. (U'WIV.U'R').

Wuvver, B.—However; used
mostly as an emphatic interjection
at the end of, and having no con-
nection with the rest of the sen-
tence.

That's true eneuf AWIVVER.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 10, col. 4.

Awny, N., E. (ÄUNI)—Having awns.

Awsom, G. (ÄU.SUM)—Appalling,
awful.

What AWSOME sights there's to be seen.

RAYSON—Worton Boggle. Stz. 1.

Awthet: see **Hod off**.

Awwtin': see **Jant**.

Ax at church, C., E., W., NC. **Hing
in t' bell reap**, C. **Cry i' the
kirk**, N., E.—During the three
weeks during which the banns of
marriage are being published, the
couples are said to hang in the
bell ropes.

But widows for ever for hooking auld fules
Neist week she was CRYED wi' my feyther.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Mar. 10. p. 8, col. 1.

We're HINGIN' i' t' BELL REAPS . . to t'
parson I've toak't.

GIBSON—Grayson. Stz. 8.

The furst teyme you're CRIED i' TH' KURK,
I'll step my ways up, an' forbid it.

ANDERSON—Glendinning. Stz. 5.

Promise thy wheyte han' to me;
Let's be AX'T TO KURK, on Sunday.

ANDERSON—Wully an' Mary. Stz. 5.

They were CA'T t' next Sunday, they war
weddit t' last Friday.

W.C.T.H. 1891. p. 12, col. 3.

Ax't oot, G. not N.—The banns having
been three times published.

I reckon some one that's here is nigh AX'T
oot by Auld Nick in the kirk of the nether
world. SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 33, line 16.

Ay, G. (ĀAI) — Always, ever; often used as an expression of surprise or wonder.

Thou's AY as dear to me.

RAYSON—Jean. Stz. 1.

AH! hoo offen ah hev werritten them varra words. SCOAP. p. 1, line 1.

Ayder syne mak, C., Ws. — Not a pair; different kinds.

Aydle, C. (ED.UL). **Addle**, E., SW. (ĀAD.UL). **Ettle**, E., N. (ET.UL) —To earn; to deal out sparingly.

I's gan to EDDLE me five shillin' middlin' cannily. GIBSON—Joe and the Geologist.

p. 2, line 8.

Lig theh doon an rust thee-sel, for thoo's AIDELT it weel. SCOAP. p. 22, line 6.

A raggy April an' a groo May

Gars eydent farmers ETTLE out their hay.

OLD SAYING.

Aydilins, C. (ED.LINZ.). **Adlins**, E., SW. (ĀAD.LINZ). **Etlins**, E., N. (ET.LINZ)—Earnings.

Always spendin' aw his AIDLINS,

Oft eneuf without a meal.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 42, line 3.

Ayont, G. (Ā-ĪĀUNT)—Beyond.

A boggle's been seen with twee heeds,

Lord help us! AYONT Wully carras.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 9.

B

B—Generally silent at the end of a syllable, but not so P.

Babblement, G.—(BĀA.BU'LMUNT) —Silly discourse.

Babby laikins, G. (BĀAB.I LAE-KINZ)—Children's playthings; trivialities.

Here's BABY-LAIKINS, rowth o'speyce,

On sta's an' ra's extended.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 29.

Back, (BĀAK)—A mining term, the natural vertical cleavages of the coal.

A white spar in the BACKS of the coal seam. S. DODGSON.

Back, G. Behind hand, backward.

Willie Mains was a little BACK with his ploughing. MAYROYD. p. 73, line 5.

Back-an'-edge, C., SE., NW. (U'N-EJ) —Entirely, completely.

Nay! it's gone BACK AN EDGE.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Back-bred, G. (BR'ED.)—Bred late in the year or season.

Back dyke, G. (DĀAIK)—Many of the fences against commons were formerly breasted with stone on the exposed side, or with stone and sod, and BACKED UP with earth on the inner side, hence the name.

Backen, G. (BĀAK.U'N)—To retard.

Back end, G.—The autumn.

"T' BACK END 's ola's t' bare-end." PROV.

He was employ't at oald Joe Walker's ta hurd t' crows off t' wheel, i' t' BACK END.

BETTY WILSON. p. 150, line 12.

Backerly, C., E.—Shy.

But what can a girl do, . . when a lad is SO BACKERLY.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 124.

Back-fetch, G. (-FECH)—An after-thought.

Back-heel, G. (-EEL)—A term in wrestling, sometimes called "catching the heel." This is accomplished by throwing the heel behind that of the opponent, pushing his foot quickly to his front, and at the same time throwing the whole of the body forward; this forces the opponent backward and he falls on his back.

If the heel is only planted behind that of the opponent, a fall is

obtained by pressing the body forward. This is called "hanker-
ing the heel."

T— WAS BACK-HEELLED.

C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 5.

Back-hod, G. (ÄUD)—A term in wrestling. The BACK-HOD occurs under the following conditions:—one man partly turns round in the arms of his opponent with the object of getting him on his back and throwing him heels over head, but the other to prevent this, slips down when the first is in the act of turning, and holds him in a tight grip from behind, and thus gets a BACKHOLD.

William Litt . . . added greater distinction to the "BACK-HOLD" wrestling of Cumberland and Westmoreland than any other individual. WRESTLING. p. 61, line 13.

Backins, G. (BÄAK.INZ)—Cotton wool prepared for filling up, and clippings of cloth formerly used by tailors for stiffening coat collars. T' lads put cotton-BACKIN' an' cayanne pepper under t' door.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 2.

Back-kest, G. (KEST). **Back fling**, E. (FLING)—A relapse.

"He was mendan nicely, but he gat a sair BACK-KEST i' winter."

There has been no BACKCAST in his gradual recovery.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 10. p. 7, col. 7.

Back-kest, G.—Long ago.

An' 'yont hoaf a life time,

Far BACK-KEST, yan sees

A lad wid two sweethearts. GILPIN—
Songs, 3rd. Gibson's Breezy St. Bees, Stz. 6.

Back-look, G. (LIUOK)—Retrospect, record of the past.

The Todhunters had not quite such a steady name nor such a BACK LOOK as the Postlethwaites. TODHUNTER'S. p. 259.

Back nor edge, Cs., Ws.—Unman-
ageable; useless like an old knife;
neither one way nor the other.

"I can mak nowt on him nowder BACK
NOR EDGE"—I can influence him neither in
one way nor another.

May be ye'r like the rest on us; ye can
make nowt on him, BACK NER EDGE.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 23, line 2.

Back o' backs, G. **Ahint backs**,
N.—Behind one's back.

It wasn't fair to speak this way BACK-o'
BACKS. FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 19, line 11.

Back rackonin, G. (R'ÄAK.NIN)—
Settlement of old money differ-
ences; a reference to an old griev-
ance.

My fadder settlet some BACK RACKONINGS.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 5, col. 1.

Back-set, G.—Reserve; something
to fall back on; a relapse.

Backset and foreset, G.—Sur-
rounded with difficulties.

He's BACKSET and FORESET . . . he's made a
sad mull on 't.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 114, line 17.

Backside, G. (SÄAID)—The back-
yard of a house; premises or field
immediately to the rear of a house.
The buttocks.

The witch-weyfe begg'd in our BACKSEYDE.

ANDERSON—Grizzy. Stz. 1.

Yea Sunday mworn, i' Bell' BACKSEYDE,

They geddert up a gay few,

But fand it could to stawn i' th' fauld.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 2.

Back stick, G. (STIK.)—The rod
connecting the foot-board of the
spinning-wheel with the crank.
(N.) A sword.

Back up, G. (UOP)—An angry cat
elevates its back, and so an angry
person is said to set his BACK UP.

When it' BACK was weel up an' o' ruddy
for war It wad lick a cur dog.

GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. p. 135, line 6.

Back watter't, G.—When the tail race of a wheel is flooded the stream above is unable to keep the wheel moving, and the mill is **BACK-WATERED**. Also, to be in financial straits.

Backword, G. (WUORD). **Backchat**, G. (CHĀAT)—A countermanding; reply, answer; the giving back of words of contention as good as had been sent.

"They ax't us to t' tea yaa day, and than they sent us **BACKWORD**."

Whietly Kit bore her clatter,
Nea **BACKWURD** he'd gie'n her.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 6.

It was the first time he had ever given his mother a **BACKWORD**.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 276, line 19.

Bad bread, G. (BĀAD-BREED)—To be out of favour is to be in **BAD BREED**.

That's hoo he gat inteh sec **BAD BREED**
wih t' maister. SCOAP. p. 139, line 11.

Baddan, C. E. (BĀAD.U'N). **Baddin**, N. (BĀAD.U'N)—Bad one; the evil one.

He telt me it was a fashion to weer huips;
nut a **BADDEN** nowther if it keeps their
legs togidder.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 130, line 11.

Badder, G. (BĀADDH.U'R)—Worse.
"Many a **BADDER** thing med happen."

Baddest, G. (BĀAD.U'ST)—Worst.
"It's t' **BADDEST** thing 'at could hev happen't."

Badger, C. Ws., E. (BĀAD-JU'R). **Badger body**, N. (BĀUD.I)—A person who buys corn and retails the meal ground at the mill of another; a travelling dealer in butter, etc.

Carel **BADGERS** are monstrous sad fwok,
The peer silly de'ls how they wring up.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 5.

Bit whae can believe what the **BADGER**
wad say! GILPIN—Songs. p. 7, line 7.

Badly, G. (BĀAD.U'LI)—Poorly; out of health.

He duddent wonder at fowk bein' **BADLY**
when they'd doctors cummin' an' givin'
them enuef o' nasty physic.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 73, line 10.

Bad man's posy, NC. (PĀU.ZI)—Purple Dead-nettle—*Lamium purpureum*. A local name confined to Carlisle and district (W.H.).

Bad to bide, G. (TU' BĀAID). **Sair to beyde**, N. (SAER TU' BAEID)—Hard to endure.

The pangs of hunger became **BAD TO BIDE**.
FORNESS FOLK. p. 68, line 3.

Bad-word, G. (WUORD). **Hard-word**, G. (ĀA'RD)—Abuse.

He gat t' **BAD-WORD** fra t' gaffer.

PEN. OBS. 1897. Nov. 2nd.

Bag, G. (BĀAG)—The belly; the udder of a cow.

Baggin, G. (BĀAG.IN)—Provisions taken into the field for workmen.

An' **BAGGIN** ready cuok'd, is fetch'd
Frae Peerith, Carle, an' Wigton;

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 9.

Baggish, G. (BĀAG.ISH; BĀAG.IJ)—Baggage; a term of reproach employed towards a child or woman,—"a dirty **BAGGISH**."

Be duin!—leyle **BAGGISH**! I'll gie thee
a slap!

ANDERSON—Mudder's Fowt. Stz. 2.

Yet still I's pleas'd whene'er the **BAGGISH**
sings. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 58.

Bag shakkins, G. not E. (SHĀAK.INZ). **Pwoak shakkins**, G. (PWĀUK-SHĀAK.INZ)—A short supply—the last of it. Sometimes applied to the youngest of a family, especially when delicate.

Nea, he's nut strang, he's nobbut **PWOAK-SHAKKINS**. S.D.B.

Bagwesh, G. (BĀAG-WESH). **Hagwesh**, NW.—Poverty and disrepute.

That family was as footy as any family in t' parish fifty year sen, an' now they've aw gean to HAGWESH. J.H.

They bangt us oa teh BAGWESH.

SCOAP. p. 27, line 13.

Bain, G. (BAEN). **Gain**, C., N., SW. (GAEN)—Handy, willing, near, accomodating. See **Tittermest**.

"It's a BAIN lad, poor thing!"

"Yon's t' BAINEST way."

Cockermuth's . . a gay bit BAINER.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 15, line 10.

Bait, G. (BAET)—Luncheon or intermediate meal; a feed for a horse whilst on a journey; the grain or cleavage of wood or stone.

Sliven gangs wud t' BAIT. PROVERB.

Just a bite o' cheese an' bread;

They'd browt for t' BAIT.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 89, line 7.

—To stop to feed.

Baiting, G. (BAETAN)—A teasing.

I'll hev frae our tweesome a BAITIN.

ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 4.

Bak-bwoard, G. (BĀAK BWĀURD; BĪĀAK-BWĀURD)—A board upon which to roll dough, a baking board.

There war muse-deer hworns as bryad as our BACK-BWORD.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 128, line 10.

Bakhus, G. (BĀAK.US)—Back room of the house; bakehouse.

T' sign for that wad be a yubben smooth, an' mebbe a leaf or two—but I's wantin' a sign for a public-hoose, nit a BAKHUS.

CUMBRIANA. p. 49, line 3.

BACKUS-neet; the night when the bakehouse was at work. E.D.D.

Bakstean, G. (BĀAK.STUN)—An iron plate or slate on which to bake cakes.

As doncen mad as a steg on a het BACKSTAN.

SULLIVAN. p. 90, line 16.

Bald-faced: see **Boly**.

Ball money, N.—Money given by wedding parties at the church gates to children to buy balls. In some parishes the scholars buy coals with this money for the school fires. The men give each, if booted and spurred, sixpence; women nothing. In the West the money is given without rule, and is spent on sweets, etc.

Bally cruds: see **Bull-jumpins**.

Bally-rag, G. (BĀALLR'ĀAG.) **Bully-rag**, G. (BUOLI-R'ĀAG.)—To scold or reproach; to rally contemptuously.

T' oald Patriarch his-sel was whyte divartit wih t' way ah BULLYRAG't a lock eh t' warst end o' them fer ther ill-geeness.

SCOAP. p. 167, line 3.

Bam, C., EC., (BĀAM)—A jesting falsehood, trick, cheat.

Bit peelin' o' o'taties was thought a girt sham

And t' prentice was setten to scrapin';

Nea doubt he thought scrapin' was nought bit a BAM,

And was laid on ta him as a snapin'.

CUMBRIANA. p. 244, line 9.

Band, C., E. (BĀAN)—A boundary on high and unenclosed land. To BREAK BANDS is to trespass as sheep will do on the hill side. A tether.

We have Taylor's gill BAND in Borrowdale—the "gill" which formed Taylor's boundary. So also Millstone BAND, the stone which marked the boundaries of Miöll.

FERGUSON. p. 40, line 10.

He's hed ower mich BAND.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Bandyman, C., NC. (BĀAND.II'UN)—A prostitute, a virago. Obs.

Ye've heard of Bet the BANDYMAN.

RAYSON—Randy Mally. line 1.

She brays the lasses, starves the lads—

Nae BANDY-LAN can match her:

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 4.

Bang, G. (BĀANG)—An act of haste. Also (E.) a lever, a long pole shod with iron to ripe big stones out of the earth (J.P.).

"He com in wid a BANG."

I thowt it hard my words, for 't com

To t' window sash wi' sek a BANG.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 48, line 4.

—To beat, to strike, to knock; to overcome, surpass, excel, outdo; to move with rapidity, to go in a hurry. To BANG UP, is to start from a position of rest.

"He was bad to BANG."

I've twee, nit aw Englan can BANG them.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 9.

And aw the milk vessels BANG'd out at the duir.

PEN. OBS. 1887, Mar. 29. p. 6, line 28.

The fiddlers BANG'd UP on their legs.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 41.

Sooner shall urchins BANG swift hares in race. CLARK—Roger Made Happy. line 57.

Banger, G. (BĀANG.UR')—Anything great.

"It is a BANGER."

Bank—Wards, as denoting direction. See doon-, in- and up-BANK.

Bannock, C., N., E., NW. (BĀAN.U'K)—A thick cake made of barley, oat or wheat flour and water, baked on a girdle, usually for the harvest home or kern supper. (SW.) A rich pastry cake having an inner layer of raisins, currants and candied peel, eaten at kern suppers; similar to **Curn keak**.

Wot BANNICK, caud dumplin, an' top stan-nin pye.

ANDERSON—Borrowdale Jwohnnny. Stz 2.

Bannock feast, G. (BĀAN.U'K FIĀAST)—Having a flat face and a short nose.

Bannock iron, B. (ĀAI.U'R'UN)—A plate to fix on grate bars for baking bannocks.

Banter, C., EC. (BĀANTH.UR')—To cheapen, to beat down in price.

She wantet owre much for her berries, but I BANTER't her DOWN a bit. E.D.D.

Banty, G. (BĀANT.I)—The bantam; a dwarfish person or animal.

He's as conceitit as a BANTY, an' as prood as a peercock. SCOAP. p. 66, line 16.

Banty cocks, Cs. — Intermediate sized cocks of hay. (SW.) A quarrelsome little person (R.K.).

Banty Hemplin: see **Tailor Finsh**

Banty-lour'in, NE. (BĀANT.I-LĀUW.-R'IN) — A boisterous, bragging boaster. FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 24.

Bare board, C., E., NW., EC. (BAER'-BWĀURD). **Pricky-b**, N., NW., SW. When a person is penniless, he is at PRICKY BOARD.

Bar flake, NW.—Sheep-hurdle. See **Flake**.

Bare gorp, C., EC., NW. (BAE'UR' GĀUWRP). **Gorlin**, C., Ns., E. (GĀU.R'LIN)—An unfledged bird; (C., EC., SW.) a young child.

Geap, GORBIE, an' thou'll git a wurm.

PROVERB.

An' considerin' t' day was sea het we must hev been GORPLINS ta walk sea far.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 3.

"As neakt as a GORLIN." SAYING.

Barfut, G. (BĀA.RFUT) — Bare-footed.

A lock o' them sailor chaps runnan up an' doon eh ther BARFUT feet

SCOAP. p. 47, line 10.

Bargheist, C., CE. (BĀA.R'GAEU'ST) —Of the extinct species of apparitions, . . the BARGHEIST was perhaps the principal. SULLIVAN. p. 157.

Bark, G. (BĀARK)—To peel the skin or bark off—to unbark.

"He BARK't his nockles ower tudder fellow's skope."

Bark at t' heck, C., Ws.—To wait outside the door, to be refused admission.

"BARK AT T' HECK" is used when a young man follows, and pays suit to a young woman who will not have him. Jwon Simpton goes efter Mary Wilson and BARKS AT T' HECK, but she willent hev him. E.D.D.

Barken, G. (BĀA.R'KUN)—To encrust with dirt, to clot; to make hide-bound and stiff. To make crisp like bark.

For God-seak put that barne in t' dolly-tub an' scrub 't; it's fairly BARKEN't ower wid muck. GIBSON. p. 164.

Barley, G. (BĀA.R'LI)—To bespeak, generally used by children at play. "BARLEY me that," is a form of putting in first claim to anything.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 6.

Ther's a lot a things i' this world 'at yan wad like ta BARLEY. PEN. OBS. NOV. 23.

Barley play, G. (BĀA.R'LI-PLAE)—A term used by boys bespeaking a cessation of their game.

Barn, C., SW., E. (BĀAR'UN). **Bairn**, N. (BAEU'N)—A child; a term of familiarity or contempt used irrespective of age.

"BARN, thou mun come in, thou's like."

"Aye, BARN, they tell't me sec a teal; they seed a woman, BARN, widoot a heed—BARN, it's trew."

"Maidens' BAIRNS are aye weel bred."

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 164.

There's nea hurt i' warin' t' odd brass iv a pictur' beuk or gud stuff for t' BARNES.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 14, line 7.

Barnekin. Obs. The outermost ward of a castle, within which were the barns, stables, cowhouses, etc. On the Borders, the word generally occurs in connection with the Peels, and houses of strength common in those districts. When a raid was anticipated, the cattle

were driven into the BARNEKIN, and the doors closed and secured. The word was sometimes applied to the buildings within the barnekin.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON.

The barns and BARNEKINS are full.

ECHOES—A Tale. line 3.

Barneying, G.—Sham wrestling.

W.C.T. 1899, May 13. p. 6, col. 3.

Barnicles, G. (BĀA.R'NIKU'LZ)—An old name for spectacles; irons put on the noses of horses to make them stand quietly.

"Ye'll want the bull-grips to keep him quiet." "And the ass's BARNICLES to keep your tongue in your mouth."

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 33, line 11.

Barnish, G. (BĀA.R'NISH). **Barn-like**.—Childish, silly.

Bonnie Mary Ray an' me

Wer' BARNISH sweethearts lang.

GIBSON—Mary Ray. Stz. 1.

They begon to shap theirsels intil o' maks o' BARNISH sangs i' my heid.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 20, line 6.

An' I preach't that lal sarmon,

Sa BARNE-LIKE an' queer.

GILPIN—Songs. Gibson's Nature. Stz. 8.

Barn time, C., Ws. (BĀAR'UN-TĀAIM)

—The period of fruitfulness in women. An idea prevails here that every woman will have a certain number of children whether married at 20 or 30, and having had that number she is said to have finished her BAIRN-TEYME (J.H.).

Barra-cwoat, C., B., E. (BĀAR'A-KWĀUT)—A child's under-garment worn next over the napkins, consisting of a top portion of cotton or linen, and a long skirt of flannel generally, which is folded up back over the feet and legs.

Han owre the BARRA-CWOAT for mey bairn.

ANDERSON—Jurry's Cursnin. Stz. 14.

Barramouth, C. W. (BĀAR.U'MOOTH).

Beermouth, C.—An adit or level dug in the hillside. Roads from the outcrop of the seams, by which some collieries can be entered; in the early days of coal-mining in the Whitehaven district, about the middle of the 17th century, the coals were borne out on the backs of men who travelled out of the mines by these roads. R.W.M.

Barrin', G. (BĀA.R'UN)—Except.

Ah wad sell owte aboot t' shop—BARRIN' Jane. C. PACQ. 1893, May 25. p. 6, col. 2.

Barrin' out, G. (BĀA.R'UN OOT)—

School-boys barred the teacher out at Christmas and negotiated for holidays, before admitting him. Obs. On Tuesday afternoon the scholars attending the Girls' School, Flimby, resorted to the old custom of "BARRING OUT," the day being Shrove Tuesday.

C. PATR. 1895, Mar. 1. p. 3, col. 6.

Barrow-back't, G. (BĀAR.U'BĀAKT)

—Bent by heavy work, such as wheeling loaded barrows.

He's gitten bow't an' BARROW-BACK'T an' wizzent sair o' t' feace. GIBSON. p. 164.

Barryham: see **Braffam**.

Bash, G. (BĀASH)—A heavy blow.

Doon it went in a BASH... in ya BASH frae top to bottom.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 20.

—To spoil the appearance. To strike hard, to work vigorously.

"Her bonnet was BASH'T in t' rain."

When she was outside, her husband laughed and pointed at her through the window. She "BASHED" the key through the window.

C. PATR. 1895, Jan. 11. p. 2, col. 7.

Bash away, C., NW., EC.—To work vigorously. Strike hard!

T' cards is suer teh gih whoke back ther oan if they'll nobbut BASH away, an' follo't lang eneuf. SCOAP. p. 214, line 6.

Bask, (BĀASK)—Sharp, acid (as fruit). FERGUSON. p. 169 (not known). See **Baum**.

Bass, G (BĀAS)—The Perch—*Percha fluviatilis*; dried rushes; the inner bark of a tree. See **Boss**.

BASS, local name for perch — Bassen-thwaite, the place of perch.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 95.

Prickly BASS I fish't for.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 24, line 4.

Clogs splinter new, BASS-bottom'd chairs.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 29.

Bastard Shark, G. **Blue-back**, SW.

Fay dog, NW.—Common Tope—*Galeus canis*. FAUNA.

Sometimes the Picked Dogfish—*Acanthius vulgaris*, is called the BASTARD SHARK.

FAUNA. p. 467.

Bastile, G.—The workhouse; seldom used.

Sir Jamie's naval store, Tom,

Avoid wi' aw thy care,

The BASTILE o' the cats, Tom,

Or milk thou'll teaste nae mair.

RAYSON—Tom Cat. Stz. 5.

Bat, G. (BĀAT)—(1) A blow on the mouth, stroke; (2) the sweep of a scythe; (3) condition; piece of work; state, rate. The OLD BAT means "AS USUAL."

From words they got to (1) BATS, but he would not say who struck the first blow.

C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 30. p. 2, col. 4.

Afor t' last (1) BAT (of the clock) soounded we'd wished yan anudder a Happy New Year. ANUDDER BATCH. p. 32.

He wad tak (when mowing) fower yerds o' breed an' a yerd forret lvery (2) BAT.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 58, line 7.

Haud on a bit! till we get to t' hingin ground, an' then ye'll see her gan a rare (3) BAT. E.D.D.

When ah was on that (3) BAT, ah gat thrippence for wheat an' three hoapence for havver. C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

Ah was at t' SEEM BAT fer mair ner two days. SCOAP. p. 52, line 15.

—To strike; to beat with a spade, flail etc. so as to flatten, or beat grain out of the ears of corn.

There was not much time for talk; he was in too great a hurry to BAT me.

C. PATR. 1893, Sept. 22. p. 3, col. 1.

Tom fwork't an' Willy stack't, an' BATTIT', an' prop't, an' thrast.

BETTY WILSON. p. 133, line 9.

Batch, G. (BÄACH)—The entire number. (C., N.) A sack of corn prepared for being ground at the mill; a pack of cards.

"The heall BATCH o' them."

Now down wid a buryin' skin onta t' leath floor,

And thresh a lock bigg for a BATCH.

CUMBRIANA. p. 240, line 8.

This lal lock of stuff (wheat hinder-ends) was cawt a BATCH.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 15. p. 6, col. 2.

'Bateable Lands, N. (BAE.TU'BUL-LÄANZ)—Lands claimed by adverse parties. In a treaty of Truce held by the Commissioners of England and Scotland, at Newcastle, on 13th August 1451, the Scotch Commissioners declare that "touching the BATEABLE LANDS or Threpelands in the West Marches," etc. MATCHELL MSS.

The great piece of BATEABLE LAND lay between the river Esk and Sark in N. Cumberland, but there were also BATEABLE LANDS of smaller extent on the Northumbrian border. E.D.D.

Batten, G. (BÄAT.UN)—A rail of indefinite length, and about three to six inches in breadth; a small strip of wood.

Efter bein stirred up wid a Widdup yak BATTIN' it was a big sup o' grand punch.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 1.

—To fatten, thrive.

"Here's good BATTENIN' to t' barn, and good mends to t' mother." A usual toast on the occasion of a birth.

Battens, G. (BÄAT.UNZ)—Straw which has been half thrashed. Given as tit-bits to weakly cattle, as combining the grain, with the usual foddering of straw. E.D.D.

Batten stick, G. (BÄAT.UN STIK)—The ends of branches of oak, from which the bark has been removed by BEATING with rude wooden mallets. Such sticks, as "peel'd yak," are sold for fuel. W.H.

Ah'll git Will Cass .. teh cum ower an fell oa t' trees; .. t' seel eh t' BATTIN STICKS 'll pay t' laber eh ruddan t' stumps.

SCOAP. p. 71, line 1.

Batter, G. (BÄATH.UR)—The slope or inclination of a wall, also of rock strata; field walls are built wider at the bottom than at the top, and this constitutes the BATTER. Many houses in SW. are built without "pointing," because the BATTER of the layers of stone prevents the rain entering. Mud, dirt.

Jacob brayt a Workiton chap till he was o' bleud an' BATTER ower.

CUMBRIANA. p. 10, line 13.

He cot ower a dike on t' line, an' i runnen doon t' BATTER he gat his fiut fast i' yan o' t' wires. PEN. OBS. 1893, Feb. 8.

—To slope, to incline; to make sore by beating, to give repeated blows.

Lan Peg, an' daft Dinah gat intel a feeght;

They BATTERT wi' beath hans an' feet.

ANDERSON—The Kurn Winnin. Stz. 18.

Batter, to be on — : G.—To spend a period of time in bad conduct: to be "on the spree."

Jerry and Joe Batson hed yance been on t' BATTER at Kesick for a week. Beath ther munney an' credit was duin.

BETTY WILSON. p. 153, line 10.

Battle, G. (BĀAT.U'L) and **Beetle**
—To beat linen in order to render
it smooth.

Or mappen wad BEETLE a carlin sark,
On t' beetlin' stean at t' door;
CUMBRIANA. p. 237, line 5.

Battlin' stean, G. (BĀAT.LU'N
STIĀAN)—A clean and broad flat
stone placed near a well or stream;
the linen web was laid on the stone
and kept wet, and beaten with the
battlin stick.

The coat had been growing hard with the
frost.

"This wants the BATLING STONE ower it,"
said the old weaver.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 32, line 15.

Battlin stick, G., and **Beetle**. **Bat-
tleder**, B.—A wooden mallet some-
thing like a cricket bat for beating
the linen web previous to its being
laid on the grass to bleach. Obs.

Baum, G. (BĀUM). **Bask**, B., EC.,
SW. (BĀASK)—A place on a dry
bank or hedge where partridges
bask and dust themselves.

Folk speak of a BALM of Partridges.

FAUNA. p. 337, line 1.

—To bask in the sun or by the fire.
To dress up, adorn (LAKE COUNTRY,
p. 336).

"BAUM in t' sun like a hagworm."

It would be BALMING itself.

FAUNA. p. 337, line 3.

Baurgh, C., EC. (BĀAR'F)—A horse-
way up a steep hill. It signifies
properly not the way up the hill,
but the hill itself; BARF, the moun-
tain near Bassenthwaite

(FERGUSON, p. 84).

Bawk, G. (BĀUWK)—(1) A beam,
generally applied to those of barns
etc. A ridge of land left for divi-
sion of ownership. (REAN is more
often used, which see).

(2) BOUK is sometimes used in the
general sense of a space or dis-
tance. FERGUSON. p. 206. See **Rannel**.

Tib, leyke a fury, cursan efter,
An' he, tho' swift, hed ne BOUK (2) left her,
For beath gat nearly heame together.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 178, line 18.

(Note—ETER, here ellipsis of RAN).

Then cocker Wully lap BAWK (1) heet.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 7.

Bawkes, G. (BĀUWKS). **Swaythe b.**;
Hay b.—A hay-loft etc. of rough
poles, and turf or branches in place
of boards.

"Fork that hay onta t' BOKES."

As brant as a BOKES-stee.

SCOAP. p. 88, line 15.

Bawty, B., EC. (BĀU.TI) — A dog
having a white face is so called.

Bay, EC. (BAE)—To bend.

Lang Willy-wands for hoops I yust to BAY.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 8.

Baze, C. (BAEZ). **Paze**, Ns., E.
(PAEIZ)—To confound, puzzle;
alarm; to push forward with a
crow-bar etc., as distinct from PRIZE.
Tom Ridley was aw BAIZT wi' drinkin'.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedg. Stz. 10.

Gudeneighbours! ne'er be BAZ'd, I'll under-
take the wark. MINSTREL—Panic. Stz. 23.

He was PAZIN and thrustin' his hardest.

W.H.

Ah in wih t' geaavleck point anunder t'
hacks, an' sez ah, "Noo Tom, thee prize,
an' ah'll BAZE." SCOAP. p. 225, line 4.

Be—The various peculiar methods
of using the parts of this verb
appear alphabetically as they occur,
thus: Aaz or Ise for "I am," "I
shall"; we's for "we are," or "we
shall"; 'll is used for "shall" and
"will," as is also "sall"; "war"
and "wor" for "were"; "war-
rent" and "wornt" for "were
not," etc.

Be, G. (BEE)—By; “by the time.”

Isat BE mysel'. RICHARDSON 1st. p. 11, line 4.

“I wonder how you'll be, BE yegit t' Carel”;
said to a girl on her railway journey, who
was yawning.

Seah a man, BY he rowte till he was sebh-
benty, hed gitten ootside of a gay quantity
o' speune meat.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 16th. p. 6, col. 1.

— (C.)—From.

Thou cuddent tell me BE a frosk 'at hed
been hung up bith heels i' th' sunshine.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 131, line 13.

Bead, G. (BIÄAD)—Abode, remained.

See **Bide**.

A young bull fairly eat his way intul yan
on them (turmetts), as a moose may'd intul
a cheese, an' BEAD theer.

CUMBRIANA. p. 50, line 14.

Beadless, G. (BIÄAD.LU'S)—Intoler-
able; impatient of pain.

He says t' pain's BEADLESS, but than he's
a BEADLESS body. GIBSON. p. 164.

Bealy, G. (BAE.LI)—A bailiff;
sheriff's officer.

Peer Jemmy! ov aw his bit oddments,

A shottle the BEALIES hae taen.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 4.

Bean, B., EC. (BEE'UN); and **Beanny,**
(BIÄA.NI)—A lean horse. W.D.

Bean, G. (BIÄAN)—A bone; a bad
person.

“He's a bad BEAN.”

Lood greans we heard—lang hollow beels,
'at shak't oor varra BEANS.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 53, line 4.

Bean, N., EC.—To make a charge
against, abuse.

Ah BIAN't him wi't. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Beans, on or at t'—: N., EC., SW.—
To scold; criticize severely; to
find fault with.

T'auld snarlin' thing he's allus AT T'BIANS
o' ivrybody. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Bean goose, NW. Rotgoose, Obs.
Brent goose—*Bernicula brenta*: this

is a wrong identification, e.g., the
Brent with the Bean Goose, but
this is given as actually in use.

BIRDS. p. 197.

Bear, G. (BEE'UR')—To convey, trans-
port on the back; carry is not used
in this sense. Did bear.

I BEAR thee on my back.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 13.

Beard, G. (BIUORD)—To lay short
brushwood to project over the edge
of a wall so as to prevent sheep
from going over. Sods or stones
are laid on the wall to keep all firm.

We'd to git ower a BEARDED WO.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 9.

Beast, G. (BIÄAST)—To baste a roast-
ing joint; to sew loosely; to beat.

Ere three weeks war owre she brack
through luive's shackles,

The man, widout marcy, then daily she
BEASTE. RAYSON—Bandylen Bet. Stz. 3.

Beat, G. (BIÄAT)—(1) To abate;
(2) did bite; (3) did beat.

“Aa'll nut BEATT (1) a single fardin.”

I thowt it was soace, an' it hed like to set
me off agean, but I BEATT (3) it doon as
weel as I cud.

GIBSON—T' Reets on't. p. 11, line 10.

“BEAT (1) thy speed!”

GIBSON—Sannter Bella. p. 52, line 4.

He glooart at meh a gay bit, an' BEAAT (2)
his lip. SCOAP. p. 133, line 5.

Beck, G. (BĚK-BĚK)—The cry or
call of the grouse, accompanied
by a nod of the head.

The moor-game flew before him with their
wild BECK-BECK-BECKA.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 97.

—To call as one grouse to another.
To imitate the call of the grouse.

I heard an old cock BECKING just now. J.B.S.

The grouse and the moor fowl which BECK
in the heather. RISE OF RIVER. p. 153, line 13.

Thou old friend, hast BECK'D me in.

CLARK—The Thresher. line 13.

Beck, C., EC., SW. (BEK). Burn, N., E. (BURN)—A brook, streamlet. When in combination with a proper name, a boundary is indicated, thus: CrumBECK, RampSBECK. Change is leetsom, if it's nobbut oot o' bed until t' BECK. PROVERB.

And sen she leads thee seck a wild-goose chase

Thou'ld owr the BURN off hand to blinkin Bess. CLARK—Seymon. line 80.

Beck, in t' — : G.—To be out at elbows.

"Whoar's — ?" "He's gean awa, he's been i' t' BECK."

He noo turn'd journeyman, an' went on tramp, but he sune com back agean, for he'd been i' t' BECK.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 9, line 15.

Beck Bessy : see Bessy dooker.

Beck grains, C., B., EC. (BEK GR'AE NZ)—Where a beck divides into two streams.

Beck-steps, G. not E. Beck-steans. Stepping stones. "Hard as a BECK-STEAN"—very obstinate.

Yah auld chap 'at hed ta gang ower t' STEPS when t' beck was oot.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 9.

An' cowpt off the STEPS i' THE BECK.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedg. Stz. 10.

Bedfast, G. (BED.FĀAST)—Confined to bed by illness, bedridden.

Bedgoon, G. (BED.GOON)—A woman's outside dress, reaching only to the hips, common in the early part of the 19th century, and worn only by day. (B.) A long dress of this name, reaching to the feet, was in use at an earlier date than the short one.

Yan o' them skipjack o' fellows 'at ye see weearin' a lal jacket like a lasses BEDGOON.

GIBSON—"T' Reets on't. p. 9, line 8.

Aw t' women fwok hed BEDGOONS lang,

Wi' tails 'at to their knees hung doon;

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 53, line 4.

Bed-Twitch : see Twitcher.

Bee bink, E. (BEE-BINK)—A stand for bee-hives.

Bee eater, C. Sea Robin. Spotted Flycatcher—*Muscapa grisola*. See Ox-eye.

Bee flower; King clover.—White flowered Melilot—*Melilotus alba*.

Beek, C., N. (BEEK; BEEUK). Beeak, E., SW. (BEEUK)—To heat hazel or other rods, so as to cause them to bend more easily for basket-making purposes; to bask by the fire.

Ya neet I was takkan a rist an' a smeuk, An' snoozlan an' BEEKAN' my shins at t' grate neuk.

DICKINSON—Song in Preface. line 1.

Drewt teable up tull t' fire, an', while he BEAKT his shins.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 12, col. 2.

Beel, C., N., EC. (BEEL). Beeal, SW. (BEEUL)—A bellowing sound; the cry of a boy after having received an "ointing," a "twankin," or a "targing."

Lood greans we heard—lang hollow BEELS.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 56, line 3.

T' cows used to hake yan anudder till t' BEALS was summat awful to hear.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

—To bellow, to bawl.

"To BEAL like a bargheist"—is still applied to crying children. SULLIVAN p. 157. Hod thy noise, thoo bellerin' coaf. . Stop thy BEELIN.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 25, line 14.

Tom Ridley BEAL'd out, "De'il may care!"

ANDERSON—Codbeck Weddin'. Stz. 19.

Beelan, SW. (BEELUN)—A fester or sore place on the body, such as gathered finger. The throbbing pain of suppuration.

Beeld, G. (BEE'ULD). **Bield.**—A place of shelter; a fox den; a shelter of loose stones to protect sheep from storms on the fells.

The badgers, in the first instance, were lodged in an old fox earth "BIELD."

WRESTLING. p. 237, line 5.

Better a wee buss than nae BIELD.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 165.

—To shelter, to cause to shelter. N. (BEELD)—To build.

They ran him (the fox) round be Black Sale—an' they BEELDIT am ondert Brock Steann, an' he was seaff aneuff theer.

CUMBRIANA. p. 8, line 7.

T' fox BIELDED i' Blaeberry Ghyll.

MAYROD. Vol. 3. p. 189.

Beneatha dykefull mennya langsome day
We sat and BEELDED houses fine o' clay.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz 10.

Beermouth: see **Barramouth.**

Beestins, C., EC. (BEE.STU'NZ).

Beast milk, C. (BEE.S-MILK)—The milk of a newly calved cow, which curdles when boiled.

Boil'd fluiks; taty-hash; BEASTIN-puddin.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 13.

Beet, G. (BEET)—To supply sticks etc. to the oven while heating; to mend or improve the fire. See **Peat.**

The grate was replenished with a handful of small sticks or chips at intervals to keep up the light, and this was called "BEATING the fire."

CUMBRIANA. p. 99, line 12.

Wheyle to BEET on the elden; yen

As th' auld guid man, sat i' th' nuik.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 15.

Beetin' stick, B.—A stick kept for stirring the fire in the brick oven. By rubbing this stick on the arch of the oven after the flame has subsided, the proper heat is known by the sparks emitted.

Beetle: see **Battle.**

Beetler, G.—One who uses a BEETLE.

A daughter of R— D—, BEETLER.

C. PATR. 1899, May 12. p. 7, col. 3.

Beggar-inkle, EC., NW. (BEG.U'R'-INK.U'L)—Fancy striped tape, about three-quarters of an inch broad, out of use now.

He selt BEGGAR-INKLE, caps, muslin, and cottons.

RAYSON—Charlie M'Glen. p. 62, line 3.

Beggar's Blanket, and Beggar's Stalk: see **Jacob's Staff.**

Begonk, G. (BĚEGĀUNK.)—A disappointment; a "sell."

We gat a terrible BEGONK when we fund 'at they wadn't gang on at o'.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 150, line 3.

Belang, G. (BILĀANG.). Beleng, (BILENG.), and (not EC.) Perlang, (PU'RLĀANG.)—To belong to; to own, possess.

I could leave him till somebody com to lair him or summat, as he wad varra likely BELENG to somebody.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 35, line 8.

We tell't man, 'at BELANG't them to cut them. BETTY WILSON. p. 23, line 23.

Laal fellas sud larn teh behave thersels, and not tak what duzent PERLANG tuh them. SCOAP. p. 38, line 24.

Belder, G. (BELDDH.U'R'), and Bel-lar, (BEL.U'R')—To bellow, vociferate.

The lasses they BELDERT out, "Man thysel, Jenny." ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 6.

I begon rayder to think sham o' shootin' an BELLERIN' sooa at an oald man.

GIBSON—T' Reets on't. p. 11, line 6.

Bel-fire. Obs. A superstitious relic of sun-worship lingered until very recently in Cumberland in the observance by shepherds and others of making bonfires on the hills on the 1st of May (O.S.) and Midsummer Eve—these were called BEL-FIRES. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 13, col. 1.

The BELTAIN is generally understood to belong to the first of May.

SULLIVAN. p. 114, line 3.

Belike, G. (BILĀAI.K)—Perhaps.

BELIKE then t' father's deed.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 261, line 20.

Belken-full, EC., E. (BEL.KU'N-FUOL)—Replete.

Belker, EC. (BEL.KU'R')—Something that is big.

That taty's a BELKER. PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Belkin, EC. (BEL.KIN)—A beating, thrashing.

Thoo'll catch a BELKIN fer this.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Belky: see **Bellican**.

Bellar: see **Belder**.

Belle keek, NW.—The village of Long Newton faces the south, and passers-by were watched by the women who held their hands above the eyes to shade them from the sun facing them; hence arose the term of reproach of NEWTON-BELLE-KEEKS.

Bellican, C., EC. (BEL.IKĀAN). **Belky**, B. (BEL.KI)—An obese person or animal; a glutton.

Belliment, N., E. (BEL.IMU'NT)—An impertinent brazen BELLIMENT, is an expression commonly applied to children, when found out in any mischief. J.H.

Bellock, EC., SW. (BEL.U'K)—To eat hastily, greedily.

He wad BELLOCK his dinner doon.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 9.

Bell-tinker, G. (BEL-TINK.U'R')—A blow on the side of the head.

Belly-flaughtered, NW. (BEL.I-FLĀAF.TTHU'RT)—Thrown flat on the ground. J.H.

Belly kite, B. (BEL.I-KĀAIT)—One who will eat anything; a glutton.

S.D.B.

Belly rine, C., EC. (BEL.I-RĀAIN).

Belly rim, N., E.—The membrane enclosing the intestines.

Belly timmer, G. (not E.) (BEL.I-TIM.U'R')—Food.

See 'at thoo gits thi share o' BELLY-TIMMER.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 9.

Belly-wiring, NW. (BEL.I-WAEIR'AN)—The colic or gripes. J.H.

Beltute, C. (BEL.TIOT). **Baltute**, C. (BĀAL.TIOT). **Lake Hen**. The Coot—*Fulica atra*.

Belve, SW., EC. (BELV)—To drink greedily.

"BELVE and drink" said to an idle drinking husband. R.K.

Belyve, G. (BILĀAI.V)—After a while. (B.) "If I live."

"Aa'l pay thee BELYVE."

We'll leave off talking of Christie Graeme, And talk of him BELIVE.

GILPIN—Songs, 1st. Graeme. p. 85, line 5.

Ben: see **Butt**.

Beneath, E., NE., NW. (BĒE.NEEU'TH)—To demean one's-self by contact, or dealings with.

Ah wad'nt BENEATH misel wi' thi.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Benk, C. (BENK). **Bink**, N. (BINK)—A low bank or ledge of rock. A row of peats piled up.

A common word in the dales for a shelf or ledge in the face of large rocks, on which ferns, ling etc. grow. The raven and the buzzard hawk build their nests on the BINKS. A BINK is also a lair for the fox. PEN. OBS. 1898, June 28. p. 4, col. 4.

Had only got on to the BINK when the accident happened.

W.C.T. 1899, May, 6. p. 8, col. 1.

Bennert, C. **Benwort**, (BEN.WU'RT) and **Dog-daisy**, C., SW., NW. (DĀUG-DAE.ZI). **Cat's posy**, C., W., NW., EC.—The daisy—*Bellis perennis*.

For t' croft was white wid DOG-DAISIES.

GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 1.

Bensal, C., N., EC. (BEN.SU'L)—A blow, a sudden bang, violent motion.

"He com in wid a BENSAL."

Yence on a teyme a hangrell gang,
Com' with a BENSIL ower the sea.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 5.

—To beat soundly.

"Aa'l BENSAL ta."

Let's gi' him a good BENSELIN,—an' larn
him to come bodderen' decent young lasses.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 11, col. 3.

Bensaller, G. (not E.) (BEN.SU'LU'R)
—Anything very large.

"Ey, min, it's a BENSALLER!"

Nowt wad seave him—bit a mustert
blister aback ov his neck, . . . Sooa she
meade a girt BENSALLER aboot two pund
weight.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 4, col. 1.

Bent, G. (BENT)—Coarse grasses found
on moorlands and wastes; these
are *Agrostis vulg.*, *Aira caespitosa*,
A. flexuosa and *Cynosurus cristatus*.
See **Sea bent**. The BENTS is the
name given to the grass-covered
sand-banks on the shores of the
Solway between Maryport and
Flinby. (E., EC.) High pasture or
moor. A sandy hillock covered
with BENTS.

T' Flimby fwoak used ta cum ower ta t'
market be t' BENT hills

W.C.T.X. 1896. p. 4, col. 1.

The BENT is poor, and hard and scant.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 99, line 6.

To hound from off the BENT
Sheep of such old descent.

ECHOES—The Heaf. Stz. 8.

Riding through the lang green BENT.

J. LONSDALE—Lilly Graeme. Stz. 1.

—C., E.—Bleak.

"Dost thoo think yon fell's a blin lonnin'?"

Nay, but it's a BENT place.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 102, line 6.

Bern: see **Leath**.

Berrier, G. (BER'-IU'R)—A thrasher.

"Bed-time for BERRIERS and supper-time
for carriers." PROVERB.

Berry, C., N., SW., E. (BER'I). **Gros-
ser, NE. (GR'ÄUS.U'R).** **Cat-berry,**
EC.—The gooseberry—*Ribes Gros-
sularia*.

T' kest o' bees 'at you lost t' udder day are
hingin on t' branch of a BERRY bush in
oor garden. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 13, col. 4.

—To thrash corn with the flail. Obs.

Theer' Geordy Waugh, a teeran haund

At BERRY'AN bigg or shearan.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 1.

Berry-fair, C.—Held at Papcastle
on the Sunday afternoons during
July.

Berryin', G. (BER'-IU'N)—A funeral.
Formerly "corp coomin" (R.K.)

We'd best tak Thomas to t' kirk; we's
have a BURYING this time.

BECKSIDE. p. 307, line 2.

Berryin' skin, C., SW.—The dried
skin of a horse upon which the
corn was threshed, so that the
grains should not stick in the clay
flooring of the barn.

Now down wid a BURYIN' SKIN ontat t' leath
floor,

And thresh a lock bigg for a batch.

CUMBRIANA. p. 241, line 8.

Berryin' t' oald wife, G.—The
treat given by an apprentice on
attaining his freedom.

Besom-heed, G. (BEE.ZU'M-EED)—A
rough careless girl or a silly man.

Besom oot, to hang the — : N., E.
(BEE.ZU'M)—A besom made of
birch or heather, hung up outside
the door, was a signal that open
house was being kept, and that
the wife was away.

PUTTING THE BESOM OUT, was rarely ob-
served at the present day. The besom
hung at the back door was an intimation
that the coast was clear.

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Bessy blackcap, G. Reed spar-row.—The Reed bunting—*Emberiza schoeniclus*. This is often confounded with the true Blackcap—*Sylvia atricapilla*.

Bessy Blakelin, C. (BES.I-BLÄAK-LIN). **Yalla-heedit Buntin, C. Spink, C. Yalla yowderin, N. (IÄALA-IÖO.DDHU'R'UN).** **Y.-yorlin, N.**—The yellow ammer or yellow bunting—*Emberiza citrinella*. See **Scop**.

Bessy Clocker: see **Lousy Beegle**.

Bessy dooker, C., E., EC. (BES.I-DOO.KU'R'). **Black dooker, NW. Water pyet, C. Watter cro', Beck Bessy, SW.**—The Water Ouzel or Dipper—*Cinclus aquaticus*. See **Blue-bill**.

Best bib and tucker on, G.—Said of a female in a very fine dress, smart or best clothes.

Bethink, G. (BĚETHINK.)—To remember
I've just BETHOWT me 'at t' lad had been badly. W.C.T. 1898. p. 2, col. 5.

Be through with, G.—To complete, finish.
If thoo leuks hoaf as sharp as thoo sud leuk, thu'll BE THROUGH WID beath thy marketin' an' thy shopping by twelve o'clock.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 16, line 3.

Better, G. (BETTHU'R')—To improve.
"He wadn't hev done it, if he could hev BETTER't it."

—More; with reference to health, implies that the invalid has only partly recovered, and is not quite well.

"How deep's the stream?"—"It's BETTER ner eight foot abeun t' brig."

Better leg first, to put —: G.—To walk at the highest speed; to do one's very best.

Many a yan says when they're in a gurt hurry "Noo Ah mun put t' BETTER LEG first."

PEN. OBS. NOV. 23.

Betterment, G. (BETTHU'R'MUNT)—Improvement.

There's some BETTERMENT in the weather.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 33.

Bettermer, G. (BETTHU'R'MUR')—Of the better sort.

The lay preachers, when they go into the country, are entertained by the BETTERMER members of the denomination they serve. C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 20. p. 4, col. 5.

Betterness, G. (BETTHU'R'NU'S)—Amendment.

"Theer nea BETTERNESS in t' weather yit."

They say theer's nae sign o' BETTERNESS i' Libby. I'se feer'd she'll arlies pull through.

ROSENTHAL. p. 230, line 9.

Betwattled, G. (BITWÄAT.U'LT), and Betrattled, (BITRÄAT.U'LT). Confounded, stupified, out of one's senses.

An' lasses' whilly-liltit out

As they had been BETRATTL'T.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 24.

Between whiles, G., and Atween whiles.—At intervals.

Beuk't: see **Breuk't**.

Beun, G. (BIUON), and Boon, (BOOU'N)—Service done by a customary tenant for the lord of the manor.

BOONS or gifts in work of ploughing etc. when a young man or a stranger enters on a farm.

Todd, .. attended the annual BOON mowing meeting. WRESTLING. p. 167, line 3.

Beun days, G. and Boon or Bound days.—Days on which the customary tenants are bound to work for the lord of the manor.

BOON PLOUGHING.—Mr T—I—, was favoured with a splendid BOON PLOUGHING on Tuesday last. No fewer than 75 draughts turned up.

C. PATR. 1895, March 29. p. 5, col. 2.

Our hero was a bit of a plewman, an' he was yance at a BEUNE DAY whoar two or three smaw prizes were awarded.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 4.

Beunmest, C., N., E. (BIUN.MU'ST).
Boonmest, SW. (BOO.UNMU'ST)—
 Uppermost.

Beus, C., N. (BIUOS), and **Beus-**
steed, (-STEED). **Booas**, SW.
 (BOOU'S). **Boose**, E.—A stall for
 a cow or horse.

Beust—The ramp or curved piece
 of wood into which the upright
 planks forming stall divisions are
 morticed. J. AR.

Beut money, G. (BIUOT-MUON.I)
 —Money given to equalise an
 exchange. When two persons ex-
 change horses etc. one has some-
 times to give **beut**, that is something
 more than the article he offers
 (J.H.).

Beut stockings, C. (STÄUK.INZ.)
 —Long knitted woollen gaiters
 reaching from the foot as far up
 as the middle of the thigh; much
 worn by elderly men when on
 horse-back about and before 1800.
 See **Scoggers**.

Packt seaff in a wallet o' drab stripe and
 blue,

And slung onder **BEUT-STOCKIN'**t legs.

CUMBERIANA. p. 246, line 3.

Bever, E., EC. (BEV.UR')—Agitation.

I mind weel o' the sang

'At through my young heart, wi' sec **BEVERS**
 wad thrill. ECHOES. p. 148, line 6.

—To tremble.

My heart aw **BEVERS** at their neames.

HOPE. p. 12, line 10.

Bezle, E. (BEZ.UL')—To drink greed-
 ily.

Biasster, G. (BIÄAST.THUR')—Some-
 thing that is marvellous, quite
 extraordinary, large, almost in-
 credible.

T' laf cuckoo-hen's warped a **BIASSTER**
 this mwarn. S.D.B.

Bicker, C., N. (BIK.UR')—A small
 wooden vessel used for porridge,
 etc., made with staves, one of
 which is longer than the rest to
 act as a handle. "Aa'l tak a stap
 out o' thy **BICKER**," i.e., I will hum-
 ble you. Also (C) a quarrel.

It'll cause a vain boaster to quail an' leuk
 smo',

If you tak a STAP OUT OF HIS **BICKER**.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 238, line 3.

The porridge was ready, and Mercy set
 the wooden bowl on the table. "I's fullen
 thy **BICKER**, my lass," said Gubblum.

SON OF HAGAR. Vol. 3. p. 100, line 11.

— G.—To hurry, hasten.

Wi' merry lilt the fiddlers chang,

The lads an' lasses **BICKER**.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 21.

Bid, G. (BID)—To invite, especially
 to a wedding or a funeral. See
Bridewain.

An' iv'ry lad or lass they met,

I'th house or out, to th' breydwain

They **BADE** that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 4.

The burial will take place the day after
 to-morrow. Go round the city and dale,
 and **BID** every master and mistress within
 the warning to Shoulthwaite Moss.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 62, line 13.

Biddable, G. (BID.U'BU'L) — Obed-
 ient, tractable.

He's good to live with tea, as quiet and
BIDDABLE a lad as lads go.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 203, line 11.

Bidden Wedding: see **Bridewain**.

Bidders, G. (BIDDH.UR'Z) — Those
 who go round to give the invita-
 tions (to a wedding or a funeral),
 and in the latter case to distribute
 the mourning, are called "bidders."

FERGUSON. p. 205.

Bidding, G. (BID.UN)—The invitation to a funeral or wedding. See **Warnin'**.

Now a' their BIDDEN owt an' duone,
Reght tir'd thy heamward speed.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 7.

Biddy, G. (BID.I)—A nursery name for a louse.

Bide, C. (BĀAID). **Abide**, C., SW. (ĀBĀAID.). **Beyd**, N., NW. (BAEID)—To (1) abide, (2) remain, (3) occupy, (4) endure, tolerate. See **Bead**.

"It's BIDDEN (3) a mort o' time, but it's deun at last."

"I caan't ABIDE (4) sec wark."

Ah deuh wish menny a time, noo-a-days,
at t' hogs hed BIDDEN (2) away.

SCOAP. p. 75, line 15.

But it ola's BEAD (1-2) by him—his upper-mor' thowte. GIBSON. p. 140, line 3.

Atween the twee theer's sec a frase,

Oh, but its bad to BEYDE (4).

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 4.

See also under **Bad to Bide**.

Bider, G. (BĀALDDHUR')—A sufferer. "She was olas a geud BIDER"—she endured pain well.

Bield: see **Beeld**.

Big, G. (BIG)—The four- or six-rowed barley—*Hordeum hexastichon*; the meal made from this was reckoned superior to that from common barley, for making brown bread; also it was considered to be less liable to lodge from heavy rains.

White shows the rye, the BIG of blaker hue. RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 3.

—To build.

Here ample rows o' tents are stretch'd,

The gurse-green common BIGG'd on.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 9.

Biggan, G. (BIG.UN)—The act of building.

Biggin', G. (BIG.UN)—A building. In combination as a place-name—NEW-BIGGIN, SUN-BIGGIN.

Sing, hey for a snug clay-BIGGIN,
An' lasses that leyke a bit spwort.

ANDERSON—The Clay Daubin. Stz. 1.

Biggin Stick, C. (BIG.UN-STIK)—A stick used to push into the roof to hold the straw when thatching.

The lad's walking-stick, or what was generally more correctly termed BIGGIN-STICK.

MAYROD. Vol. iii. p. 201, line 11.

Biggle, C. (BIG.U'L)—To blindfold. See **Blinders**.

And t' bull should be BIGGELT or he'll in full slap,

And care not a wink for dog "Tyke."

CUMBRIANA. p. 252, line 6.

Biggly, C. (BIG.U'LI)—Blind man's buff. When the boy is blindfolded, another turns him gently round to confuse his ideas of the locality, and says—"Antony blind man kens ta me, sen I bought butter and cheese o' thee? I ga' tha my pot, I ga' tha my pan, I ga' tha o' I hed but a rapho'penny I gave a poor oald man."

Biggy sower, C. (BIG.I SĀU.UR')—Implies anything extraordinarily large. W.H.

Big piggin, C.—A large-sized piggin having a long stave-handle.

Bilger, G. (BIL.JUOR)—Something great.

Billy, G. (BILI)—Brother, comrade.

Her fadder. God keep him! mey BILLY,

Ay thowt her the flow'r o' them aw;

ANDERSON—Uncle Wully. Stz. 3.

But your son's a lad, and he is but bad,

And BILLIE to my son he canna be.

GILPIN—Songs. Graeme and Bewick.

p. 82, line 6.

Bin', G. (BIN)—To tie the bands round the sheaves of corn.

See how the kempan shearers bum,

An' rive an' BIN' an' stook their cwoon.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 18.

Bindin, G. (BIND.U'N)—A long rod or binder, used in hedgemaking.

Bing, (Alston.)—Eight cwt. of lead.

Bink: see **Benk**.

Birl, C., N., E. (BUOR'L). **Burl,** (BUOR'L)—A whirling sound; a rapid twist.

The cab stopped about two seconds, and then the horse gave a sharp BURREL; it sounded to him that it had run away.

C. PATR. 1896, Dec. 4. p. 6, col. 1.

—To make a noise like the rapid turning of a wheel; move quickly, hurry along. Used frequently conjunctly with **Dirl**, which see.

"He's got to BIRLIN' aboot wonderful"
—said of a child learning to walk.

Birret, N. (BIR'UT). **Barret,** (BĀAR'U'T)—The brim of a hat.

"I can mind of the old people speaking of the hat BIRRET which is the brim of the hat." J.H.

BARRET in the neighbourhood of Bewcastle, refers to the black hard glossy peak of a child's, or of a postman's cap. T.L.

Birst: see **Brust**.

Birthday custom, G. **Rumbutter,** (RUOMBUOT.THUR'). **Sweet b.**—Rumbutter, which is prepared before the confinement, consists of butter and sugar run together with spices and flavoured with rum. It is eaten by wives during their confinement, is offered to, and expected to be partaken of, by visitors. The lady who first cuts into the bowl is predicted to require a similar compliment. It was customary to hide the bowl of rumbutter and allow it to be searched

for by boys, who having found it and eaten its contents, made a collection of money which was put by for the baby in whose honour the RUMBUTTER had been made. A child born on a Friday was always placed on the Bible shortly after its birth.

Another small item of folk-lore respecting birth was that RUMBUTTER made for a boy's birth was smittler than that made for a girl. W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 13, col. 1.

An extra dash of rum was always added to the parson's share of "sweet" or RUMBUTTER. LIZZIE LORTON. p. 24, line 4.

Another custom is that of taking a new-laid hen-egg, a small packet of salt and a sixpence, when paying the first visit to a new-born child. The first egg which is thus first received is blown and the name of the donor written upon it, after which it is strung and kept. The eggs received subsequently are used in the ordinary way. J.B.

Birtlin', C., SW., NW. (BUORT.LU'N)—A small and sweet summer apple once very common.

Bishop't, G. (BISH.U'PT)—Milk etc. burnt in the pan is BISHOP't.

"T' poddish is BISHOP't, an' fu' o' dozzels."

Biskey, G. (BISK.I)—Biscuit, tea-cake.

The good wife put on to the table some tea cakes, or BISCAYS as they are locally called. W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 1, col. 2.

Bit, G. (BIT)—(1) A small quantity, often used endearingly; (2) position, station.

Our BITS (1) o' bairns 'll scraffle up.

ANDERSON—Will and Keate. Stz. 2.

He sed it was a gay BIT (1) on't luck.

SCOAP. p. 221, line 3.

He's gittan poorish and pinch't to hod his BIT (2).

Forth frae the BIT (2) they scry'd it furst.

STAGG—Poems. p. 41.

—Little, small; generally a term of endearment or contempt.

"The BIT lad."

Yan sartinly can hev a BIT run when yan hes a mind.

E.C. News. 1898, Ap. 15. p. 8, col. 6.

—To regain a position; to fall. To cut a small piece out of a sheep's ear, thus forming a mark for recognition. See **Bittit**.

Jemmy, however, mannish't to BIT on his feet like a cat. WRESTLING. p. 40, line 13.

I on her feace directly meade it BIT.

RELPH—Agnes Fast. p. 96, line 2.

Bite, G. (BĀAIT) — A mouthful; a hasty repast.

"He gat a BITE, and then to wark he went."

But gie them furst a butter-shag,

When young, they munnet want,

Nor e'er sal wife, or bairn ov meyne,

Wheyle I've a BEYTE to grant.

ANDERSON—Happy Family. Stz. 3.

Bite, NE., E. (BAEIT)—A sharper; generally applied disparagingly to Yorkshiremen.

I am a Yorkshire-BITE, sir, but have visited the pretty village of Rosedale.

ROSENTHAL. p. 263, line 10.

Bitted, G. (BIT.IT)—Ear-marked (of a sheep). All the many ear-marks etc. used on the various farms are entered in a book. See **Kay-bitted**.

Every shepherd's flock has some variety of ear-marking; . . if we take a piece out of it, we say it is BITTED.

CORNHILL MAG. 1890, Oct. p. 387.

Bitter Bump, C. **Mire Drum**, C., N. (MĀAIU'R' DR'UOM). **Bull o' th' bogs**. The bittern—*Botaurus stellaris*. This bird is now a very rare visitant, and is not known to breed here. Mr Dickinson had a recollection of being called to listen to the booming of a bittern

on a mild evening in spring, about the year 1804, in the mosses of Arlecdon.

Killed a second bittern . . . on the 1st December, 1868. FAUNA. p. 228.

We're cawt efter men, beasts, an burds. Miss MIREDRUM.

ANDERSON. The Cram. p. 60, col. 2, lines 5 and 27.

Bit thing, N.—Small and insignificant.

Ah can dee nowt at a' wi' it, it's such a wee BIT THING, an' ah doot if't 'll ivver live on.

Bitterment (Obsol.)—Bitterness.

Een weel is he 'at ever he was born!

He's free frae aw this BITTERMENT and SCWORN.

RELPH. Harvest. p. 4, line 2.

Bittock, E., Ns. (BIT.UK) — A bit, small piece.

"It's twea meyl an' a BITTOCK."

Blabberskite, C., NE. (BLĀAB.U'R'-SKĀAIT). **Bletherskite**, N. (BLETH.U'R'SKĀAIT)—A vain-talking fellow. See **Bladder**.

T' gurt BLABBERSKITES ur mair wind nor woo. W.C.T. 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

He is too much of a-BLATHERSKITE to care for philosophy. C. PATR. 1885, Oct. 7.

Blab-tongue, E. — An indiscreet talker.

Black-a-vyz't, G. (BLĀAK-U'VĀAIZT) — Dark complexioned.

I'se BLACK-A-VIZ'T, bit canny.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. ch. 1, v. 5.

"He's BLACK AVISED, like Jwhoony Greeaf's cat," is an old and commonly used saying. E.D.D.

Black-berries, G. (BER.IZ)—Black currants.

Black bole, G. (BĀUL)—The material with which leather is made black. To polish boots, shoes, etc.

Black cap, EC.—Head of the bull-rush—*Typha latifolia*.

Black clocker, C.—Probably one of the *Carabidæ*. W.H.Y.

Black damp.—Carbonic acid gas in a coal pit.

Black dog, G. (DǼUG)—Sulks, bad temper; children are frequently admonished to beware of the BLACK DOG, or to send the BLACK DOG off their back.

He'd olas the BLACK DOG on his back.

SHADOW OF CRIME. p. 29, line 10.

Black duck.—The scoter—*Oedemia nigra*.

Black-fast, G. (FǼAST). **Black-fasting**.—A severe fast; a time of "strike," when food is scarce.

—To suffer a severe fast.

The punch and cider laves about,

An' few are hère BLACK-FASTING.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 23.

The old style of beggars used it as a strong plea, "Aa's BLACK FASTIN' sin mwornin'." E.D.D.

Black feut, C., NW. (FIUOT)—A go-between in love affairs; one who courts for another.

Black frost, G.—A hard frost without snow or rime.

Blacking, G. (BLǼAK.IN)—A scolding.

If ennybody spak, Wat gev them a BLACK-ING. BETTY WILSON. p. 44, line 1.

Black Jack, G. (JǼAK)—A leathern tankard. "There is preserved at Eden Hall, and in constant use in the servants' hall on New Year's Day, a good specimen of the old leathern tankard, or jack. BLACK JACK, indeed, is its familiar appellation" (REV. B. PORTEUS). (W.) A kind of bastard coal, used by masons to

mark their stone in place of chalk (A.M.); ash is grey = 28% (W.W.F.) (E.) Blende or zinc sulphide.

Matthew poured out the contents of two huge BLACK JACKS.

SHADOW OF CRIME. p. 74, line 18.

A glitter . . from the surface of spar or BLACK JACK.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 241, line 6.

Black kites, C. (KǼAITS). **Black-bums**, C. **Brommel kites**, N. (BR'UOM.U'L—). **Bummelty kites**, E. (BUOM.ULTI—) — Bramble berries.

I wantit grog . . she brong me BLACK-KITE wine. GIBSON. p. 166.

Defendant said "BRUMMEL time" was coming, and he would try to pay the cost next court day.

C. PATR. 1894, Sept. 7. p. 2, col. 7.

Blackberry wine, called BUMBLE-KITE.

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 280, line 4.

Blacks, G.—Flying flakes of soot.

Black throssel, E.—The blackbird —*Merula merula*.

Black twitch: see **Twitch**.

Black wing: see **Leather wing**.

Bladder, C., E. (BLǼADDH.U'R'). **Bledder**, C. (BLEDDH.U'R'). **Blether**, E., N. (BLETH.U'R')—Idle, empty talk; a bladder.

Chaps leyke these leyke butter fleas,

Win owre oft wi' preyde an BLETHER.

ANDERSON—Laird Jwohnnny. Stz. 2.

—To talk nonsensically or indiscreetly; to cry out.

Thou'rt a great BLEDDEREN fool.

SHADOW OF CRIME. p. 116, line 8.

Efter he'd BLATHERED a bit, he gat to wark.

DRAYSON. p. 22.

Bladderren.—Talkative, foolish; see above.

BLETH'RIN' Lanty Rutson.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 33.

Blain, C., EC., SW., NW., E. (BLIAEN or BLAEN)—To bleach linen by exposing it to the air and keeping it moist. (W.) To dry.

If they dunnet dry they'll BLEANE, and bide less dryin' by t' fire. (Said of clothes hung out on a damp day.)

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 297.

Blained, C., EC. (BLIAENT; BLAENT)—Half dry; generally applied to linen hung out to dry.

Blake, G. (BLAEUK)—Pale yellow.

"BLAKE as May butter."

AS BLAKE as marygowds an' as black as corbies.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 217, line 11.

Blare, G. (BLAEU'R')—To roar violently; to bellow.

"He BLARES like a billy gwoat."

Than he spy't some sheep cummin' BLAIRIN' ower t' hill.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 33, line 3.

Blash, G. (BLÄASH)—A splash. (NW.) A drunken spree or bout.

What mair excitement wish—
When boilin' up, a BLASH! a pull!

Ye've hoald o' t' king o' fish!

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 106, line 6.

—To splash; to spoil with dirt.

Thoo's BLASH'T that good new cwoat an' it'll niver be like itsel ageann. JOS. P.

A girtish beck . . . churnin', an' BLASHIN', ower ya girt stean.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 115.

Blash, G. (BLÄASH). **Blashy**, G. **Blesh**, C., E. (BLESH). **Clash**, G. —Weak, poor, wishy - washy. "Blesh yal" is newly-made ale, which has a tendency to purge.

"BLASHY tea." "BLASHY yal."

Stop t' cwoatch, lads; I mun be out at o' resks, and it's o' lang o' that BLESY yel."

CUMBERIANA. p. 93, line 19.

Tak rum; thoo's hed plenty o' CLASH yal.

BETTY WILSON. p. 43, line 12.

Blash't, C., NW., E. (BLÄASHT)—Partially intoxicated.

He . . . wadden't see if we chanc't to be rayder BLASH'T like.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 5, line 4.

Nay, he wasn't drunk, bit varrasair BLASHT.

C. JR. 7284 Local Jottings.

Blashy, G. (BLÄASH.I). **Blashly**.

—Wet, muddy, sloppy. BLASHLY is rather more emphatic than BLASHY. "Cauld, BLASHLY land" applied to a farm in a high situation, and undrained condition. E.D.D.

Blast, N., NE. (BLÄAST)—An external inflammation.

Ah've a BLAST i' mi e'.

PEN. OBS. 1897. Nov. 16.

Blather't, EC. (BLÄATH.U'RT)—Weak. J.P.

Blea, C., EC. (BLEEU')—Lead-coloured; also blue. ELLWOOD.

Bleaberry, G. (BLEEU'.BU'RI). **Bleb-berry**.—The bilberry—*Vaccinium myrtillus*.

The seeds of the bent and the shoots of the BLEABERRIES. PEARL IN SHELL. p. 188.

Bleamy, C. (BLEEU'.MI). **Blinky**.

—Said of a day when the sun has been shining, and the sky afterwards becomes overcast (J.B.). Shining with intermittent light (D.H.).

Bleary, C., EC. (BLEEU'.RT)—Windy, cold and showery.

"It's a tar'ble BLEARY day."

Bleat, C., N., EC. (BLIÄAT) or (BLAET)—Bashful, timid.

A BLATE cat makes a proud mouse.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 166.

When thoo talks to mudder, lad,

Mind thoo isn't BLEATE.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 4.

Bleb, G. (BLEB)—A bubble; watery blister. See **Hawks**.

Thou leuks as yalla as a fellside teadd,
and thy chafts is o' covered ower wid girt
BLEBS. CUMBRIANA. p. 294, line 8.

On floer an' tree the BLEBS of dew
Glent in the sun leyke diments new.

BROWN. p. 94, line 6.

—To drink greedily and with a bub-
bling noise.

An' clocker BLEBB'D for life an' pluck
Coald water in a piggin.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 39.

Blebbery: see **Blea-berry**.

Bledder, **Blether**: see **Bladder**.

Bledder-scope, G. (not E.) (BLEDD-
H.U'R-SKÄUWP). **Bledder-heed**,
G.—A dull-witted person.

Thoo girt silly BLEDDUR-SCALP.

PEN. OBS. 1897. Nov. 16.

Co't me . . BLEDDER-HEID, an' sap-skull.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 297, line 2.

Blee, N.—Colour, complexion.

GILPIN—Songs 3rd. p. 220. (Not known).

Bleend, C. (BLĚEND). **Blin**, N.
(BLIN). **Blind**, E. (BLIND)—Blind,
abortive—a BLIND pap, BLIND coal
which will not burn.

BLEEND horse and BLEEND jockey 'll never
dee. C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 19. p. 3, col. 6.

Bleend lonnin, G. (BLIND.LWÄUN.IN)
—A green lane used as an occu-
pation way, not being a thorough-
fare.

Dost thoo think yon fell's a BLIND LONNIN?
SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 102, line 6.

Bleend Tarn, C.—A tarn without
visible outlet. ELLWOOD.

Blenk, C., N., E. (BLENK). **Blink**,
(BLINK)—A gleam, glimpse.

"A BLENK o' sunshine." "A BLINK o' blue
sky,"—an opening in the clouds.

Ah rubbt me een at ivver ah rubbt them,
—ah couldn't see a BLINK.

SCOAP. p. 15, line 23.

Thar blythesome BLENKS are but t'ensnare
An' tempt to certain ruin

Puor gowks this day.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 30.

—To shine, to gleam; to move the
eyelids, to wink.

If t' sun BLINKS oot when theer's a shooar,
It wullen't last fer hoaf an' hooar.

SAYING.

Bletherskite: see **Blabberskite**.

Bleudstean, W.—Red haematite.

W.H.

Bleudwort, **Deathcome quickly**,
Stinkin Bobby, C., SW.—Herb
Robert—*Geranium Robertianum*.

Bleudy butcher, **Bleudy sooker**:
see **Sooky bleud**.

Blin: see **Bleend**.

Blinders, C., EC. (BLINDH.U'R'Z).

Biggles, C. (BIG.U'LZ). **Blinkers**,
N., E. (BLINK.U'R'Z). **Winkers**,
SW. (WINK.U'R'Z). **Gloppers**, SW.
(GLÄUP.U'R'Z)—Eye shades used
on horses' bridles.

T' teaah lug eh t' BLINDER bridle was
geaan oategidder. SCOAP. p. 218, line 19.

Blind man's holiday, G.—Evening
twilight.

Blink: see **Blenk**.

Blinker, C., SW.—An old term for a
one-eyed game-cock; also written
Blanchard. **Blinkard**—one
nearly blind (BROCKETT).

Oh, BLINKER! Ay to be sure, a yan eyed
cock's a BLINKER. J.B.

Blin' moose, B. (BLIN.MOOS)—The
shrew mouse—the *Sorex* family
generally.

Blish, G. (BLISH)—A small blister.
(WC.) An act of purging.

Think on and bath t' auld meer's showld-
hers; there's a big BLUSH in and under
that daft new collar. E.D.D.

—To blister, blemish. See **Blash**.

He's a terrible BLESHEED feace on him. J. A.R.

Blitter't, N., NW. (BLITH.UR'T)—
Torn by the winds.

Blob, G. (BLÄUB)—The best part;
a bubble.

Oot of aw 'at ah've hard—An' ah think
ah've hard t' BLOB o' them.

W.C.T. 1898, Aug. 27. p. 7, col. 4.

—To take eels by a bait of worms
strung on a line. (E.) To froth,
bubble.

Blobber, G.—One who BLOBS.

Blob nukkel't, G. (NIUOK.U'LT) —
Newly calved and in full milk.

A gay bit o' butter, time o' 'ear consider't,
an' nobbet yan o' t' bease BLOB new calf't.

BETTY WILSON. p. 145, line 11

Block, Cs. (BLÄUK)—To strike sense-
less or dead with a pole axe or
stone.

A grand picter ov Jack BLOCKIN' gient
Galligantus. BETTY WILSON. p. 54.

He picked up a stone and said he would
BLOCK witness with it.

W.C.T. 1898, Dec. 17. p. 3, col. 1.

Blocker, G. (BLÄUK.UR')—A butcher's
pole axe.

When they did let him oot, he aimed for
t' BLOCKER an' ah aimed for t' garden dyke.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Blonk, C., EC. (BLÄUNK)—A blank;
a disappointment.

"A young man 'expected a greet fortune
an' didn't git it; it was a greet BLONK for
him."

Bloody Thursday, C., E., Ws.
(BLUOD.I-THUOR'S.DU')—The Thurs-
day after Ash-Wednesday. In the
Holme district, pancakes made
with blood are eaten on this day.
On t' Thursday it was t' custom to kill
t' pigs, an' thus it gat its neame.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 2. p. 6, col. 1.

Blo' oot, G.—To disqualify (in wrest-
ling).

If not in "holds" at the end of that time,
BLOW them out.

W.C.T. 1898, Nov. 19. p. 8, col. 5.

Blore: see **Yur**.

Blow, G. (BLÄU)—To let out a secret.

Blow low, G. (LÄU)—Do not publish
it!; keep silence!

"Blow low, black-feut"—a saying once
common at Brigham.

Blown fruit, G. (BLÄUN-FR'ÉEÖOT)
—Fruit blown down by the wind.

Blown milk, G.—Milk from which
the cream has been removed by
blowing. This practice is gradually
going out, though the term is
still used.

BLOWN MILK and poddish 'll suit thee as
weel. ANUDDER BATCH. p. 13.

Blue-back: see **Bastard shark**
and **Fell-fo'**.

Bluebill, **Dooker**—The Scaup—
Fuligula marila. BIRDS.

The fishermen hereabout call them
DOWKERS and BLUEBILLS.

NATURE. p. 83, line 8.

Blue buttons, C., SW., E., WC. (BLIOO-
BUOT.UNZ). **Hog-a-back**, EC.
(HÄUG.U'BÄAK)—The Devil's-bit
Scabious—*Scabiosa succisa*. "Locally
(Skelton) hog-a-back" (FLORA).

Blue feltie, **bluewing**, **blueback**,
bluejack. See **Fell fo'**.

Blue girse, **Blue segg**: see **Pry**.

Blue-gray, G. (GR'AE)—A cross
between a black Galloway cow
and white short-horn bull, whose
sire should have been white.

BLUE-GREY COWS £21.

C. PATR. 1898, Dec. 23. p. 2, col. 2.

Blue hawk, C. (ÄUK). **Chicken h.**,
NW. (CHIK.IN)—The sparrow hawk
—*Accipiter nisus*. Very uncommon
(R.W.). See **Glead**.

By no means the only one of its kind, for
there are four or five BLUE-HAWKS.

NATURE. p. 96, line 7.

Bluett, NW. **Maid**, **Skeat**.—Skate
fish—*Raja batis*. FAUNA. p. 470.

Bluffin, NW. **Greenback**, **Coalmouth**, NW. — Coal fish — *Gadus virens*. FAUNA. p. 486.

Bluft, E., NW. (BLUOFT) — To blindfold ; to darken.

Ta muzzle a nag een when it's gien ta boggle is ta BLUFT it.. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

SNOW HES BLUFTED OOR WINDA UP.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Blur, G. (BLUOR') — To blot ; defame.

Blurt, G. (BLUORT) — A sudden burst of weeping, etc. See **Blutter**.

— To burst out crying.

It no'but wantit anudder wurd or two to mak' her BLURT reet oot.

GIBSON — Tom Railton. p. 152, line 15.

Blusteration, N., E. (BLUOSTTHUR' AESHUN) — Talk, noise.

An talks ov stocks, an Charley Fox,

An meakes a BLUSTERATION ;

ANDERSON — Village Gang. Stz. 3.

Blutter, G. (BLUOTTHUR') — To sputter ; to flow with a gurgling sound, as water out of a bottle. Oftener "blurt" (ELLWOOD).

Bo', G. (BĀU) — The calf of the leg.

T' knees on them (breeches), wid o' t' buttons lowse, wadn't come ower t' Bo's o' my legs.

GIBSON — Tom Railton. p. 150, line 7.

Boar seg, G. (BWĀUR'-SEG) — A castrated boar.

Bob, G. (BĀUB) — A knotted stick ; a cluster of fruit, flowers ; an ornament shaped like a ball ; bows of ribbon on a dress, etc. See **Whin** and **Yak bob**.

"She had put on a great red BOB of ribbon on her bonnet ;" said of a lady who had been re-trimming her bonnet.

Ah fand this wasn't what it was for, for a greet BOB on t' top or t' boddem, whedder ivver 't was, wadn't let it stand.

BETTY WILSON. p. 3, line 14.

Bobberous, C., EC. (BĀUB.UR'US) — Boastful, proud ; in high spirits.

D

Bobbin, G. (BĀUB.IN) — A wooden cylinder, on which yarn, etc., is wound. See **Purn**.

Bobble Tit, NC. (BĀUB.U'L-TIT) — Long-tailed tit — *Acredula caudata*.

Bob tail't, G. (BĀUB.TAEU'LT) — A waggish tail, and thickest at the end.

Bodderment, G. (BĀUDDH.UR'MUNT) — Perplexity, bother.

BODDERMENTS of farming.

CUMBRIANA. p. 224.

Boddersom, G. (BĀUDDH.UR'SUM) — Troublesome.

Dang it all, but it's a BODDERSOME job.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 262, line 6.

Boddom, G. (BĀUD.U'M) — Bottom ; low ground, a small valley or hollow.

Reuts 'at they raik't oot o' t' BODDOM o' t' tarn.

GIBSON — Jos. Thompson. p. 138, line 12.

Her fadder an mudder hed a farm in Emmelton BODDEM.

BETTY WILSON. p. 1, line 4.

— To reach the bottom ; to empty.

He's BODDOMED many a pit, but he'll be gittan into yan efter a bit, 'at he'll be pinch't to find boddom on.

CUMBRIANA. p. 118, line 2.

Come, Dicky, lad, BODDOM the whart.

ANDERSON — Fellows roun Torkin. Stz. 1.

Boddomest, G. (BĀUD.U'MUST.) — The lowest.

Bodling, NW. **Keeling** or **Killing**, NW. **Robin**, NW. — The codfish — *Gadus morrhua*. KEELING is the large fish which is out of condition. The BODLING represents the best white fish, whilst the ROBIN is a deformed-looking fish, often taken at the end of the winter fishing.

FAUNA. p. 483-4.

The great cod or KEELING . . the cod called BODLING, the small cod called ROBINS.

FISHERMAN. p. 4.

Body: see **Fwoke**.

Bog-bean, G. (Not N., NE.) (BÄUG-BEEN)—The Marsh Trefoil—*Menyanthes trifoliata*.

An oald woman . . said they should tak BOGBEAN an' centery tea, an' they tean that, but it did neah good.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 2.

Boggle, C., SW., E. (BÄUG.UL).

Boogle, N. (BOO.GUL)—A hobgoblin; something to be avoided.

Ivvery lonely plecte amang t' fells hed it' oan BOGGLE or ghost.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 153, line 2.

I nivver tak t' BOGGLE at scoaldin'.

YANCE A YEAR. p. 26, line 22.

—To be shy of; to be brought to a stand.

"You needn't BOGGLE at me, I'll nit hurt ye."

(A lal lad) 'at BOGGLES at lowpy-back, rack-ups or shinny.

GIBSON—Ned o' Kes'ick. Stz. 3.

Bogie, G. (BWÄUGI or BÄU.GI)—A sledge on wheels.

He was lifting a large lump of stone on to a BOGIE, so as to have it taken away to the shaft.

C. PATR. 1894, Nov. 23. p. 3, col. 7

Bog onion, C., SW.—The *Osmunda regalis* or flowering fern. A homely specific for outward application to sprains or swellings. This fern was so plentiful forty years ago in W. Cumb., that its fronds were used for covering potatoes when sent in carts to market.

But o' things they telt him Joe triest tull his thumb—

An' fegs, an' BOG-ONION, an' blackberry

buds. GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 7.

Bog trotter, N.—During the eventful period of the northern raids, the borderers were occasionally called BOGTROTTERS, from being obliged to move across the extensive mosses in a gentle trot, when

a heavy tread or a short stand would cause immersion or destruction in the bog; but moss trooper was the more general term.

Boily, C., NC., E. (BÄULI). **Boilies**, W., NC., NW. **Bobbies**, SW.—Boiled bread and milk, always spoken of in the plural.

"It's time thoo sud be gittan his BOILIES riddy."

Just luik, how Jurry his BOILIES sups.

ANDERSON—Jurry's Cursnin. Stz. 9.

Boily bowl, G.—The bowl in which the BOILIES were served, was often handed down as an heirloom and great store set upon it. I have mine still. J. AR.

Boilin', G. (BÄULUN)—The whole quantity.

Joe's lickt them at cards, an can wallop t' wholl BOILIN o' them eh t' bargain.

SCOAP. p. 32, line 18.

Bok, G. (BWÄUK; BÄUWK)—A motion of the throat, etc., denoting an attempt to vomit from nausea. See also **Bawk**.

—To retch.

He seeken't at meat—nay, he'd bowk at a speun!

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 183, line 4.

Bolder, C., WC. (BÄULDDH.U'R')—A loud report.

The BOLDER of a cannon.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 297.

Boly, C., SW., E. (BWÄULI; BÄULI)—A horse; a pie, or a skew-ball horse.

Bo-man, G. (BÄU-MUN)—The name of an imaginary person, used to frighten children.

Bond sucken, G. (BÄUND-SOO.KUN)—Some farmers are bound by tenure to take their corn to the manorial mill to be multured and ground, and are BOND SUCKEN to that mill.

Bond tenants . . derive their name from their "bond" to repair the mill dam and bring millstones to the mill.

C. PATR. 1894, June 15. p. 7, col. 3.

They dress up some wots for a melder o' meal,

And dry 't in a kiln in t' kiln croft;

Than to t' BOND-SUCKEN mill tak 't.

CUMBRIANA. p. 254, line 5.

Bonnily, G. (BÄUN.U'LI)—Prettily, finely; sometimes used ironically.

Right BONNILY he burnt nor flinch'd a bit.

RELPH.—Agnes Fast. line 27.

Bonny, G. (BÄUN.I)—Pretty. Sometimes used ironically in a contrary sense.

"It's a BONNY consarn."

Seesta, thou's BONNY, thou hez eyes like pigeons.

DICKINSON. Song of Solomon. chap.1, v.15.

Yan oft sees a chap wi' a good-leukin' feace,

Quite BONNY eneuf to put in a glass kease.

RICHARDSON, 1st. Preface, line 9.

Bonny burd een, G. (BUOR'D. EEN).

Lamb lakins (LÄAM-LAE.KINZ)—

The cuckoo flower—*Cardamine pratensis*. In some parts, the first

name is given to the Mealy or Bird's-eye Primrose—*Primula farinosa*. See **Cats eyes**.

Boas: see **Beus**.

Boodies, E. (BOO.DIZ) — Bits of broken crockery.

Booer: see **Bower**.

Booins, C., NW. (BOO.INZ). **Bowins**, C. (BÄUW.INZ). **Haygreen**, E.

Muggert, EC. (MUOG.U'RT)—Common ragwort—*Senecio jacobaea*, possibly also *S. crueafolia*. (SW.) Booins refers to groundsel.

Booksum, G. (BOO.KSUM)—Bulky.

Booly, SW. (BOO.U'LI)—A hoop.

Booly whol, W. (BOO.U'LI WÄUL)—A game at marbles.

D 2

T' oalder end war laikin at buck-stick, while t' young-ans laikt at BOOLEY-WHOL. S.D.B.

Boon: see **Yan** and **Beun**.

Boonce, G. (BOONS)—To eject, throw out; (C.) throw up.

The whole subject will come up for efficient investigation, and it will not be BOUNCED a second time.

C. PATR. 1897, Dec. 30. p. 6, col. 1.

Boon days: see **Beun days**.

Boonmest: see **Beunmest**.

Boon ploughing: see **Beun**.

Boorstaff, NC., NW. (BOOU'R-STÄAF).

Bore-pin (BÄUR'-PIN)—A short rod of wood inserted in the side of the head of the hand-loom weaver's beam, wherewith a slight turn can be given to the beam as the work proceeds.

Booted bread, G. (BIUOT.ID-BREED)

—Bread made from inferior flour, or from a mixture of wheat and rye.

He sharp'd his gully, whanged the BUETED leafe. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 107.

Some stiv'd the keal wi' BOUR'd bread sea good. GILPIN POETRY. Death of Roger.

p. 204, line 8.

Booze, G. (BOOZ)—A carouse; also liquor drunk at a carouse.

They spent the note in backing horses and in BOOZE. C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 3, col. 2.

—To carouse.

There we may cruok our hams an' BOUSE A wee bit at our ease.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 20.

Boozy, G. (BOO.ZI)—Elevated by liquor, drunk; (2) bulky, stout.

This drunken little priest of theirs, who got BOOSEY on the sacramental.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 7, line 8.

Scot yence gat Criffel on his back,

Some pedder-like, as stwories tell;

Bit whow! his girtins gev a crack,

An' down his boozy (2) burden fell:

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 9.

Bore-pin: see **Boorstaff**.

Boretree: see **Bultree**.

Borran, C., SW. (BÄUR'UN)—A cairn; a large heap or extent of stones tumbled promiscuously together, generally ancient funeral piles.

He tally-ho't a fox ya Sunday mwornin',
just as day brak, oot ov a BORRAN o' steanns.

CUMBRIANA. p. 8, line 17.

Through Borrowdale an' Wyburn heids,
He iverry BURRENT kent.

RICHARDSON 2nd. p. 40. line 9.

Borrowdale cuckoo, C. (BWÄUR'U-DUL KUOK.OO)—A person of inferior mental capacity. Tradition states that the inhabitants of Borrowdale once built a wall so as to keep in the cuckoo.

We Borrowdale rustics are generally known by the appellation of CUCKOOS.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 4.

Borrowdale roads are so bad . . . and till
Honister is passed the word "CUCKOO"
must not be breathed.

W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 6. col. 1.

Borrow-duck: see **Skellduck**.

Borrowin'-days, E, EC. — Used to denote a fine day which comes at an unexpected time, as e.g. a warm sunny day in March. The idea is that it is a day borrowed out of the summer number, and will have to be paid back again.

It's 'a fine day, but I's flate it's a BOR-
ROWED 'un. FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 26.

Bosom, E., NW., SW. (BOOZUM)—To eddy, whirl.

T' wind BOOAZUMS doon t' chimley.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Bosom wind, G. (BOOZUM WIND)—An eddying or whirling wind.

Boss, C., NC., EC. (BÄUS). **Sop**, NC.

Waze, C. (WAEZ)—Boss (or bass) is a cushion for the feet or knees, made of straw stuffed into a cover of plaited straw or matting; but

the above words also apply to a circular ring-cushion placed under the burden, milk pail, etc. when carrying it on the head. See also **Sop**.

Botch, G. (BÄUCH)—A clumsy job, a bungle.

"Thou hez meadd a BOTCH on't now."

—To mismanage, cheat.

An' Paddeys wi' their feyne lin' ware,

Tho' a' deseyn'd to BOTCH fwoak.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 6.

Botcher, C., NW., NE. (BÄUCH'U'R)—A drink made by pouring water on honey-comb after the honey has been drained off.

"Sweet as BOTCHER" was an expression formerly in use.

Bottle of all sorts, C. **Jerusalem cowslip**, SW. **Mountain sage**, SW.—Lungwort—*Pulmonaria offic.*; also SAGE OF JERUSALEM (NICOLSON).

Bottle o' streea, C., E. (BÄUT'U'L)—A bundle of straw about 20 lbs. weight. See **Lap**.

Bottlety; **Bottley**: see **Miller's thoom**, Cheeny.

Bottling: see **Hard heed**.

Bottom wind, C. (BÄUT'UM WIND)—The waters of Derwent Lake are sometimes considerably agitated even on a calm day, and are seen to swell into high waves rolling easterly; this phenomenon is called a BOTTOM WIND.

Bouk, B., EC. (BÄUWK)—To boil the linen web in water and ashes of ashen wood previous to beating on the BATLIN STEAN and bleaching it.

Boun, G. (BÄUWN)—Ready, prepared, on the point of starting.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 12.

—To prepare; to betake one's self to a place.

Ye'll na BOUNE yon way for mony a lang year yit. SHADOW CRIME. p. 46, line 12.

Bounder, C., (BOO.NDDHUR')—Boundary. A term found in old deeds.

Bourt, NW. (BÄUWRT')—To pretend, make believe.

Ye'll na boune yit. So dunnet ye BEURT.

SHADOW CRIME. I. p. 46, line 12.

Bout, G. (BOOT)—An (1) attempt, a turn; a (2) contest; a (3) period of time, occasion, an attack of illness; an (4) entertainment, a "spree"; a (5) bundle of osiers, etc. (Obs.). A BOUT with the plough is twice the length of the field or once about.

"Let him have a (1) BOUT at threshin'."

If lang at the cwol greuve thou's to wait
for thy (1) BOUT.

CUMBRIANA. p. 240, line 13.

S—threw M—after a stiff (2) BOUT,
finding the left hank ineffectual.

C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 4.

Ah've had sich-like (3) BOUTS afore now,
and they've arlways passed off.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 210, line 16.

It 'll sarve its turn this (3) BOUT.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 298.

Or neeght we's hev a hearty (4) BOUT.

ANDERSON—Wor. Wedg. Stz. 2.

Efter a drinkin' (4) BOOT was hard on t'
skollers. BETTY WILSON. p. 17, line 8.

Reeds at sixpence per (5) BOUTE.

C. JR. 1899, Jan. 10. p. 2, col. 8.

Bowdy-kite, E., N., SW. (BÄUW.DI-KÄAIT)—A heavy eater. (NE.) A bold, impudent, mischievous person.

A gurt brossen BOWDYKITE.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Bowel whol: see **Arch whol**.

Bower, C. (BÄUW.UR'). **Booer**, N. (BOOUR)—A parlour, the inner room of a cottage.

Ye men fwok, eat, drink, an be murry,

Wheyle we i' the BOWER git tea!

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 5.

Bow-houghed, NE. (BÄUW-HÄUFT)—Having crooked houghs.

I seed te last neet wi' BOW-HOUGHT Peat.

ANDERSON—Ned Carnaughan. Stz. 1.

Bowze, G. (BÄUWZ)—The recoil of a gust of wind against a wall, etc. (W.) A rush of water.

"T' wind com in wid a girt BOWZE an' whemmelt ma."

—To recoil. (WC., NW., B.) To rush or pour out like water.

I'th' meanteyme the fiddlers changg'd and play'd

As hard as they cou'd peg,

Till th' offering it was feckly duon

When back to th' barn to sweg

They bows'd that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Box bed, G. **Chest b.** **Desk b.** **Press b.**—A cord-bed which folds up and is enclosed in a kind of cupboard during the day. Rapidly becoming Obs.

Brack, G. not N. (BR'ÄAK)—Brine.

"This bacon's as sote as BRACK."

Brackin clock, G. (BR'ÄAK.IN-KLÄUK)—A small brown beetle—*Phyllopertha horticola*—found on the young brackins, used as a bait for trout in June. R.K. states that they were supposed to make geese lame, therefore the geese were sent home at BRACKIN-CLOCK time. "There are none found now, nor do they use them for fishing." Sometimes called **Broon clock**.

The best time of the year to catch trout is when the BRECKAN-CLOCK is about. J.B.S.

Brackins, G. (BR'ÄAK.INZ)—The common Brakes—*Pteris Aquilina*. The fern family generally.

A lady near Hawkshead having bought a small fern plant at a flower show, a neighbour exclaimed, "Three and sixpence for a lile BRACKIN! I'd ha browte her a lead o' them for't."

GIBSON. p. 167.

Brae: see **Broo**.

Braffam, C. E. (BR'ÄAF.AM). **Barryham**, S. W. (BÄAR.THAM). **Breigham**, N. (BR'AE.GHUM)—A horse's neck-collar.

The prize was neist to nought

A rig-reape, BRAUGHAM, pair o' heams.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 29.

T'streaa, er t'hear, en whativer it hed been, was oa rovvén oot eh t'BRAFFAM.

SCOAP. p. 218, line 19.

"Carsaddle?" "No." "BRAHAM?" "No."

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 4, line 13.

Braftin, E.—A girdle-cake sandwiched with cheese. Obsol.

Much used in former days at churn suppers. It was made by putting a layer of yeasted cake, then one of rich cheese, and repeating these layers four or five times. It was cut into slices and eaten with sweet sauce flavoured with rum.

E. D. D.

Braid, G. (BR'AEUD)—To resemble, take after. A cow is said to BRAID during the throws of parturition. Bairns BRAID o' their fore-elders.

FERGUSON, p. 171.

"He BRAIDS c' me —he is like me.

SULLIVAN, p. 79.

An old farmer described "braid" as the leavings after the after-burthen of a cow is removed.

E. D. D.

Braird, Ns., E. (BR'AEU'RD)—To spread, throw about.

The grain comes through the ground with one leaf; when it begins to spread more leaves we say it is beginning to BRAIRD.

J. H.

Brake, C., EC. (BR'AEK)—A kind of harrow, a scarifier. (B.) An instrument for breaking the dried stems of flax. See **Break**.

Brake-sowt, C., NW. (BR'AEKSÄUWT).

Brakshy, N., E., NW. (BR'ÄAK.SHI)—Braxy or congestive fever in young sheep. BRAKSHY is also the

dried and pickled flesh of a sheep that has died; in some parts it was cured and smoked like bacon. See **Sowt**.

Brandied, C., EC. (BR'ÄAND.ID).

Brannit, N. (BR'ÄAN.IT)—Brindled.

Brandlin' worm, C., B. (WUOR'UM)

—A thin clear red worm used as a bait for fish.

Brandreth, G. (BR'ÄAN.UR'UTH)—

An iron frame on three legs used for supporting the baking plate or girdle, at a proper distance above the fire which formerly burned on an open hearth; a trivet. Wooden bearers placed at intervals horizontally in coal pits, to which guides for the cages, and collarings for pumps are attached (R. W. M.).

A BRANDRETH an' a girdle plate.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 176.

Brandreth stean, C., B., SW.—A boundary stone at the meeting of three townships or parishes.

Brang, C., SW., E. (BR'ÄANG). **Brong**, N. (BR'ÄUNG)—Brought.

But Cursty, souple gammerstang,

Ned Wulson BRONG his lug a whang.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 4.

Two brayzent fellows . . BRANG oot a quart in ayder hand.

CUMBRIANA. p. 6, line 13.

Brangle, NE., E. (BR'ÄANG.U'L)—To wrangle.

Brank, C., NC. (BR'ÄANK)—To hold the head proudly and affectedly.

"BRANKAN like a steg-swan."

Branks, G. (BRÄANKS)—A kind of halter, having an iron nose-band which tightens when the horse pulls; originally made of flexible birchen twigs. (B.) A game formerly common at fairs, somewhat resembling "Aunt Sally"; called also "hit my legs and miss my pegs." Obs.

We used to tak yen o' the naigs fray the pasture, and just clap the BRANKS on his head. CUMBRIANA. p. 28, line 6.

"Neddy wi' t' BRANKS" was played at fairs. E.D.D.

Bran new, G. (BR'ÄAN-NIOO.)—Never having been used; having the maker's brand. See also **Span new**.

Iv a day or two we had a BRAN NEW car eh t' pleaace eh t' oald rattletrap he bowt.

SCOAP, p. 219, line 17.

Brannigan, C. (BR'ÄAN.IGU'N)—A fat, puffy infant boy.

Brannit: see **Brandied**.

Brant, G. (BR'ÄANT). **Brent**, NE. (BR'ENT)—Steep, erect; consequential, pompous.

It was that BRANT yan mud ha' thowt a cat cudden ha' keep't its legs.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 118, line 7.

T' oald farmer stept away gaily BRANTLY.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 24. p. 7, col. 2.

Brash, G. (BR'ÄASH), **Brattle**, (BR'ÄAT.U'L)—A rumbling, loud sound; rapid motion; a turn or spell of work; vigorous effort.

"He galloped down't road in sec a BRATTLE";—in such a hurry. J.H.

"Ga an give Martha a BRASH at 't churn." J.H.

"Give t' kurn a gud BRASH roon wid het watter afore you start." J.H.

They off wi' a BRATTLE, 'mang sticks and hats waving.

RAYSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 5.

There was a great BRATTLE of thunder and a flash of lightning.

C. PATR. 1895, Aug. 30. p. 5, col. 5.

—To rush headlong, impetuously; to thunder; to talk excitedly.

Oal Bessey swur't an' skew't about,

Whell fwoke to th' skemmels BRATTL'T.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 24.

Fadder leuk'd parlish grousome like, an' efter a bit he BRASH'd off—"I'stark sure, Peggy." WILLY WATTLE. p. 3, line 16.

Hoaf-swoabered he BRATTLED oot "What does ta say?"

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 20, line 1.

Walt issent one to BRASH oot wi' what he sees and hears.

MAYROYD. II. p. 170, line 11.

"BRASH AT IT"—set to work at it. J.H.

Brashan, G. **Brash**, C., NW., NC.—Impetuous, headlong, rash.

"He's a BRASHAN body, and runs heid and neck still."

Brashy, G. not N. (BR'ÄASH.I)—Weak, delicate.

Brass, G. (BR'ÄAS)—Copper money; riches, impudence, assurance.

"He's plenty o' BRASS in his feas."

He was counting his BRASS in his open palm. C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 15. p. 3, col. 2.

He's swallow'd aw his fadder left,—

Aw t' hooses, BRASS, an' land.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 28, line 9.

Brasses—Miners' name for Iron pyrites in coal.

Brat, G. (BR'ÄAT)—A coarse apron; a contemptuous term for a troublesome child. In Borrowdale they have a saying that "when it rains on Maudlin (Magdalene) Day (Aug. 2nd), Jenny Maudlin is bleaching her BRAT." Clothing in general.

Git me a yard o' check for a BRAT.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 16, line 16.

"She's gitten her Sunday BRATS on."

—To fasten a BRAT or a piece of cloth on the hinder parts of 'a ewe to prevent her being covered by the ram. See **Gimmer cloot**.

Brattle: see **Brash**.

Brattle-brig, N. (BR'ÄAT.U'L-BR'IG)—The bridge of the nose. (Obs.?)

Brattle can, G. not E. (BR'ÄAT.U'L KÄAN). **Rattle can**, NC, NW. A noisy child. Also (NC) a kicking cow.

She's a rare BRATTLECAN to chatter is our Liza. SHADOW OF A CRIME, p. 213, line 25.

Brave, G. (BR'AEV)—Superior; fine; of a good sort; considerable.

Wi' a bran new cwoat, an a BRAVE ruffelt sark. ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 3.
Tom Linton was bworn till a BRAVE canny fortune.

ANDERSON—Tom Linton. Stz. 1.

Bravely, C., NE. (BR'AE.VLI)—Satisfactorily; in good health, well.

"It's BRAVELY, Bab!" says I, "how's tou?"

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 6.

Nin on us durst hev spokken, if we hed kent, ivver seah BRAVELY, 'at he was wrang. BETTY WILSON. p. 35, line 7.

Braws, N., NW. (BR'ÄUS)—Fine clothes.

Wi' BRA'S weel buskit, rigg'd. an' squar'd. STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 30.

Bray, G. (BR'AE)—A loud shout.

Theear was a greet BRAY fro them aw like as yan heears at t' 'leckshun times.

BETTY WILSON. p. 30, line 7.

—To bruise, beat savagely.

They (weights) were only used for . . . BRAYING sand. C. PATR. 1898, Nov. 24. p. 7, col. 7.

He heard it squealing in an adjoining field . . . he saw F—BRAYING it.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 5. p. 3, col. 3.

Brayin' stean, C., NE. (BR'AEU'.N-STIÄAN)—A rounded stone used for pounding sandstone with which to sand the floor.

Brazzle, C, E. (BR'ÄAZ.U'L). **Brizzle**, C. (BR'IZ.U'L). **Bruzzle**, NE. (BR'UOZ.U'L)—To press into a crowd; to scorch.

Brazzled pez, C. (BR'ÄAZ.U'LT), and **Brizzled** (BR'IZ.U'LT). **Bruzzled pez**, NE. (BR'UOZ.U'LT PAEZ). Scorched peas scrambled for by boys. A glorious feast for the youngsters!

A sly urchin steals a sheaf of peas; notice of the fact spreads quicker than the progress of the Fiery Cross in old times, and the village green is soon peopled by joyous faces. The sheaf is soon ablaze, and this subsided, down go the boys on hands and knees amongst the still hot ashes, seeking for the hidden treasure. The peas, some still green, some only scorched, others charred to a cinder, are all excellent to the anxious juveniles, who rise from the scramble with hands and faces black as sweeps.

"Hard as BRAZZLE." OLD SAYING.

Brazzlin', C. **Bruzzlin'**. **Brus-selin'**. **Rozzlin'**, NC., EC., E.—Scorching, very hot.

Bread sticks, N., (BR'EED-STIKS)—A wooden frame upon which cakes are dried before the fire.

Break, G. (BR'EK; BR'EEU'K). **Breek**, N. (BR'IEK). **Brek**, E. (BR'EK)—To beat, thrash; break; to open out and scatter hay-cocks.

"Ah'll BREAK the' back wid't stick."

For fear some hawbuck tek't i' his heade
TO BRAKE us weel for tarrying.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 39.

Fwok gat aw (hay) into t' hoose 'at ivver they'd BROKKEN. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 156.

Breakin', G. (BR'EEU'.KU'N; BR'ÉE-ÄA.KU'N)—A thrashing.

Gev them pooar lads sec a BREAKIN' wid a brush shank. BETTY WILSON. p. 63, line 14.

Bree, G. (BR'EE)—Bustle, agitation. "In a girt bree"—in a great hurry. Joyous, uplifted.

Tom Leytle, wud a fearful BREE,
Gat hoald o' Dinah Glaister.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 12.

Leyke weyld-fire off they flee,
An' nowther puol nor peet-stack flinch,
They're of wi' seck a BREE.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 20.

—(N.) “He’s NO BREE—he’s not good” is a Scottish expression, but in use in the north of the county.

Speaking of a man in whom he has no confidence a Cumbrian would say “I have no BREW (or BREE) of that man.”

C. JR. No. 7286. Local Jottings.

Breekin, C., E. (BR’EELUN)—The space behind the udder of a cow or sheep; the fork.

Breest, C., NE., E. (BR’EEST). **Breest**, SW. (BR’EEST)—Breast. The KILL BREAST is the horizontal part of a lime or drying kiln, QUARRY BREEST and STACK BREEST, the upright part. See **Rannel tree**.

We war’ climmin’ t’ fell BREIST.

GIBSON—Joe and the Geologist. p. 2, line 6.

He sal lig on my BREEST o’ neet.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. I. v. 13.

—To BREEST a hedge is to face it with stone, or sod and stone alternately.

He was going to BREAST the fence.

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 11. p. 6, col. 2.

Breigham: see **Braffam**.

Brek, G. (BR’EK)—Fun; a practical joke. A good story, generally of the sporting type; an amusing incident.

“Sek BREKS”—what fun!

Com in! oad John’s i’ rare fettle wid oa’ manner of his BREKS! J. AR.

Joe Tyson teem’t a pint o’ yal doon Danny Towson’ back. Wasn’ that a BREAK?

GIBSON. p. 168.

He went to fetch t’ auld meer ya day,—

It was a reet good BREK—

When wi’ his helter he gat theer,

He cudden reach t’ yat sneck.

RICHARDSON. 1st. p. 78, line 4.

Brek, C., EC. (BR’IEK), and **Break** (BR’IAK). **Breek**, N. (BR’EEK)—The portion of land ploughed out of ley in the year.

—To break, destroy; to break into, rob. Aw cummen togidder, wi’ geavlocks an’ hammers ower their shoorders, to BREK t’ dooer in. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 21, line 6.

Whee was ’t that BRAK our landwords garth. ANDERSON. Gwordie Gill. Stz. 2.

Brek of a frost, G.—A thaw.

Since the BREAK OF THE FROST there has been some good sport with the gun.

C. PATR. 1899, Feb. 17. p. 5, col. 1.

Breme, NE., E. (BR’EEM)—To froth. This is also said of a sow *maris appetens*.

“It BREMES over”—it froths over the brim.

T’ oald su’s A-BRIM. J.D.

Brett, NW. **Cockfleuk**,—The Brill—*Rhombus lucis*.

Breukt, C., E. (BR’UOKT). **Beuk’t**, C.—A herdwick sheep or a cow having a peculiar intermixture of black and white hairs on the legs and face, is said to be BREUKT.

Brick, G.—Schoolboy slang for almost any projectile.

W.C.T. 1898, June 18. p. 7, col. 5.

Bride-ale, C., EC. (BR’AAID IÄAL)—Wedding-ale; so called from the bride selling the ale at the poorer marriages. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Bridewain (BR’AAID-WAEN). **Bidden Wedding**, G. (BID.UN WED.UN).

Infair—There is a slight difference between these terms, which are frequently considered to be synonymous. The custom is now obsolete, but a BIDDEN WEDDING as described in Anderson’s “Codbeck Wedding” was always held at the house of the parents of the bride, whereas the BRIDEWAIN (Bridewaying in announcements of the 18th Century) was held at the new home, a collection of money being made for the newly-married pair, and sports held for the amusement of all as described in Stagg’s “Bridewain.”

The holding of a marriage feast for the purpose of receiving assistance was subsequently termed **INFAIR**, but this expression was more commonly applied to a festivity held in a public-house at other than the stated and regular dates for Merry-nights. A **BIDDEN WEDDING** differed from a **BRIDEWAIN**, but sometimes the former became the latter. The following is copied from a local paper of 1786, and relates to a **BRIDEWAIN**: "Notice is hereby given, that the marriage of Isaac Pearson and Frances Atkinson will be solemnised in due form in the parish Church of Lamplugh in Cumberland, on Tuesday the 30th May; immediately after which the bride and bridegroom, with their attendants, will proceed to Lane-foot, in the said parish, where the nuptials will be celebrated by a variety of entertainments."

Seventy pounds was contributed at Henry Stoddart's **BRIDEWAIN** at Keswick; and one hundred pounds at a similar fête at the Beck near Holme Cultram, both in the early part of this century.

O, sec a **WEDDIN** I've been at!

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 1.

Furst, you mun ken, a youthfu' pair,
By frugal thrift exceyted,

Wad hev a **BREYDEWAIN**, an' of course,
The country roun' inveyted.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 2.

For sec an **INFAIR** I've been at
As hes but seldom been,

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 1.

Brief, G. (**BR'EEF**)—A collecting card or sheet for one who has met with misfortune, and is applying for pecuniary assistance from his neighbours.

They gat a **BRIEF** fer him when t' coo deed.

PEN. OBS. NOV. 23.

Bringe, G. (**BR'INJ**)—A violent rush.

"Thoo needn't mak sec a **BRINGE** at meh."

Furst he wad pop intil yah dooar, . . than
mak a **BRINGE** intill anudder, seah as nea-
body med see him. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 2.

—To rush forward violently.

Bring-in, G. (**BR'ING-IN**)—To convert.

"Ah've **BROUGHT** him in to my way of
thinking." S.D.B.

Bring up, G.—To arrive and remain at.

Neabody knoas whoar ah wad a **BROWT UP**,
if ah hed'nt hitten ebbm on yoor hoose.

SCOAP. p. 64, line 14.

Brist: see **Brust**.

Brittainer, NW., EC.—A queer cus-
tomer. PEN. OBS. NOV. 23.

Brizzled: see **Brazzled**.

Broach, C., B., E. (**BR'ÄUCH**)—A wood-
en pin on which the ball of new-
spun yarn is placed to be wound
on the **YARN WINNELS**. A boring bit.

PEN. OBS. NOV. 23.

Broan, C., E. (**BR'ÄUN**). **Braan**, NE.
(**BR'ÄAN**)—A boar-pig.

Some heads an' thraws war stretch'd i' th'
nuik,

An' loud as **BRAWNS** war **SNOWFAN**;

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 48.

Brob: see **Brog**.

Brock, G. (**BR'ÄUK**)—A badger.

Will Pearson, . . . runnin t' trail ov a
BROCK . . . with his five dogs.

CUMBRIANA. p. 9, line 1.

Brock feast, C., NE. (**BR'ÄUK FLÄAST**)
—Snip-faced like a badger.

Brog, G. (**BR'ÄUG**), and **Brob** (**BR'ÄUB**).

Brogment, EC.—A small branch.

A stout post, rows of which are
driven into the sands to mark the
safest route across the estuaries of
rivers. (EC.) Refuse thorns or
branches. A straw or stick stuck
in the hat or held in the mouth,
by those wanting to engage in
service, on the hiring day, in token
of their being open to an engage-
ment.

Be t' time we'd gitten by t' last BROG an' off t' sand, it rooar't an' blew fit to thraa a body oover. FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 5.

Brog out, G. (BR'ÄUG-OOT)—To mark out by sticking up branches.

DICKINSON. 1859.

Brong: see **Brang**.

Broo, C., E. (BR'OO). **Breaa**, SW., E. (BR'ÄÄ). **Breaa**, N. (BR'EEU').

Brae, N. (BR'AE)—Brow; a hill, slope; the edge or brink of a steep place, as of a hill or river; often found in place names as Eden Brows.

"T' beck's BROO full."

He dash't t' sweet off his BROO wid his cwoat sleev'. BETTY WILSON. p. 22.

We coh teh that girt brigg at t' boddom eh th' BROO. SCOAP. p. 13, line 15.

Ye primrose banks, an' woody BRAES.

ANDERSON. Primrose. Stz. 1.

Broon clock: see **Lousy beegle**.

Broon Gwordie: see **Gwordie**.

Broon hawk, **Red hawk**—Kestrel (W.H.)—*Falco tinnunculus*.

The RED HAWK is plucky beyond its size and strength. NATURE. p. 13.

Broon leemers, C., E. (BR'OOON LEE-MUR'Z)—Nuts ripe and ready to drop out of the husks.

Brooy, G. (BR'OO-I)—Being on the edges or side of hills.

Brossen, C., SW., EC., E. (BR'ÄUS.UN).

Brussan, N. (BR'UOS.UN). **Brust**, NE. (BR'UOST)—Burst, overworked; also used with reference to something coarse, and large.

"Brossen wi' wark."

A girt BROSSEN leuckan fella, with a reid feaace. SCOAP. p. 239, line 3.

Becka liftit him on tull his knees an' seed is BRUSSEN nwose. W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 4, col. 2.

Dick thoo shan't teaste cworn agean till . . . Munday neet, an' than Ah'll promis' the thoo'll nut be BRUSSEN wid what thoo gits. BETTY WILSON. p. 131, line 2.

Brossen bags, C.—A fat-bellied person.

Ah'll challenge enny yan o' yeh . . . ey oald BROSSEN-BAGS hissell.

SCOAP. p. 241, line 15.

Brossen full, E., EC.—Very full.

Brossen hackin, E., EC.—A corpulent, gluttonous person.

Brossen kern, G. (BR'ÄUS.UN KUOR'-UN)—This term is applied in ridicule when the harvest-home is held prematurely.

Brot., C., NW. (BR'ÄUT)—Refuse corn; odds and ends.

Broth, G. (BR'ÄUTH)—Broth and porridge are always referred to in the plural number, and generally with "few" prefixed.

We ask our neighbours to a FEW BROTH, a FEW PORRIDGE.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 26.

He ceul't doon in time, as t' broth dus when THEY'RE dish't up for a bit.

BETTY WILSON. p. 39, line 8.

Brot oot, C., SW., EC., NE. (BR'ÄUT OOT)—To shed the grain from over-ripeness.

Brouce, N. (BR'ÄUWS or BR'OOS)—To move rapidly and with noise.

Up BROUC'D the taistrels in a leyne
Till reeght fornenst them.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 6.

What's t'e BROUCIN' aboot for, an' setten yersel up?

HETHERINGTON.

Brough hill pony—The native Fell pony, so named from large numbers being sold at Brough Hill Fair. C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 31. p. 6, col. 2.

Brough hill time, and **B. hill weather**, G. (BR'UOF)—The fair at Brough-under-Stainmore is held on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, when the weather is generally cold and stormy; hence the expression referring to time and weather.

Browe, B. E. (BR'ÄUW)—An impudent lad.

Browse, C. (BR'ÄUWZ)—Friable, mel-low.

"You may begin to sow, for t' land's BROWSE NOW."

Browtens up, G. (BR'ÄUW.TUN.S-UOP)—Bringing up, training.

Sec conduct sheam'd his BROWTINS UP.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 13, line 16.

Bruffle, B. (BR'UF.UL)—Excitement.

Brully, C. N., EC. (BR'UOLI). **Brulliment**, NE. (BR'UOLIMUNT)—A broil, disturbance, storm.

Monie a teyme, when chaps were crouse, An meade a BRULLIMENT an bodder.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz 2.

An' when this ragin' BRULLY's past,
He'll feed an' cleed them aw, man.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 229, line 3.

—C.—To make a disturbance.

And snug may they mak ther sels round
a hearth fire,

While t' wind roars and BRULLIES out-
side. CUMBRIANA. p. 243, line 13.

Brummel kites: see **Black kites**.

Brusey, C. N. (BR'IOO.SI)—An overgrown female.

A swort o' the revellan BRUOCIES, went
lethran down to Lucy's.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 43.

Brush—To shoot down the roof of a coal-pit, so as to increase the height. R.W.M.

Brushin', B.—Small branches fixed on the top of STEAK AND RYSE.

Brussan: see **Brossen**.

Brust, G. (BR'UOST). **Brist**, **Birst**, N.—A bursting, outbreak; a contest or competition, especially in racing. An attack, difficulty, fight; in these latter senses the word seems to be Obs. See **Brast**, **Brossan**.

T' oald jolly jist . . . fairly dreav me
rantin mad, an' I dud mak a BRUST.

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 10, line 8.

Bruzzled: see **Brazzled**.

Bubbley jock, G. (BUOB.U'LI JWÄUK.)—A turkey cock.

His feace grew as red as the chollers ov
a BUBBLEY JOCK.

BETTY WILSON. p. 26, line 10.

Buck, C., SW., EC. (BUOK)—A dandy, a fop. Also pride, stupidity; (E.) a prop to hold a cart level, when not yoked. PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

When I was a young BUCK iv a chap.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 1, line 6.

Buck basket, S. (BUOK BÄASK.UT)—A long, narrow hamper. Doubtful if in use in Cumberland except on the extreme south border.

He . . . could therefore divine for her
who it was that had despoiled her of the
contents of her "BUCK-BASKET."

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 2, col. 4.

Buck horn moss, G. **Fox's tail**.—Club moss—*Lycopodium clavatum*.

Buck i' t' neuks, E. (BUOK UT NIUOKS)—A rude game played by boys.

Buckle, C., EC. (BUOK.U'L)—Order, condition, health.

"He's i' girt BUCKLE to-day."

I fand them aw i' girt BUCKLE, an' varra
pleas't to see me seaf back agean.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 130, line 3.

—(G.) To marry; fasten upon, attack; seize.

Weel! I BUCKLED wi' Meg, an' the blythe
honey-moon scarce was owre.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Mar. 10. p. 8, col. 1.

About a scwore on us BUCKEL't greit Joe.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 22, line 4.

Ah slappt in t' queen eh t' seaam suit,
while wi' t' tudder ah BUCKLT t' twelve
soverans.

SCOAP. p. 20, line 5.

Buckle beggar, N. (BUOK.U'L BEG-UR)—The Gretna Green parson. His office became extinct by Act of Parliament in 1857.

Buckle teah, G. (BUOK.U'L-TIUO)—
To begin; take in hand.

"BUCKLE TEAH, men, ye're varra welcome."

When ah BUCKLT TEUH ah seunn fannd
oot it teak a girt deal mair weritin ner
tellin. SCOAP. p. 11, line 13.

Buck-stick.—The game of rounders played with a "cat" or "catty" instead of a ball, the stations being marked by holes; the game is a 100 up and each run scores 5. There was a variation of this game, which seems to have died out, called "cross-sticks"; after hitting the "cat" all the in-side ran to the centre of the ground, lay their sticks down crossed, and return to their stations; into this hole each player spat and after securing his stick stood with the point of it in the hole. The game is 1000 or 3000 up. Accounts of such matches used to be reported in the Maryport Advertiser. S.D.B.

Buck tooth, N., EC.—A projecting front tooth.

Wi' bluidy neb, Peg brak peer Dinah'
BUCK TEETH.

ANDERSON—Kurn-Winnin. Stz. 18.

Buck up, G. (BUOK-UOP)—To (1) subscribe; (2) help or assist; (3) make advances to; (4) dress up.

"BUCK UP (3) till her, lad."

Our guts aw well pang'd, we BUCKT UP (1)
fer Blin Jenny,

An neist pay'd the shot on a girt powder
plate.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-Neet. Stz. 5.

Hoo fine lal Tommy is to-day; he's a'
BUCK'T UP (3). GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 221.

Buff, G. (BUOF)—Nakedness; a stroke with a dull sound.

I' the scuffle they leamt Lowson' mudder,
An fain they'd ha'e stripp'd into BUFF.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 7.

Buff, C., E. (BUOF). **Boff**, B. (BÄUF)
—To strike with an axe and not make a clean cut; to rebound.

When yan 's drivin' a stiak an' its gitten
fluzzed an' it comes oot farder than it
gangs in when yan hits it wi' a mell, then
it BUFFS. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 23.

Bug, Obs.—To offend, give offence.

A sodger wid a wooden leg,

Had BUG'D a bure, her name was Meg.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 35.

(Note—In the later Editions BEGG'D replaces BUG'D; I am disposed to think that BUG'D is the original reading, it accords better with the remainder of the incident than does BEGG'D meaning "borrowed.")

Bule, G. (BOOL; BIUOL)—The bow of a basket or corfe or pan. See **Yettlin**.

"I'se gaun to hev awt watter on to beer
this bucket, it's sae full. Tom wul te tak
hoal o' t' tudder seyde o' t' BULE an giv
me a lift?" J.H.

Bule pan: see **Shank pan**.

Bulgrum, W.—A carbonaceous shale with thin layers or veins of coal. The ash is red, and amounts to 62% in the shale, and 41% in the better portions (W.W.F.).

Bulk, NW. (BUOLK)—The quantity of herring-nets shot at one time; about fifty yards.

Bull adder, G. (BUOL-EDDH.U'R)—
The Dragon-fly. See **Leather-wing**.

Bull bustard, NC., NW., WC.—Oak egggar moth—*Bombyx quercus*, and Fox moth—*B. rubi*.

Bull copy, G.—The walled yard in which the farm or parish bull is kept.

Your common punfoald was wawt in on
ivvery side like a BULL COPY.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 6, col. 1.

Bullens: see **Bunnels**.

Bull front: see **Bull toppins**,
Hard heed.

Bull-grips, G. (BUOLGRIPS)—Iron claspers for leading bulls by the nose.

Ye'll want the BULL-GRIPS to keep HIM quiet. SHADOW OF A CRIME, p. 33, line 11.

Bull-heed, C., E. (EED)—The tadpole.

Bullister, N., E. (BUOLISTTHUR)—The fruit of the bullace-tree.

Her eyes are leyke twee BULLISTERS,

Her lips are red as choops.

BROWN. p. 90, line 1.

Bull jumpins, C. (JUOMP.INZ). **Why yodriks** (IÄUD.UR'IKS). **Why laikins**, C., E. (WÄAILAE.KINZ). **Bally cruds**, B. (BÄALI KRUDZ)—The second day's milk of a newly-calved cow, or "beastings" which curdle when boiled.

Bull neck, run —: G.—To proceed rashly; run precipitately, with temper aroused, having the "bristles up."

Thurc or fower eh t' gang meaad for me het-feutt, and runnan BULL-NECK at meh oa tegidder dud ther best teh buckle meh.

SCOAP. p. 199, line 19.

Bullock, EC. (BUOLUK)—To treat harshly; to domineer.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Bullock-man, G.—The man who attends to the cattle on a farm, as distinct from him who attends to the horses.

Bullock walloper: see **Walloper**.

Bull o'th' bogs: see **Bitter Bump**.

Bull-ring, G.—The ring put through the nostrils of a bull; also the ring to which bulls formerly were secured previous to being baited or slaughtered, as at Penrith, Keswick and elsewhere; also a place of public challenge. To "shak t' BULL-RING" was, some three-score

years ago, to challenge the village, or town, or fair-stead to produce a champion to fight the "shakker"; similar to the Irishman dragging his coat through the fair for another to tread upon.

A large stone in the pavement, . . . to which was attached a strong iron ring, called the "BULL-RING."

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 2, line 12.

Then he wad shek the BULL-RING, an brag the heale town,

And to fecht, run, or russle, he pat down a crown.

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 4.

Bull-segg, G. (SEG)—A bullock.

Thoo cruins war ner a BULL-SEGG.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Bull stang, G. (STÄANG)—The injury which a cow may receive in the act of "bulling."

Bull stang, G. **Horse stinger**, C. **Leatherwing**, SW. **Blackwing**, N. **Draker**, EC.—Applied to all Dragonflies—*Libellula depressa*, *Aeshna grandis*, *Agrion pulchella*.

Bull toppins, C. (TOP.INZ). **Bull feases**, S.W. **Bull fronts**, N.—The coarse tufts of Turfy Hair-grass—*Aira caespitosa*. See **Hard heed**.

Place the end of the fork-shaft against the base of the stiffest BULL-TOPPIN within reach.

CUMBERIANA. p. 33, line 3.

Bultree, G. not E. (BUOLTRI). **Bur-tree**, SW., E. (BOOURTRI). **Bore-tree**, N. (BÄURTRI)—The Elder tree—*Sambucus nigra*.

They crack'd away leyke BOUTREY guns
O' thing they teuk deleyt in.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 22.

T' swarm hed settled on a BULTERY bush.

W.C.T.X. 1896. p. 29, line 1.

Bultree gun, G.—A boy's popgun made of a young stem of the elder. BULTREE-GUNS, an crows an cocksparras, an jack-dohs. SCOAP. p. 89, line 16.

Bum, G. (BUOM)—To be very busy; to rush about.

"BUMMAN about like a bee in a bottle."

She sowes reet hard o' t' efterneuns,
An' than at neets BUMS at her spinnin.
DICKINSON—Remains. p. 175, line 7.

Bumfit: see **Yan**.

Bumly, G. (BUOM.U'LI). **Bummel** (BUOM.U'L). **Bumler**, EC. — The Humble bee—*Bombus terrestris*, or *muscorum*. (EC.) The boisterous and blustering *B. terr.*, is sometimes called "a belted earl." (J. AR.).

As cheerful as a lark, an' bissy as a BUMMELY. BETTY WILSON. p. 82, line 3.

Bummel, G.—A blunder, bungle.

"He's meade a fair BUMMEL on't."

—To bungle, blunder.

Oal Peat' wife laikt wa Nan-Rob-Jack,
Because she was his goddy,
She BUMMELT on, an iv a crack
Lost nineteen-penze at noddy.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 20.

Bummellan, G.—Awkward, blundering.

That she should have fallen in love with
a sandy-powed BUMBLING fellow like that,
LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 137, line 6.

Bummeller, G. (BUOM.U'LU'R')—A bungler.

Keep thy neb oot of that, thoo BUMMELLER.
SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 101, line 21.

Bummelty kites: see **Black kites**.

Bump, C., CE. (BUOMP)—A blow; a hump or swelling.

Wi'out meetin' wi' any farder mishap
than a BUMP on t' heead.

LEBBY BECK. p. 6, line 11.

Bumper, G. (BUOMP.U'R')—Anything large.

—N.—To drink the health in a bumper.

Come, BUMPER the Cummerlan' lasses.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wed. Stz. 22.

Bumpy, G.—Lumpy, uneven, said of a road when worn out and full of inequalities.

Bumthunder, G. (BUOMTHUON-DDHU'R')—To make a loud startling knocking.

They (the old dancers of 60 years ago) did BUMTHUNDER the loft with a vengeance, both men and women. J.H.

T' chairman BUMTHUNDERT t' teaable, an bellart an rooart at them.

SCOAP. p. 147, line 11.

Bunch and Bungel berry: see **Roebuck berry**.

Bundle: see **Head**.

Bung, N., NE. (BUNG)—An awkward big, useless woman.

"She's a greet BUNG."

Bunnels, C. (BUON.U'LZ). **Bullens**, N. (BUOL.U'NZ) and **Spoots** (SPOOTS)—Dry stems of the Kesh or cow-parsnip—*Heracleum sphondylium*; or of hemp, used for candle lighters.

Bunsan cow: see **Dumpy cow**.

Buntin, B.—Trimming for a woman's hat or dress. Obsolesc. J.B.

Bur, C., EC. **Cockelty bur** (KÄUK.U'LI-BUOR'). **Clot bur**, N. (KLÄUT)—The rough seed ball of the burdock—*Arctium lappa*, used by children to stick upon each other's hair or clothes.

Theo stack till Bess Bruff like a COCKELTY BUR. GIBSON—Sneck Posset. Stz. 5.

Bur, G. (BUOR')—A rapid whirling motion; the sound produced by such motion. A short run (runnan BUR) to gain impetus for a leap, hence a hurry. (C.) A wheel-stopper.

Never in my born days did I see a horse go off with such a BURR.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 102, line 10.

A stone flung with force comes with a BURR, because it makes a whirring in the air. LAKE COUNTRY.

—G.—To hinder; to apply a **BUR**.

"He **BUR**'t me."

We "**BUR**" the cart to keep it in its place.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 15. p. 6, col. 7.

—C., E., S.W. (**BUOR'**). **Burgh**, E., NE. (**BUR'GH**)—A halo seen round the sun or moon.

A far off **BURGH** tells of a near hand storm.

SAYING.

When t' **BURR**'s far, t' rain's nar. SAYING.

If t' **BUR** o' t' muin be far away

Mek heaste an' house yer cwoon an' hay;

Bit if t' **BUR** be nar t' muin

We'll hev a clash bit nit sae suin.

SAYING.

Burbleck: see **Watter dockin**.

Bure.—Obs. A country woman; a woman of loose character.

A **BURE**, her neame was Meg,

A winsome weel far'd body.

MINSTREL—Rosley Fair. Stz. 35.

Burl, Cs., N., E. (**BUOR'L**; N., **BURL**)—To pour out, or ply with drink at sheep shearings, etc. To move quickly, hurry along; to make a noise like the rapid turning of a wheel. Used frequently in conjunction with **Dirl**.

"He's got to **BIRLIN'** about wonderful"—said of a child learning to walk.

He **BURL**'t oot t' drinks. J.B.

Burler, C., EC., NE. (**BUOR'LU'R**)—An attendant who serves the drink round at sheep-shearings and country sales.

The M.C. at a "bidden-wedding," who looks after the liquor and gets up the subscriptions.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

They fell to wark, drinken' an' singen,' . . . Efter a bit Billy fell oot wid t' **BURLER**, an' wad feight him.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 5, col. 2.

Burley, C., N., EC. (**BUOR'LI**)—Forward, uncivil.

"Ah divn't tak tull him, he's ower **BURLEY**."

Burn: see **Beck**.

Burn t' Beck, G.—A poacher who fails to catch fish in a legitimate way, and who is determined to get them somehow, is said to **BURN THE BECK**. To catch no fish.

An unsuccessful fisher is said to have "FIRED THE WATTER."

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Mr ——— spoke of the poor season and described his having **BURNED THE BECK** at Armathwaite; he did not catch a single fish. C. PATR. 1894, Feb. 16. p. 7, col. 3.

Burn the fingers, G. **Burn his mooth**—To be over-reached, to fail in some undertaking.

"Ha' nowt teh deuh wi' that job, or the'll **BURN THE FINGERS**."

They said of . . . a meddlesome person in trouble, "He's gitten his **FINGERS BRUNT**."

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Burn t' picter, G.—An exclamation of annoyance or ridicule.

Wey, **BURN T' PICTER** o' theh Jim, fer a girt clot-held. SCOAP. p. 68, line 17.

Burny wind, N. (**BUOR'N.I WIND**)—The blacksmith.

"It all comes of that waistrel Mister **BURN-THE-WIND**," he said, meaning to indicate the blacksmith.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 99, line 7.

Bur thistle, G. (**BUOR' THIS.U'L**)—Spear Plume thistle—*Cnicus lanceolatus*.

Burtle, NW. (**BUOR'T.U'L**)—To do anything awkwardly.

Burtree: see **Bultree**.

Busk, C. (**BUOSK**). **Buss**, C., NE. (**BUS**)—Bush. Nearly obsolete.

A bit of a deed whin **BUSS**, or a bundle o' dry thorns.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

Busk, EC. (**BUOSK**)—To hurry, bustle about.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Buss, G. (BUOS). Busk, N. (Obsolesc.)
To (1) kiss; to (2) dress, decorate.

He deeghted his gob, and he (1) BUSST her. ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 3.

"Ye're weel BUSSED UP"—said to a man who had a "button-hole" in his coat.

A tealeor was t' easiest set, for he only wanted a geuse . . . an' a needle or two, an' he was (2) BUSSED.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 16. p. 6, col. 1.

I BUSK me wi' a careless han'.

GILPIN—Songs. p. 297, line 5.

Bustard, G. not S.W. (BUOSTTHUR'D)
—Any night-flying moth—*Noctuae*.
The members of an Entomological Society are nick-named BUSTARDS; an artificial bait for fish, resembling a moth. See **Bull**—and **Cuddyb**.

But and ben, N. (BUT-U'N-BEN)—
The outer and inner rooms of the Border farm houses.

Wheyle 'bacco-reek beath BUT AN BEN,
Had full'd leyke a kiln logie.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 47.

Butch, G. (BUOCH)—To slaughter animals for food.

He took her to the slaughter-house and BUTCHED her.

W.C.T. 1899, Jan. 18. p. 4, col. 1.

Butcher-meat, G.—Food supplied by the butcher (beef and mutton) as distinct from that obtained from the grocer and others. See **Meat**.

Butt, EC, SW. (BUOT)—A hide of sole leather. Also, **Ben** (ELLWOOD).

Butter and eggs, C. (BUOTTHUR')
Chopt eggs.

The yellow Toadflax—*Linaria vulgaris*.

Butter-brass, G.—Money obtained by the sale of butter; this is generally retained by the farmer's wife as pin-money.

She's thrimlin' for her BUTTER-BRASS.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 21, line 7.

E

Butter finger't, G. (FING.UR'T)—
One who allows anything to drop out of his hands, when it should be retained, is BUTTER FINGER'T.

Butter kits, G. not N.—Square boxes used for conveying butter to market in a wallet on horse-back. Obs.

Now joggan to market on BUTTER-KITS TWO,
And basket wi' garn and eggs.

CUMBRIANA. p. 246, line 1.

Butter leaves, G. B. dockin—
The leaves of the Mountain Dock—*Rumex alpinus*, used for packing pounds of butter in the market-basket.

Butter shag: see **Shag**.

Butter sleat, G.—A slab of slate on which butter stands in the dairy, so as to keep cool and firm.

Butter sops, C, N, EC.—Wheat or oat bread steeped in ale, melted butter and sugar, worked into a solid mass and eaten with a spoon; without the ale, called **Buttered crumbs** in Allonby (J. AR.).

Nor were BUTTER SOPS missing. Kind friends had made a good supply of this old-fashioned dish.

C. PATR. 1898, Sept. 8. p. 6, col. 7.

Buttin, EC. (BUOTIN).

A shaf set up ta dry i'yans, nut i' stooks.
PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

Buttock, G. (BUOD.IK)—A term in wrestling. When performing this act, the body is twisted sideways so as to get the hips under the opponent's belly, then by a strong pull of the arms, he is pulled on to, and kept on the BUTTOCK; then a sudden twist to the right (left) hoists him off the ground, when the fall may then be accomplished. This is a most difficult movement to check. See **Cross-buttock**.

Here's a parlish good pleaace for a swingin hipe, or a good BUTTICK. SCOAP. p. 21, line 20.

—E.—To perform the manœuvre described above.

Ah just click't em be t' scuff eh t' neck,
turnt me-sel en, BUTTICKT em, en gaart em
throa a summerset. SCOAP. p. 82, line 7.

He was considerably amazed when the
latter BUTTOKED him, and left him sitting
in the roadway. W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 3, col. 2.

Button gurse. **Button twitch,** E.,
EC. **Havver gurse.** **Black tw.**
Tall oat grass—*Arrhenatherum aven-*
accum. BUTTON T. is so called because
of the bulbs at its roots. See
Twitch, white.

Butts, G. (BUOTS). **Gairs,** NW,
(GAER'Z)—The short ridges which
are formed by ploughing across
the narrower end of a field whose
sides are not parallel, are called
BUTTS OF GAIRS. J.H.

Butt welt, G. (BUOT-WELT)—To turn
the butts of sheaves to the wind
to dry.

Butty, G. (BUOT.I)—Bulky at the butt
or lower end, 'like oald Bennett
wife.'

Buzzerd, G. (BUOZ.U'RT)—A coward,
timid person, one who is afraid in
the dark.

Tho' Tom a BUZZARD was at heame
Was not at every plecth the seame.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knot, p. 180, line 10.

Bwode, G. (BWÄUD; BÄUD)—An
offer, or bid.

Thou'll have war BODES ere Belton.

PROVERB.

Bword-claith, G. (BWÄUR'D-CLIAA-
TH)—Table-cloth.

Jobby aye liked them lile blue flowers;
sae he sall hae them for his BOORD CLAITH
(said of having flowers on a grave).

LINTON—Lizzie Lorton. III. p. 169, line 5.

Bworn days, G. (BWÄURN'DAES)—
"In o' my BWORN-DAYS"—in the
whole course of my life.

Ah niver clapp't een on that fella iv me
BWORN DAYS. SCOAP. p. 6, line 11.

By, G. (BĀAI; BAEI)—Finished, past.
On one side, out of the way.
Lonely, out-of-the-way.

For, lo, the winter is BYE, the rain is ower
an' geane RAYSON—Song of Solomon. II. 11.

It slipt away BY and left us.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 123, line 8.

It's a BYE auld dowly hoose.

PEN. OBS. Nov. 23.

—A common termination of the
names of villages, and indicates a
Scandinavian origin.

We've Harraby, we've Tarraby,

An Wigganby beseyde;

We've Outerby, an' Souterby,

An BYS beath far an weyde.

ANDERSON—Thuirby Witch. Stz. 1.

Byar law, C., NW. (BĀALUR'-LĀU)—
A custom or law established in a
township or village.

By-blow, G. (BLĀU)—A bastard.

By-neam, G.—A nickname.

It's t' sleatts ye kna et gev that BYE-
NEAM to t' spot.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 11, line 5.

By-past, G.—Past and over.

It brings that that's BY-PAST and sets it
down here. BLAMIRE—Auld Robin. Stz. 1.

By-pleas, G. (BĀAI-PLIĀAS). **By-**
spot, C., EC.—A lonely spot.

I could ha' yoolt reet out if I'd nobbut
been in some BYE-PLACE by mysel'.

DICKINSON. p. 208, line 5.

T' hoose-keepers in BYE-SPOTS didn't hoaf
like a lot to caw at their door.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

Byre, G. (BĀAIUR')—Cow-house.

She could muck out BYRES.

C. PATR. 1894, Dec. 14. p. 3, col. 3.

Bysen, NE. (BĀAIS.UN; BAELSUN)—
Ugly or ill-made; shameful. Only
heard as "a sham an' a BYSEN."

Now to see her whol'd stockins, her brat
an her gown—

She's a shem an a BYSEN to aw the heale
town. ANDERSON—Calep Crosby. Stz. 3.

By-set, C., NW., N.—Something put on one side until it may be required.

Bysful, G. (BĀALSFUL)—Full of vice or mischief.

Byspel, G. (BĀALSPĒL)—A mischievous rather than vicious person or child. (NC.) An object of ridicule, a "guy" (J. AR.).

She's meade a fair BYSPEL of hersel. J. AR.

It's a fair BYSPEL 'at is't. It breaks o' 'at cums iv it' geat. GIBSON. p. 169.

By-spot: see **By-pleas**.

By-wipe, C., EC., Ns. (WĀAIP)—An insinuation.

I mak no doobt he thowt it was a BY-WIPE. SON OF HAGAR. p. 2, line 8.

C

C—Words commencing with **c** as cook, cool, cake and cud, will be found under **K**, when the pronunciation requires the introduction of the sound of **e**, thus: keuk, keul, keak and keud.

Caa: see **Co'**.

Caakers: see **Cokers**.

Canch (KĀAN.SH)—The thickness of stone to be lifted or to be brought down for the heightening of an underground road in a coal pit, or for the improvement of the gradient. R.W.M.

Caaw, B., E. (KĀA00)—To walk with the toes turned inward.

Cabbish, C. (KĀAB.ISH)—To crib, pilfer, purloin. A plagiarist CABBISHES.

"He's CABBISH'T it oot o' some beuk."

J.N.D.

Cabbish runt, C., N. **C. scrunt**, C., E., NW., SW. (KĀAB.ISH). **Castick**, NE., NW. (KĀAS.TIK). **Keal runt**, N.—Cabbage stalk, and (NE.) the inside of it.

He's nit sae green as he's CABBISH leyke. SAYING.

CABBISH-SKRUNT pultess is grand for biles. GIBSON. p. 169.

It wad growe owder throo a CABBISH RUNT, or a reed rock tatie.

BETTY WILSON. p. 130, line 6.

Cack, G. (KĀAK)—A child's word for voiding excrement.

Two herds between them cost a cow :
Driving her hame, the needful Hacky,
But ceremony chanc'd to K . . .

THE DAFT BARGAIN. line 2.

Cad, C., SW., NW. (KĀAD)—To mat or felt together.

"Her hair was CADDIT till it cud niver be cwom't mair."

Cadge, G. (KĀAJ)—To beg; to supply one's self at another's expense.

It wad rayder hev gitten its dinner oot ov ennyboddy's tub nor its maister's. It was a rare swine for Willy, for it CADG'T varra nar aw its meat.

BETTY WILSON. p. 136, line 4.

He was a varra imposin' figger when yan gat a glimpse o' him stannin' CADGIN' be-foor somebody's dooar.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 3.

Cadger, G. (KĀAJ.UR')—A retailer of small wares, having a cart. (C., N., SW.) A biscuit made of flour and water, baked as "hard as hard." Obs.

My plain spoken hostess knew the fish-CADGER's meaning.

CUMBRIANA. p. 69, line 1.

Caingy, C., E., N. (KAE.NJI)—Cross-grained, ill-tempered.

"A KANGY oald man."

Yet ne'er a KANGY answer Roger gave.

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 206.

Cakes, G.—Of these there is a great variety, and they may be classed under two headings; those made on the girdle, and those baked in the oven. The first are generally prepared when required suddenly, as when a friend comes unexpectedly to tea, and the coarser cake for the labourer is also a girdle cake; the second class of cake (**Pasty**, SW. (PĀASTI)) consists of two layers of pastry of a varying quality, between which is placed apples, gooseberries etc., and baked in the oven; such are eaten on state occasions, Sundays etc. See under their special names.

Cakum, B. (KĀAK.U'M)—A foolish, weak-minded person.

Calavine, N., NW. (KĀALAVĀAIN)—Black-lead pencil.

KILLOW OR COLLOW was a word formerly used in Cumberland for black-lead.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 19.

Caleever, C., E., N. (KĀALEE.VUR)—An energetic and ungraceful action.

My feet then carr't me without perswadin, in a CALLEEVR OWT fwok.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 129, line 6.

—To make a riot; to run about heedlessly.

Wi' rackle scampers we KELEVER'D round.

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger.

p. 205, line 1.

Call: see **Co'**.

Caller, N., E., EC. (KĀAL.UR')—Fresh, cool.

Ay, ay thur drops may cuil my outside heat;

Thur CALLAR blasts may wear the boilen sweat: RELPH—Harvest. line 7.

Cammarel, G. (KĀAM.UR'UL)—The heel or hock-joint of animals; a wooden stretcher used for suspending carcasses by the hocks: gambrel.

Camperdown.—A very thin all-cotton, blue and white check in lengths of 24 yards, formerly made in Cockermouth and Carlisle and shipped largely from Carlisle to Camperdown on the West coast of Africa. Sometimes they found their way to Chili and Peru, and then were called Chiliors. The weavers shortened the name to Campers. J.B.S.

Campers, G. (KĀAMP.UR'Z). **Mug-gers**, NC.—Persons who sleep in tents or camps, vagrants.

Cample, C., SW., E., EC. (KĀAMP.UL)—To reply pertly to a superior. With prep. WITH; to argue with.

Hoo dar ta CAMPLE wi' t' gaffer like that?

PEN. OBS. 1897. Dec. 7.

Camplin, C. EC. SW (KĀAMPLUN) Contradiction; impertinent reply.

I'll hev nin o'thi CAMPLIN', seea tho knows.

PEN. OBS. 1897. Dec. 7.

Camps, C., SW., EC. (KĀAMPS). **Kemps**, C., SW.—Hairs growing among wool.

Cams, C., SW., NW. (KĀAMS)—The top stones of a rubble wall; they are placed on end so as to prevent sheep from getting over; coping stones.

T' wo'ers said it was acos they hedn't t'

CAMS on.

PEN. OBS. 1897. Nov. 30.

Can, G. (KĀAN)—There is a strange combination in use with the verb can, exemplified in the following: "He won't CAN lend you." "I wadn't COULD see." SULLIVAN. p. 96. "I'll nut CAN gang to-day"—I am unable to go. DICKINSON.

Canapshus, NW., NC. (KUNĀA-PSHUS; KUNĀU.PSHUS)—Contradictious, ill-tempered, captious. J.H.

Canker, G. (KĀANK.UR')—Rust, iron mould, hence ill-temper.

Canker't, G. (KÄANK.U'R'T)—Rusted; ill-tempered.

"It 'l be gittin' on for fowerty 'ears" broke in Josh gittin' a bit CANKERED, an' givin' Jwohn a bit of a crabbed leuck.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

Canker't watter, W., SW., NC.—Drainage water of a red or yellowish red colour, running from peaty or sandy land containing iron; it fouls all drains and outlets. CANKER is not found in all drainage waters, and it is reputed to be a sign of underlying coal, or of iron in some form.

Cannel-bark, G. (KÄAN.UL)—A small box formerly made of bark, but now of tin or wood, in which candles were stored.

Cannel-leet, G.—Candle light.

"When harrows begin to hop, CANNEL-LEET mun stop."

"Efter oald Cannelmas neet, keuks find CANNEL LEET." OLD SAYINGS.

Cannel-seeves, G. (SEEVZ)—Rushes used for candle-wicks. See **Seeves**.

Cannily, G. (KÄAN.ILI). **Connily**, C., NW., SW. (KÄUN.ILI)—Prettily, decently, carefully, easily.

I's gan to eddle me five shillin' middlin' CANNILY.

GIBSON—Joe and the Geologist. p. 2, line 8.

They gev him a seut ov dry cleas . . , an' set him an' his meear KANNILY off.

BETTY WILSON. p. 58, line 12.

Canny, G. (KÄAN.I). **Conny**, C., SW. (KÄUN.I)—Comely, nice, suitable, gentle, cautious, sparing, considerable.

"Be CANNY," or cautious.

"Be CANNY wi' the cream," a legend seen on cream jugs.

An' offen I said i' my oan CANNY way,

"Will te like me a lal bit?"

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. p. 32, line 15.

A CONNY lile bit farm was theirs.

GIBSON—Skulls of Calgarth. p. 281, line 3.

I'se black-a-vize't, bit CANNY, as Kedar's tents.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. I. v. 5.

Says I, "Here's a CANNY wet day!"

ANDERSON—Sally Gray. Stz. 4.

I forgit how many hundert tons a-week they sent off . . . It was a CONNY lock, I knaa.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 39, line 1.

—A term of praise or encouragement.
"CANNY Bob! lig at him till he giz in."

Canny bit, G.—An uncertain term of comparison: as a CANNY BIT better; a CANNY BIT WARSE.

Cant, G. (KÄANT)—An inclination from the horizontal line.

"Gie it a wee bit CANT tudder side."

—To overturn, to lean to one side.

Cantle.—Obs. A share, division or part. J. AR.

Cantrips, NE., EC., B. (KÄAN.TRIPS)—Unearthly deeds, magic spell. (NW.) A rollicking fellow (H.T.).

Robert Huntington, of East Curthwaite, was very fond of observing natural phenomena. In 1716, when the aurora borealis was more brilliant than usual, he used to watch and admire it: hence he got the repute of being 'uncanny.' Walking out one summer evening, one of his neighbours, who had just finished cocking a field of hay, said to him—"Come, Robin, show us yen o' thy CANTRIPS. Aa divn't care for tha, God's abeunn the deeval." Just then a whirlwind arose (as is frequent in certain electric states of the atmosphere) and overturned nearly every cock in the field. No more CANTRIPS were asked for!

Canty, G. not E. (KÄAN.TI)—Merry, lively, cheerful; merrily.

He's aye sae CANTY, ye wad swear

That he had goud and siller plenty.

BLAMIRE—Auld Carl. Stz. 6.

At darknin' CANTY heam they turn.

STAGG—Auld L. Seyne. Stz. 18.

Cap, G. (KÄAP) — A cloud on the mountain top—a weather presage.

When Criffel gets a CAP

Skiddaw wots well of that. SAYING.

Helvellyn grummelin' sed, "Hoo coald it's grown;

My winter CAP I'll don."

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 12, line 4.

—To overcome, to puzzle, excel. To CAP corn is to put better dressed grain at the top of the sack.

He fairly CAP't me noo. I didn't ken what to mak o' sec a customer.

GIBSON—Joe and the Geologist. p. 2, line 21.

It CAPS me if a lock o' them wiseacres dussent finnd oot what's what.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 62, line 4.

An' CAP't the priest, maister, exciseman an' aw. ANDERSON—Kitt Craffet. Stz. 3.

Cap cut-lugs, G. — Anything unexpectedly puzzling or droll is said to "cap cut-lugs."

Ye say ye dunnet ken oor Joe?

Wy, that CAPS T' CUTLUGS, teu:

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 54, line 11.

Caper, G. (KAE.PUR') — Amusement.

He wad hev his CAPER, nor car'd how it com. ANDERSON—Tom Linton. Stz. 1.

Caper corner-way, C., SW. (KAE. PUR'-KÄU.R'NU'R-WAE.) — Diagonally.

He tried his hand at bildin', but t' steans wur o' CAPER-CORNER WAY. S.D.B.

Capes, C., N. **Keaps**, E., NW., SW. (KIÄAPS). **Keaps**, C. (KEPS) — Light grains of wheat with the husks on.

Capper, G. (KÄAP.UR'), and **Caps**. — Something difficult, surprising or puzzling; one who excels.

"Aa'l set thee thy CAPPERS."

Hoo he's gitten up yonder's a CAPPER.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 35, line 4.

Then at dancin', O he was a CAPPER!

He'd shuffle an' lowp till he swet;

ANDERSON—Leyle Steebem. Stz. 1.

Cappin, G. (KÄAP.IN) — A patch of leather on a clog or shoe.

As threshin' time's here, we fit up'a flail,

Wi' handstaff, and soopole' and CAPPIN,

CUMBRIANA. p. 253, line 9.

Capsteane, C., E., NW. — Coping stone.

Captain. — The manager of the lead mines in the Caldbeck district is always, and has been from time immemorial, been entitled CAPTAIN.

(Rev. F. W. SIMPSON, Caldbeck.)

Cardin', G. not N. (KÄA.R'DU'N).

Cairdin', N. (KAER'DU'N) — Card-playing.

An' Job, when met at Cursmess CAIRDINS, Few durst laik wi' thee an' me.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz. 5.

Care, G. (KAER') — (With a negative) To make no objection.

I'se NOT CARIN'—they're not mine.

W.C.T.X. 1896. p. 1, col. 2.

Car-end-bwoard, G. (KÄAR' END BWÄUR'D). **Coop-bwoard**, C., E. (KOOP BWÄUR'D). **Car heck**, C., SW. (HEK). **Car scat**, SW. (SKUOT). **Heck bwoard**, C., SW., N. **Arsebeurd**, C., N., NW. (ÄA.R'S BIUORD) — The board closing the hinder end of a cart.

Stannin iv his feet in an upendit car wid his back frozen hard and fast tull t' car boddom, an' his clogs tull t' COOP-BWORD.

SCOAP. p. 156, line 25.

Mr. Carter lowset t' END BURD, an' landit Betty's fower-pund-ten-ers on t' peavement. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 15, col. 4.

Carkin', G. (KÄA.R'KU'N) — Wearying, tiresome.

Away fra business CARKIN' cares.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 103, line 9.

Car kist, G. (KÄAR'-KIST) — The body of a cart.

Ah've seen a CAR-KIST full (of fish) teane at a single time.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

Carl, C., N. (KĀAR'L)—A coarse unmannerly fellow; a countryman.

Wild Lantie was a canker't CARL,

A canker't CARL was he.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 50, line 1.

The noise o' boxers an' o' bulls,

O' drums an' dibblers jinglin',

O' cauves an' CARLES wi' clatter'd skulls.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 19.

Carl cat.—A male cat, a master cat.

Carlin hemp, G. (KĀAR'LIN-EMP)—The coarsest of hemp.

A CARLIN sark, new, was rumplement gear,
To wear next a maisterman's skin.

CUMBRIANA. p. 237, line 9.

Carlins, G. (KĀAR'LINZ). **Carlin', pez, N., NW., SW. (PAEZ)**—Grey peas softened in water, and fried in butter, and eaten on the Sunday next before Palm Sunday.

Tid, mid, miseray,

Carlin, Palm, Pace egg day. OLD RHYME.

Whether it was the thowts o' other days,
or it was the smell o' rum an' fried CARLIN's, I'se nut yable to say.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 16, line 5.

CARLINGS being memorials of Christ's sufferings.

FERGUSON. p. 207.

Carlin' Sunday.—The second Sunday before Easter, and on that day each Innkeeper provides Carlins for his customers. It was formerly called CARE Sunday (FERGUSON. p. 207).

CARLIN' SUNDAY hed com, an' wud it com'
Symie back to his oald haunt.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 16, line 6.

Carr, C., E., SW. (KĀAR')—A rather extensive hollow place where water stands in winter; as BRAYTON CARR, ELLER CARR, KIRKLAND CARR. Small hollow cup-shaped fields, surrounded by alders or ellers, were called eller CARRS; DILLI-CARS is a very usual appellation of fields so shaped (ELLWOOD).

Car-rack: see **Rack**.

Carrier sark: see **Top sark**.

Carry, G. (KĀAR'L)—The movement or direction of the cloud; the distance which anything has to be conveyed.

"It'll be fair to-day because t' CARRY's i' t' west."

—To drive, convey; a farmer will carry his wheat to the market, but it will not be on his back, but in a cart.

"He CARRY'T his yowes to sell and hed them to CARRY back agean."

I CARRIED our whye to the bull.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 11.

Carryin's on, G. (KĀAR'IU'NZ-ĀUN).

Carry on, E.—Behaviour, conduct generally not of the better kind.

SEC CARRYINGS ON bring nowt bit sham

Te meny a whiet mensefu' yam. S.D.B.

Afoor Ah tell the' o' t' blue-burd's CARRY-ANS ON. W.C.T. 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Carry on, G.—To be playful, romping; to behave unseemly; to continue.

It wad be as weel for sum on us if ye wad bide theear, if ye mean to CARRY ON i' t' way ye're shappin'.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 8, line 23.

They mun hev hard us CARRYIN' ON, an' they mean ta smudder us.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 6, col. 4.

CARRY ON, min!—CARRY ON!

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 80, line 6.

Carry on the war, C., E., NW.—To continue the fun.

I should have thowt as thou'd have been in the thick of tha thrang, Mercy, CARRYIN' ON THE WAR.

SON OF HAGAR. p. 40, line 3.

Carry the rig, G.—A young person is said to "carry his rig," when he or she can for the first time shear a rig in the harvest field without help.

She could yark away amang t' turmets,
an' CARRY HER RIG in t' harvest field wid
t' best o' them.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 1.

It was a common question when hiring a person in Carlisle in those days to say
"can ta CARRY THY RIG?" J.H.

Car-stangs, G. (KĀAR-STĀANGS).
Car limmers, N., E. (LIM.UR'Z).
Leemers, SW. (LEEU.MUR'Z) —
Cart shafts.

The STANGS of a muck-cart or peat sledge.

GIBSON—Oxenfell. p. 91, line 14.

Case bait, C., B., NC. (KAES-BAEU'T).
Codbait, Cs., W. (KĀUD-BAET)—
The caddis fly in the pupa state—
Trichoptera, a good bait for fish.

Cash, C. (KĀASH)—Friable shale
lying between the top of the
coal seam and the roof.

"A varra CASHY reuf."

Casly, G. not E. (KĀAS.ULI) — Peg
top.

Ooar brain is reelin' like a CASSELLY.

BETTY WILSON. p. 29, line 2.

Cassen: see **Kessen**.

Casion, WC., SE. (KAEZHUN)—To
make a request.

We CASIONED him fer some looance.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 5.

Castick: see **Cabbish runt**.

Cat, G. (KĀAT) — An implement
having six legs projecting from a
central ball. It is so called from
the impossibility of its being up-
set. Used to support the plate of
toast before a fire.

Cat, Catty: see **Buck-stick**.

Cat-berry: see **Berry**.

Catchy, G. (KĀACHI) — Capricious.
"CATCHY weather," as when it is
necessary to secure the crops in
small quantities as they become
dry between the showers.

Cat collop, G. (KĀULUP) — The
spleen.

Cat eyes. **Bonny burd ee**. **Poor-
man's tea**.—Germander Speed-
well — *Veronica chamædrys*. See
Bonny burd.

Catfish, NW. — Butterfish—*Centro-
notus gunellus*. FAUNA. p. 481.

Cat gallows, G.—(GĀAL'US)—Two
sticks set upright with one across
horizontally between them; used
by boys to leap over.

Weightman proved himself to be a clever
leaper, either at long length or running
leap—CAT GALLOWES.

WRESTLING. p. 187, line 17.

Cat geat, C., SW., EC. (GIĀAT) — A
narrow space separating the build-
ings of adjoining owners; a space
left around a corn mow in a barn.

Cat haw: see **Haw**.

Cat-lap, G.—A contemptuous term
for tea, coffee or any non-intoxi-
cating drink. J. AR.

Catloal: see **Cock o' th' north**.

Cat lowp, G. (LĀUWP)—A short dis-
tance.

Hed'nt gitten abeunn a CAT-LOWP away
fra us.

SCOAP. p. 214, line 23.

Cat mallison, C., E. (MĀALISUN)—
A cupboard so placed that cats
cannot rob it; (NW.) a dog given
to worrying cats.

It was on one side of the fire-place, and
had crooks and means for drying meat.
In the room above the CAT-MALISON pro-
jected upwards for a good space, nearly
a yard. E.D.D.

Cat o'-nine-tails: see **Twitch-
bell**.

Cats, NE., E. (KĀATS)—Balls of fuel formed of small or "craw"-coal kneaded up with clay.

The red glow of the burning CATS.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 83, line 3.

Cat saddle, B., SW., NW.—This and the following are forms in which boys arrange their fingers in the game of "Cat's cradle"—Castle; Dog-saddle; Two men haggan a tree and laal Jack gedderan speals (chips); Priest in his pulpit.

Catscope, C., W. (KĀAT.SKĀUP).

Cat's heads, E. **Kettle harse**, W.—Ironstone nodules occurring in shale and fireclay strata (R.W.M.). Found in the roof of mines and very dangerous (L.A.).

Catskip: see **Lowp**.

Cat snifter, G. (SNIF.TTHUR')—A very short space of time.

He gat on til t' rwoad in a cupple o' CAT-SNIFTERS. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 1.

Cat's paw, C.—Mountain Cud-weed—*Antennaria dioica*; a plant common about the base of our fells (W.H.).

Cat's poddish, SW.—Bird's foot Trefoil—*Lotus corniculatus*. (E.D.D.).

Cat's posy: see **Bennert**.

Cat swallow—Sandwich Tern—*Sterna cantiaca*. FAUNA.

Cat tails, G. (TAEELS). **Cat locks**, C.—The Cotton-grass—*Eriophorum vaginatum*; the early blossoms are called Mossdrops, which see.

Cat-talk, C. (TĀUK). **Cat latin**, WC. (LĀAT.U'N)—Idle conversation; small talk.

"They talk't nought bit a heap o' CAT-TALK."

Cattle geat: see **Geat**.

Catty: see **Shinny**.

Cat under lug, G.—The sweep of a flail over the left instead of the right side, given by a learner or one not proficient in threshing.

Bits a barns er larnan ta threish, an' will threish CAT UNDER LUG. E.D.D.

Cat whin, C., EC., NW. (KĀAT WIN)—Dwarf Furze,—*Ulex nanus (galii)*; sometimes, Petty whin—*Genista anglica*.

Jim sent off for some little CAT WHINS off t' railway sloup.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 3, col. 4.

Cat-wittit, G. (KĀAT WIT.IT)—Silly and conceited. Mentally weak.

The furst young cuif I ever gat,

Was when we went to schuil;

I meynd his buckles, three cock'd hat,

A peer CAT-WITTED fuil.

ANDERSON—Nathan an' Winny. Stz. 3.

Cavel, G. (KĀAV.U'L). **Cabel**, C. **Keaval**, E. (KIĀAV.U'L)—Lots are drawn amongst the hewers every quarter for all the working places in the colliery, and in these places the hewers work during the ensuing three months; such a lot is a CAVEL. R.W.M. In the lead mines at Alston the bargain or CAVIL made between the agent and a gang of two or four men refers rather to the payment made for the fathoms worked, or to the quantity of ore brought to the surface. W.A.R.

He has been lucky in getting into a good CAVELL. W.C.T. 1899, Jan. 18. p. 3, col. 3.

Cawk, E. (KĀUK)—Barytes, or barium sulphate.

In great abundance at Aldstonmoor, where it is called CAWK; as also in the neighbourhood of Keswick.

HUTCHINSON. I. App. 45.

CAWK not so much used now. W.A.R.

Caww't, G. (KĀUWT)—Twisted; said of shoes when worn down on one side.

Chafts, G. (CHĀAFTS)—Jaws.

He went and threatened to "crack B—'s CHAFTS" if he again annoyed his wife.

C. PATR. 1894, Nov. 2. p. 3, col. 1.

Chalks, G. (CHĀUKS)—Marks. "Better by CHALKS." Wagers are sometimes made to determine who can reach farthest or highest, and there make a CHALK MARK.**Challenge, G. (CHĀALUNZ; CHĀAN-ULZ)—To claim acquaintance; to accost a person in case of doubtful identity.**

He CHANNELS't me, a' t' market. E.D.D.

Chammerly: see Chemmerly.**Champ, G. (CHĀAMP)—To bruise or crush.**

"He CHAMP't his thoom in a yat sneck."

Ah CHAMPT oa t' fingers ommeh, an peelt t' bark off them amang t' steaans an gravel.

SCOAP, p. 220, line 4.

Chance barn, G. (CHĀANS. BĀARN), and Chance—An illegitimate child. See Cum by chance,

She's nae mair sins til her back than a CHANCE BARN or twa.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 4, line 4.

Chancy: see Mischancy.**Chang, G. (CHĀANG)—The cry of a pack of hounds; uproar; loud talk.**

Than a whyat laal crack for about hoaf an hour,

And a buzz—seun to rise till a CHANG.

CUMBERIANA. p. 247, line 8.

Bit lads and lasses wont to meet,

Wi' merry CHANGS their teales to tell.

STAGG—Poems. p. 118.

An' a' the grove, wi' gladsome CHANG,

Their joy confest.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 17.

—To make a noise which is not wholly unmusical.

I' th' meanteyme the fiddlers CHANGG'd an play'd.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Chanter bone, C., E. (CHĀANTH.U'R').

Chunter-bone, NW. (CHUNTTH.U'R').—The extreme point of the back-bone.

My feet shot oot an Ah went slap on tami CHANTER BIAN. E.D.D.

Chap't: see Hack't.

Char, C., EC., SW. (CHĀAR').—A fish (*Salmo alpinus*) living in several of the Cumberland waters. It is supposed to have been brought to the Cumberland and Westmorland lakes by the Roman settlers. It is a handsome little fish of the salmon tribe, about a pound weight, and varying from nine to twelve inches in length. It prefers deep lake water of uniform coldness.

C. PATR. 1896, Aug. 21. p. 4, col. 5.

Aw's fish 'at comes, . . be't bass or CHAR.

YANCE A YEAR. p. 11, line 12.

Charity, C., N. (CHĀAR'.UTI).—Greek Valerian—*Polemonium coeruleum*.

Charm, G. (CHĀAR'UM).—Since 1850, James Bunting, of Cockermouth, a man of seventy, charmed a scorbutic sore on a carter named Telford! He took an ashen stick and burnt its end, and with it drew a circle around the sore. He said something to himself which Telford did not understand, "bit it dud nea good." The CHARM professed for stopping bleeding could only be communicated by a man to a woman, or *vice-versa*, and only to one. W.D. Since 1880 a middle-aged woman who inherited the gift of "charming the fire out," was sent for to "breathe upon the burn." (J. AR.).

Chasser: see Chesser.

Chats, G. (CHĀATS).—Small potatoes; ash-tree seedlings; also "fuel formed of underwood and brushwood, very commonly used in Lakeland for keeping up hearth fires and other household fires" (ELLWOOD).

Small branches only fit for fuel, and metaphorically applied to stripling youths.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 20.

It used up t' tatie-peelin's an' dish wesh,
... an' CHAT taties.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Chatter, G. (CHĀATH.U'R')—To make ragged, to tear and bruise; a lawnmower CHATTERS the grass, when the knives are not sharp, or improperly set, for then the grass is not cut off sharply, but the edges are uneven and bruised.

"CHATTER'T into splinters."

Chatter hen: see **Chitty**.

Chatter wallet, G. (WĀAL.U'T')—A talkative child.

"Thoo's a fair lyle CHATTER-WALLET, that ista!"

Cha-waww, C., SW. (CHĀA WĀA-OO.)—Abundance of silly talk.

Cheap on't, G. (CHEEP ÄUNT')—Very deserving of.

"He sud be hang't, and CHEAP ON'T."

Cheatery, G. (CHEE.TRI')—Cheating, fraud, deceit.

Keep oot o' his company that cracks o' his CHEATRIE. PROVERB.

Cheelie, C. (CHEE.LI). **Cheel**, C., NW., N.—A young fellow.

Auld Mawson leev't nut far fra t' scheul, an' was a gay rough CHEELY.

RICHARDSON—2nd. p. 124, line 2.

The fadder bids the CHIEL come in.

BLAMIRE—The Toilin' Day. Stz. 3.

Cheeny, G. (CHEE.NI). **Bottlety**, W. **Bottley**.—A boy's marble made of china. See **Miller**.

Cheeper: see **Chilpers**.

Cheese band, G.—A linen hoop for supporting a newly-made cheese.

Cheese rennet: see **Rennet**.

Cheese-rims or **rums**, C., NW., EC.—Circular wooden frames in which

the curds were pressed in making cheese. They were . . of coopered staves without top or bottom.

ELLWOOD.

Cheeses, SW., EC.—The fruit of the common Mallow—*Malva sylvestris*.

Cheese sinker, G.—A circular wooden die fitting the top of the rim when the cheese is in the press.

Chest-bed: see **Box-bed**.

Chessy, EC. (CHES.I)—A chestnut horse or mare. Any kind of rejoicing. E.D.D.

Cheg, G. (CHEG)—A sharp jerk.

Ah clam till ah'd run oot anudder hundert feutt eh me line, gev 't a bit of a CHEGG at reavv t' laal nail oot.

SCOAP. p. 231, line 3.

—(and **Chegggle**)—To chew, to champ with the teeth: also to pull or jerk sharply.

Yon lal dog's bin at thi kytle and CHEGGLED it through an' through.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 23.

CHEGGIN' his 'bacco like a teasin' machine.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 2.

He tried to turn his steed, bit, alas, tho' he CHEGG'd an' pult his hardest, it hed neah effect on't donk.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 30. p. 7, col. 3.

Chemmerly, C., N. (CHEM.U'R'LI).

Chammerly, E., SW. (CHĀAM.U'R'LI)—Chamber lye; stale urine, used mostly as a detergent of very foul linen, and especially in removing the oil from newly-spun woollen yarn. It was likewise used for improving the complexion, when butter-milk was not obtainable.

Git cow-scairn, an CHAMMERLEY,

Nowt meks a pultess better.

ANDERSON—Creake's Tea Party. Stz. 9.

Chepiter day, C., B., NW. (CHEP.ITTH.U'R' DAE)—Visitation day by the Bishop or Chancellor.

Cheppel Sundays, C., E., SW., NW. (CHEP.U'L SUON.DU')—Sundays set apart annually in August or September at Bassenthwaite, Thornthwaite, Newlands and elsewhere, when people assemble from a distance, attend Divine service, dine with their friends, and then adjourn to the inns to make merry in honour of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated.

The old weaver was resplendent in the apparel usually reserved for CHEPPEL SUNDAY. *SHADOW OF A CRIME*. p. 73, line 19.

It used to be t' custom to hev what they cawt CHAPEL SUNDAY, an' vulgarly known as Filly Fair. *C. PACQ.* 1893, Nov. 2, p. 6, col. 1.

Chert, C. (CHUORT)—The young shoots of grass which appear in the spring; applied to anything young.

A lal CHERT of a thing. J.B.

Chesser, C., E., NW. (CHES.U'R). **Chasser**, C., SW., N. (CHÄAS.U'R')—Chaser. A defective male sheep much given to annoy the females. See **Humlin** and **Riggelt**.

Chesting, N., NC. **Coffining**, E.—The putting of the corpse into the coffin, a ceremony attended by many of the friends of the deceased.

Chevin: see **Skelly**.

Chiby, N. (CHIB.I)—Onion.

Chicken hawk: see **Blue hawk**; **Little hawk**.

Chiers, C. (CHEEU'R'Z)—Small thin pieces.

"My teeth's gone, and I'se fworst to cut my meat into CHIERS."

Chiggle, C., EC., SW. (CHIG.U'L), and **Chig** (CHIG)—To cut wood unskillfully; to chew.

She hed been liggan sa lang in 't watter; an her heed med ha been crush'd amang t' steans er CHIG'd wid eels, fer owt they could tell. *MUNCASTER BOGGLE*. p. 6, line 8.

Chillip, G. (CHIL.U'P)—The cry of a young bird.

She witch'd some geslins i' the shell,

Their CHILP an squeak for nar a week.

WHITEHEAD. p. 34, line 6.

—To produce a chirping or squeaking sound, as a bird; to yelp.

Dhiar's ten chikins kumt aut on A hier enuder chilpen in 't skel. E.D.D.

Chillipers, C., NW. (CHILIP.U'R'Z)—Nut coals.

Chilpers, C., B., NW. (CHILP.U'R'Z). **Cheepers**, N., E. (CHEE.PU'R'Z)—Young grouse. (NE.) CHEEPERS is used for all young game, and in E. both words are employed.

Grouse nesting commenced early, but the want of feed is telling upon the CHEEPERS.

C. PATR. 1891, June 19. p. 5, col. 2.

Chimla back, and **boke**: see **Rannel tree**.

Chimla bit, G.—Chimney-piece.

Chip, G.—The CHIP is performed by wrestlers, by striking the hollow of the foot against the outside of the opponent's ankle, at the same time swinging him round to the same side as that of the leg struck. The first breaking of the shell by the young bird.

S—adopted his opponent's tactics, and after some swinging about, the CHIP and a twist brought B—down.

C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 4.

—To trip.

It seems strange the best way to put a fellow down is to "CHIP him up."

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 3.

Chirm, G. (CHUORM)—A confused noise as of many talking.

—To chirp, chatter, babble as a child.

"CHIRMAN like as many sparrows."

Then he wad CHURM an' talk.

An' say, "Ded, ded; Mam, mam," an' aw.

ANDERSON—Will and Keate. Stz. 4.

Chirrup, C., E., NW. (CHUOR'UP)—
The noisy chatter of incipient in-
ebriety.

Chit, E. (CHIT)—Puss, cat.

Chitter, G. (CHIT,U'R')—Animated
whispering.

—To chirp; to talk lowly but ani-
matedly.

Odswinge! how laal Winder wad CHITTER,
To see o' t' fat beese in yon pen!

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 201, line 4.

He began teh CHITTER summat.

SCOAP. p. 126, line 19.

Chitteren, G.—Trembling, shivering.

Or here to sit wi' CHITTERING wing,
Like birdies i' the snow.

BLAMIRE—Jenny Dear. Stz. 3.

Chitters, C., SW., EC. (CHIT,U'R'Z)—
The small entrails of the goose or
sheep.

Chitter waww, C. (CHITH,U'R'
WĀAOO)—The amorous language
of cats.

Chitty, G., and **Chitty wren**, (CHIT,I
R'EN). **Chatter hen**.—The wren
Troglodytes parvulus. CHITTY is also
an endearing name for a cat.

Opn t' diuer en' let t' CHITI in. E.D.D.

Efter CHITIES ha' gien up t' feight.

W.C.T. 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Chitty feas, G. (CHIT,I FIĀAS)—A
babyish face.

His peer CHITTY FEACE is aw hairy.

SONGS. p. 6, line 17.

Chock, G. (CHĀUK)—A block of wood
used to scotch a wheel.

He kicks the chock out from the wheel.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 7, col. 4.

—To wedge or stop.

Chock full, G. (CHĀUK,FUOL)—Full
to the top.

Pack't them away into t' bags till they
wer beath CHOCK FULL agean.

GIBSON—T. Reets on 't. p. 13, line 5.

Chollers, G. (CHĀUL,U'R'Z)—Fatty
jaws in the region of the ears, and
below on the neck; the wattles
of a cock.

His feace grew as reed as t' CHOLLERS ov a
bubbley jock.

BETTY WILSON. p. 26, line 10.

Choop, G. (CHOOP). **Shoop**, C., SW.
(SHOOP). **Cat choops**, NW.—The
The fruit of the wild rose—*Rosa*
canina.

Her eyes are leyke twee bullisters,

Her lips are red as CHOOPS.

BROWN. p. 90, line 1.

I ken what haws is, an' CATCHOOPS.

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 5, line 12.

Chop, G. (CHĀUP)—To barter, to
change. (SW.) To snuff a candle.
See **Stroke**.

"T' wind CHOPS round to t' north."

Fadder fwok dud let us CHOP her (the cow)
intil ther parrak ith winter.

SMITH. Wheeler's Dialogue I. p. 18, line 6.

CHOP that cannell, lad. DICKINSON. 1859.

Choppers, C., SW. (CHĀUP,U'R'Z)—
Snuffers.

Chops, G. (CHĀUPS)—Jaws.

"Aa'l slaps thy CHOPS for tha."

When on the teable furst they set

The butter'd sops, sec greasy CHOPS,

'Tween lug and laggin!

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 3.

Chopt eggs: see **Butter and eggs**.

Chop't 'taties, G. (CHĀUPT-TAETIZ).
Rummel't 'taties, B., NW., N. (R'UOM.
ULT)—Boiled potatoes mashed and
mixed with milk and butter.

Chove't, C., NC., NW. (CHĀUVT).

Chow't, C. (CHĀUWT)—Linen etc.

frayed or torn is CHOVE'T.

CHAUVED wi' t' teeth.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 28.

Chowe, G. (CHĀUW)—To chew ; to turn over in one's mind ; to grumble, to be sulky.

I've scarse a teuth to chow my meat.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 29, line 5.

I'd chow't ower what fadder said.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 10, line 2.

T' clark was chowan ower that girt, lang, ugly wurd. SCOAP. p. 37, line 19.

Than tyelleyer he began to chow,
And hurs'lt up his shou'der.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 14.

Chris'mas cannel, G. (KRIS.MU'S KĀAN.U'L)—A candle given by grocers to each customer at Christmas-tide. Nutmegs or other spices are occasionally substituted. This custom has died out in C., E., SW.

Chris'mas shaf, G.—The sheaf of corn given to each cow and horse on Christmas morning.

Chuck, G. (CHUOK)—A childish name for a fowl.

Will thoo hev a CHUCKIE egg, honey, fer thi tea? E.D.D.

—To call fowls. To throw, cast.

She chucks 'em tull her, an' they caper round. GILPIN—Poetry. p. 207.

Gwordie, chuck that bo' here. E.D.D.

Chuck, W. (CHUOK)—A miner's term for food.

Gat a lump o' chuc, . . . an' a wedge o' cheese. C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 6, col. 2.

Chuckle-heed, G. (CHUOK.U'L EED)
—A stupid person.

Chuckle-heedit, G. (CHUOK.U'L EE.DID)—Foolish, stupid.

Chuffy, WC. (CHUOF.TI)—A person having fat cheeks ; chubby.

CHUFFY Lugs, come out and box the mariner's compass.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Chump, C. (CHUOMP)—The first note of a hound on scenting game. (C., SW., E.) A foolish person.

"We try't o't day and niver hed a CHUMP."

"Ah niver seed sic a CHUMP as yon, he niver kens what he's gaan teh deuh."

Like t' gurt CHUMPHED at ah is.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 25, col. 1.

—G.—Freely and easily to bite up some hard food.

T' oald man can CHUMP UP a cracker yet like a young 'un. J. AR.

Chun, N. (CHUON)—The sprout of the potato.

—To sprout as potatoes.

"T' taties are sair CHUNNED."

Chunter, C., NW. (CHUONTTH.U'R)—To reply impertinently, or in a remonstrant manner, and in an undertone, and defiantly ; to grumble, complain. To "set his chunters" is equivalent to being "cheeky," "crowing over."

Ah was terrable mad eh t' boddam . . . It was ower leaat teh CHUNTER noo, fer ah was at varra heeght eh me mends.

SCOAP. p. 214, line 1.

Oald village standards divn't like owt in t' way of innovations, an' any new chap 'at SETS HIS CHUNTERS was dubbed a "twenty-five minutes fellow" an' what reet hes he to interfere.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

Chur, C., EC. (CHUOR)—The subdued growl of a dog ; the prolonged note of the nightjar, etc.

The characteristic call is a harsh CHURR.

NATURE. p. 224, line 12.

—To growl as a dog ; chirp, call as the nightjar etc.

T' white-throats in t' dykes CHERR and chatter. CUMBRIANA. p. 248, line 2.

Churchwarner, C., NW., N. (CHUOR'CH WĀA.R'NUR'). **Kirkmaister**, SW., E. (KUR'K MAESTTHUR'). **Kirkwarden**, N. (KUR'K WĀA.R'DUN') — Churchwarden.

A fell-side parson mentioned to the Bishop the remarks of one of his CHURCHWARDINERS upon the celebration.

C. PATR. 1896, Jan. 3. p. 6, col. 1.

A kirk-garth—a KIRK-WARNER'S garth.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 61, line 22.

Churnstaff: see **Kernstofe**; **Wartgurse**.

Churrcock: see **Mountain Throstle**, **Moss Crowker**.

Churr-mo', G. (CHUOR'.MĀU). **Cherry mo**, Allonby. **Drake-catcher**, C. (DRAEK-KĀACHUR') — Black-headed Gull—*Larus ridibundus*. Called Drake-catcher on Derwentwater because it hawks for the "Green Drake" fly. About Greystoke the same Gull used to be called the Black-headed Crow (H.M.).

Cinder (SINDDHUR')—The slag or dross containing a large percentage of iron which is found on the margin of Wastwater and other lakes. It indicates the sites of the Old Bloomaries, where iron was brought to be smelted. Many field-names are derived from it, e.g., CINDER Hill, CINDER HOW. ELLWOOD.

Clabber, C., NW., N., E. (KLĀAB.UR'). **Clobber**, C. (CLĀUB.UR')—Dirt in a pasty state, mire.

They fain wad ha' dabb'd him wi' CLABBER.

GILPIN—Songs, 1st. Raffles Merry Neet. p. 232, line 10.

Clagger, G. (KLĀAG.UR'). **Clegger**, G. (KLEG.UR')—Anything difficult to shake off; a person not easily disheartened, having pluck.

Clagger, G. **Cleg**, G. not SW. (KLEG) **Clag**, C., SW., NW. (KLĀAG)—To adhere to, to cling to; to stick,

fasten on. (CLAGGER) To hold on to a rock with hands and feet, so as to climb it (ELLWOOD). See **Cleg**. He slyly CLAGGED some luggage labels on the seat. C. PATR. 1898, June 17. p. 5, col. 4.

Claggum: see **Taffy**.

Claggy, G. (KLĀAG.I)—Clammy, adhesive; glutinous.

Clay mud is CLAGGY; and half-baked bread is CLAGGY, as well as sad; and treacle is CLAGGY; but a damp and sticky hand is puggy. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Clam, C., EC. (KLĀAM). **Clem**, C., N., B., E. (KLEM)—To satiate; to cloy, hence to clog up, besmear. (C., NW.) To starve.

"Aa's fairly CLAM'T UP wi' sweets."

The man who undertook to lick up a quantity of oatmeal in a given time was defeated "he was fairly CLEM'T."

Others wi' bluid an' glore a' CLAMM'D.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz 48.

We's niver, I's insuer us,

Be neek' t' or CLEMM'D or cald.

GIBSON—Map'iment. Stz. 2.

Clam, G.—Did climb.

Some sheep hed gitten intul an intack we hed away up t' fellside; . . I CLAM up.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 94, line 7.

I crosst the watter, CLAM the hill.

ANDERSON—Peggy Pen. Stz. 1.

Clammers, C., NW., SW. (KLĀAM.UR'Z).

Clamp, SW.—A yoke for the neck of a cow to prevent her leaping hedges.

Through hazel and wythe they'll rush;

Then leadd them wi' CLAMMERS, and cow beam, and clog.

CUMBRIANA. p. 252, line 14.

Clammersom, EC., SW. (KLĀAM.UR'SUM)—Clamorous, greedy, impatient. (WC., NW.) Given to climbing, venturesome.

It's a bent place. They're vaira CLAMMER-SOME, the black-faced sorts.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 15, line 12.

Clamper, C., EC. (KLÄAMP.U'R'), and **Clonter**, C., N., NW. (KLÄUNT.U'R')—To make a clattering noise with the feet, used when the clogs or shoes are too big.

Ah hard a par o' clogs CLAMPERAN away, varra fast. SCOAP. p. 17, line 3.

T' miners' clogs cum CLANTER, CLANTER, CLANTER past t' corner.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 2.

Clap, C., E., NW. (KLÄAP), and **Clat**. **Swat**, C., SW. (SWÄAT). **Coo skitter**, E. (SKITTH.U'R')—Cowdung; Dickinson states that (C.) CLAP refers to firm dung, whilst (C.) SWAT refers to the semi-fluid evacuation. See also **Clash**.

Ye may talk o' yer wheat-strea muck, an' yer closs muck, bit gi' me a clean COO-SWAT. J.B.

Clap, G. (KLÄAP)—A pat.

—To pat, fondle; to squat as a hare; with DOON—to put down, to put one's self down, sit down.

They war varra teame, an fwoke went an' CLAPPED them. DRAYSON. p. 19, line 9.

An' kiss me, an' CLAP me, an airms roun me fling. ANDERSON—Daft Dick. Stz. 3.

Ah CLAPPT me-sel DOON on t' skemmel

SCOAP. p. 5, line 8.

The milk-pail rattles fiercely as he CLAPS it DOWN. MIDSUMMER. p. 18, line 1.

Clap breed, G. (KLÄAP BREED, and **Clap keak**, C., SW., NW. (KLÄAP KIÄAK)—Cakes of barley meal and a little sugar, beaten and patted out with the hands, and baked on a girdle. (SW.) A girdle cake with a few currants interspersed. Cf. **Singan hinny**.

A laal bit o' CLAP-CEAKE, an' a bit o' stewed rhubarb to put on't.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

Clap on, G. (KLÄAP ÄUN)—To put place, often with the idea of haste.

Seek t' aul grey yad, CLAP ON the pad.

ANDERSON—Tib and her Maister. Stz. 1.

CLAP a greet splash of a seal on t' top of ayder bag. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 14, line 3.

For I've nae heart to darn, or CLAP ON clouts.

CLARK—Costard's Complaint. line 16.

Clapper clowe, C., B. (KLÄAP.U'R' KLÄUW)—To give a severe scolding; to beat and abuse, generally used of women.

Clart, G. (KLÄART)—Adhesive dirt; anything clammy; a scrap. Also (C.) a dung scraper (J.B.).

A rare good dinner I hed, an' left nea CLART o' me plate.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 14, line 5.

Whiles they hed butter in a few minutes, white as a daisy, an' soft as CLART.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

—To make dirty; (B.), besides dirtying, this seems to include the idea of wasting time, "Just CLARTAN ON."

A'll CLART thoo if a git hoald on thoo.

DRAYSON. p. 21, line 13.

Clarty, G. (KLÄA.R'TI)—Dirty; muddy; sticky.

She feeds a CLARTY chicken.

RAYSON—Squeeze Crab. Stz. 5.

T' frost hed geen way, an' t' rwoads wer as soft an' CLARTY as ivver yan saw a plew't feeld at Cannelmas.

BETTY WILSON. p. 148, line 5.

Clash, C., N., E., NW. (KLÄASH). **Clat**, G. (KLÄAT)—(1) Scandal, gossip. (2) Tale-bearer, gossip-monger (female). See **Blash**.

Thou'll come till thou raises a desperat (1) CLASH. GIBSON—Lal Dinah. p. 34, line 2.

A lass may be thick-legg't plain leukin' an soor,

Bad temper't, a gossip, an' (2) CLAT.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 105, line 1.

Ye've heard o' Bet the Bandylan,

And dirty Nan the parish (2) CLASH.

RAYSON—Randy Mally. Stz. 1.

Awlas fra heam talkin' (1) CLASH.

YANCE A YEAR. p. 21, line 17.

- (1) To abuse, dirty; (2) to weary;
(3) to throw or strike violently;
(4) to chatter, gossip. See **Clap**.

An' some there war 'at (1) CLASH't their keytes

Till they war fairly yether'd

Wi' drink that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 32.

Let other lads to spworts and pastimes
run,

And spoil their sunday clease and (1)
CLASH their shooin.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 4.

We (3) CLASH't watter at them.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 22, line 1.

T' mair at thoo thinks on't t' mair t'
thowt on it (2) CLASHES the'.

YANCE A YEAR. p. 8, line 14.

Clash't, G. (KLÄASHT)—Fatigued;
expresses the dishevelled appear-
ance of a person who has been ex-
posed to bad and stormy weather.
He'll git CLASHED oop wi' twa sermons
gif they coom ower nigh til ane anither.

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 14, line 7.

We sud aw be CLASHED-UP wi' dirt.

MIDSUMMER. p. 23, line 4.

Clashy, G. (KLÄASHI)—Showery,
wet; dirty.

She looked up and said, "It's rayder
CLASHY." He assented to her remark for
the rain was pouring down.

CUMBERIANA. p. 81, line 12.

The dress he kept for extra "CLASHY and
clarty wark."

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 271, line 13.

Clatch, C., NW., N. (KLÄATCH), and
Clotch, C., E., NW. (KLÄUCHIN).
Cleekin, NW., N. (KLEEKUN), and
Cleckin, N., E., NW. **Lafter**, G.
(LÄAF.TTHU'R'). **Lawter**, E.
(LÄUW.TTHU'R')—A brood of
chickens, etc.; or the set of eggs
from which the brood is produced.
See **Cleckin**.

"She brong t' whoal CLECKIN up."

F

I hevn't a ne'bour 'ill lend me a LAFTER
of eggs. GIBSON. p. 135.

Your cottagers used to keep two or three
geese an a' stegg, off which they raised a
few LAFTERS o' young 'ans.

CUMB. PACQ. 1893, April 20. p. 6, col. 1.

That dark broon speckled hen; Jist let
her bring oot a CLOTCHIN.

GEORDIE GREENUP—Rhymes. 1876. p. 22.

Clatter, C., E., NW. (KLÄATTH.UR')—
Superfluous, rapid or noisy talk;
a smart blow.

Whietly Kit bore her CLATTER,

Nea back-wurd he'd gi'en.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 6.

Ere lang her CLATTER, lees, and clash
Will banish aw the neighbours roun.

RAYSON—Randy Mally. Stz. 3.

Ah'll gie thi a CLATTER on 't lug. J.H.

—To talk or work noisily, gossip;
beat or strike.

He that talks till himsel' CLATTERS till a
feul. GIBSON—Proverb. p. 170.

We CLATTERT away, ye kna, as hard as
we cud gang. FORNESS FOLK. p. 16, line 3.

Charles wi' CLATTER'D skulls.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 19.

Clatter-clogs, C. (KLÄATTH.UR'
KLÄUGS)—A person who walks
noisily in clogs. See **Cleet**.

This CLATTIN' an' tattlin' 's about nowt.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 19, line 1.

Clatting, G.—Chattering, talebearing.

Clavver, G. (KLÄAV.UR')—Din;
noisy talking, gossip. See Preface.

Sec auld far'd CLAVER's not worth wheyle

Fwoaks leyke o' us to scan

I' th' prizzent day.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 1.

We'se not fashed wi' clashes an' CLAVERS
like yer toun folk.

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 289, line 2.

—To climb.

CLAVERT up to the window.

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 7.

Clavver girse, C., SW., N. (KLÄAV.ŪR' GUOR'S); **Geus girse**, C., NW. (GIUOS); **Sticky back**, C., NW., and **Soldiers' buttons**, C., NW.; **Rob run up dike**, G.—The goose grass, Cleavers—*Gallium aparine*.

If yan tuk a nettel ta Maister Bottanist, hesed—"O yes, that's a nice spessymen"; or a ROBIN-RUN-UP-DIKE, it was t' seam thing. BETTY WILSON. p. 105, line 1.

Clawt: see **Cloot**, and **Cuff**.

Clay daubin', C., N., E., NW. (KLAE DÄUBUN'). **Clay biggin'**, C., N., NW., E. (KLAE BIG.UN')—A cottage built of clay interspersed with layers of straw.

When a young rustic marries, the highest ambition of his heart is to be master of an humble clay-built cottage, . . . As soon as he has selected a proper site . . . he signifies his intentions to his neighbours, who, on the appointed day, punctually muster on the spot where the intended building is to be raised, each individual bringing a spade and one day's provisions. When the walls are raised to their proper height, the company have plenty to eat and to drink. ANDERSON. p. 126.

This custom did not exist in those districts where stone could be procured.

We went owre, to Deavie' CLAY DAUBIN,
An faith a rare caper we had.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 1.

Sing, hey fer a snug CLAY-BIGGIN.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 1.

He would receive his yearles, the customary manner of making the engagement, and would help at CLAY-DAUBIN'S.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 1.

Clay daubs, C., NW., B. (KLAE DÄUBS). **Clay potties**, C.—Home-made clay marbles. See **Potty**.

Clay-stick: see **Rubbin' stean**.

Clead: see **Cleed**.

Clean, G.—Completely, entirely.

"Ah've CLEAN forgitt'n what ah was telt."

I've learn'd to feace the maiden CLEAN.

GILPIN—Songs (1865). p. 18.

Ah'll be CLEAN losin' coont o' time.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 88, line 12.

Clean heel't, G. (KLEEN EELT)—Active with the feet: when a person runs away through fear, he shews a pair of CLEAN HEELS.

A CLEAN-HEEL'D lass, a weel-spok lass.

ANDERSON—Young Susy. Stz. 1.

T' yoolet set Teddy on till his mettel, an' he mead a pair o' CLEEN HEELS ta t' Peel Wyke. BETTY WILSON. p. 85, line 9.

Cleanin', G.—The after-birth of animals.

Cleanin' time, G. (KLEENUN' TÄAIM)—The general house cleaning before Martinmas and Whitsuntide.

Clean Ned o' Keswick, not the —: C.—Not straightforward. Of a person whose character for upright conduct will not bear the full light of day, it is said, "He's nut t' CLEAN NED o' KESWICK" (GIBSON. p. 44).

Clean tatie, not the —: G.—Not straightforward.

It was weel known 'at he wasn't t' CLEAN TATIE. BETTY WILSON. p. 133, line 8.

Cleckin, G. (KLEK.UN')—A shuttlecock. See also **Clatch**.

"As leet as a CLECKIN."

Cled score, C., N., E. (KLED SKWÄUR' or SKOOUR')—Twenty one to the score. Double CLED, twenty two.

Cleed, G. (KLEED) **Clead**, G. not SW. (KLÄAD). **Clethe**, N., E. (KLEETH)—To clothe.

Thou CLEADS thy back, and pangs thy weamm. CUMBERLAND. p. 275, line 6.

Cleedin, C., N., EC. (KLEEDUN')—Clothing.

Gie us meat, drink an' CLEEDIN; it's plenty fer us.

ANDERSON—Cumberland Farmer. Stz. 1.

Cleekin: see **Clatch**.

Cleet, G. (KLEET). **Fwoalfeut**, (FWÄUL FIUOT). **Cowt-feut**, C., SW. (KÄUWT). **Clatterclogs**, C., E., SW. (KLÄATTH.U'R KLÄUGS). **Son afoor t' fadder**, E.—The colt's foot plant—*Tusilago farfara*.

Willy Fisher smeukt CLEET leaves.

CUMBRIANA. p. 9, line 7.

FWOAL-FEUT was varra common in t' fields.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

Cleet, C., E., NW.—A cross-rib or stay, a batten; a cleavage of the seam of coal.

Cleetin', C., E. (KLEET.U'N)—A paling of thin planks (D.H.). Similar to "match-boarding," and between Carlisle and Penrith refers to "scantling" for indoor work (J.A.R.).

Cleg, G.—Four flies are known by this name, the Sting fly—*Tabanus autumnalis*; the Great Breeze fly—*Tabanus bovinus*; the Horse fly—*Hippobosca equina*, and in the Cocker-mouth district the Stable fly—*Stomoxys calcitrans*. (W.H.Y.). The WASTDALE CLEGG is a variety which fastens itself under a beast's tail (J.A.R.). To "stick like a cleg" is a common expression to indicate close adhesion of any kind. See **Clagger**.

Next t' coos began to switch their tails,

Wi' CLEGS an' midges hamper't.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 27.

T' nickneamm "Sweep Jackson" STUCK tull 'em LIKE A CLEG ivver efter.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 1, col. 4.

Clem: see **Clam**.

Cleps, C., E., NW. (KLEPS). **Weed-sticks**, N. **Thistle tangs**, C., SW. **Weed clips**, NE.—Tongs for pulling up weeds; CLEPS is also applied to a boot-maker's or saddler's "clamp."

Look is applied to pulling thistles with a pair of CLEPS. J.H.

F 2

Clickt up t' CLEPS, an' clappen them atween t' knees on him, he oot wih his elson, his wax, an' his threed. SCOAP. p. 219, line 14.

Clethe: see **Clead**.

Cleu, C., E., NW. (KLÄU or KLÄUW). **Cleea**, SW. (KLEEA). **Cleut**, C., N., E. (KLIUOT)—Claw, hoof.

Sec a caper ne'er was seen, sin fadder Adam shekt his CLEUTS.

ANDERSON—The Cram. p. 61, col. 1, line 22.

T' chair feet, eebn, was t' shap eh lion CLOAS. SCOAP. p. 125, line 17.

A man, who had been engaged in catching lobsters, said that he "rov t' CLEA off yan that was as big as a taty swill."

CUMBRIANA. p. 293, line 9.

Cleugh, C., N., E. (KLUF or KLIUOF)—A ravine or cleft; (E.) the stem of a tree at the bole (W.R. and LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.).

Clever-clogs, C., SW., NW., EC.—A conceited person, wiseacre.

Those CLEVER CLOGS who pretend to understand the ins and outs of the gravest mysteries. LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 10, line 6.

Clew, G. (KLIOO)—A ball of yarn etc. Our Betty was winnin a CLEW.

ANDERSON—King Roger. Stz. 1.

Mary said 'at she gat that black eye an' leam knee

By a slip when she tread ov her CLEW.

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 21, line 2.

Cliar, C., NW., EC. (KLÄALU'R)—Tubercular pleurisy. H.T.

Cliar't.—Affected with CLiar.

"It was badly CLYERED when it was killed, and the carcase was condemned."

Click, G. (KLIK). **Cleek**, N. (KLEEK)—A steep part of a road.

"Its a sharp CLICK up Workiton Ho' broo."

—To snatch, (with UP) to catch up hastily.

Mrs T— came up and struck him with a besom. Her husband CLICKED it from her and said "Stand by."

C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 12. p. 7, col. 7.

The kiss went round; but Sally Slee,
When Trummel CLEKT her on his tnee.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 5.

He CLIK'T UP his beuk ov a terrabel hurry.

BETTY WILSON. p. 54, line 5.

Click, (inside or outside) G.—A term in wrestling, used when the one man puts his left leg from the inside round the right leg of the opponent, thus endeavouring to throw him. When the OUTSIDE CLICK, or back-heel is employed, the leg is brought round from the outside. He pulling his antagonist down on his knees while W— was in the act of putting in a CLICK. S— “downed” J— by the insertion of the BACK-HEEL, and H— gave way under a powerful CLICK.

C. PATR. 1893, May 26. p. 3, col. 3.

Click hook, G.—An instrument used by poachers for catching salmon. Having had possession of a CLICK-HOOK for the purposes of taking salmon.

C. PATR. 1894, Feb. 2. p. 3, col. 6.

Click reel: see **Knack reel**.

Clifty, C., E., N., NW. (KLIF.TI)—Lively, active. (W.) Hilly.

He's a varra CLIFTY fella. S.D.B.

Boonas Nott's a varra brant an' CLIFTY spot. J.S.E.

Clinch, G. (KLINSH)—To rivet the point of a nail, by bending it.

Clincher, G. (KLINSHU'R')—A positive fact; (B.) something that settles an argument.

Be t' way iv a CLINCHER ah'll tell theh what.

SCOAP. p. 63, line 8.

Click, G. (KLINK)—A blow generally on the head; a jingling sound. (SW.) A hole in the rocks where a fox would live.

I'll fetch the' a CLINK under t' lug.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 17.

Clinker, G. (KLINK.U'R')—A long nail used by shoemakers to protect the edge of a boot-sole at the toe, and

it differs from a “sparrow-bill” in having a flange that extends over the edge of the sole. A term of high recommendation.

Ey man! but yon's a CLINKER!

Yon's a CLINKIN' goer—applied to a fine actioned horse. J. AR.

Click off, N., NW., SW.—To go away quickly but quietly.

They CLINK OFF an' git wed, er 'list an' sometimes they rue their CLINKIN tricks.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 14.

Clints, C., NW., EC., N. (KLINTS)—Testicles.

Clip, G. (KLIP)—The wool of a whole flock; condition of health. See **Clippin**.

“He's in rare CLIP t'day.”

“Ned Nelson hes a parlish CLIP o' woo at Gasket.”

Farmers . . . could get the same price for unwashed as for washed CLIPS.

C. PATR. 1889, May 3. p. 3, col. 1.

—To cut with scissors; shear sheep; shorten. A scolding wife is said to have a tongue sharp enough to clip cloots.

“T' days is CLIP'T in a bit.”

I hed a lock o' sheep to CLIP.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 77, line 5.

Clippin, G. (KLIP.IN). **Clippin time**. **Clip**.—The annual sheep-shearing.

At the sheep-shearings, or CLIPPINGS as they are called. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 4, line 9.

It was SHEEP-CLIPPING TIME.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 203, line 6.

Thirty times it is I've shorn at Mytholm CLIP.

MAYROYD. I. p. 4, line 1.

Clipper, G. (KLIP.U'R')—A clever active person.

Clip't and heel't, G. (KLIPT AN EELT)—In proper trim, like a game cock prepared for battle.

Aw reet CLIPT AN HEEL'D were the lads an' the lasses.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-Neet. Stz. 1.

Clipten.—A clipt or shorn sheep.

I bout ship, and tuik to me heels like a
CLIPTEN. J. HARRISON. Poems and Songs.

A shot frae t' blunderbuss wad mak them
run like LIPTENS (sic).

SMITH—Borrowdale. p. 6, line 16.

Clish-ma-clash, G. except SW. (KLISH.
MI-KLĀASH). **Clash-ma-clavers**.

—Idle talk, generally scandalous.
Oal CLISH-MA-CLASH, thou's nought but
fash! LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 21.

Clobber: see **Clabber**.

Clock, G.—The name for any insect
which crawls, a beetle; the great
Dor beetle is in C. called THE CLOCK.

Clock, G. (KLĀUK). **Pissy bed**, C.,
SW. **Pissy mudder**, NW. — The
flowers of the Dandelion—*Taraxa-
cum offic.* are sometimes called PISSY
BEDS; when the head has seeded,
children blow off the pappus, and
by the number of puffs required
to do this they pretend to tell the
time; the ripened head is called
CLOCK. See **Pissimers**.

Pulling out a downy CLOCK or a rampant bit
of bird-weed. TODHUNTER'S. p. 292, line 18.

Clock-drusser, G. not E.—A cleaner
or repairer of clocks.

That laal daft CLOCK-DRUSSER mun heh
geean an left t' pendlemun off.

SCOAP. p. 149, line 5.

Clocker, G.—A maker of clocks.

Oal CLOCKER JWOON wad dance a gig.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 33.

Clock-hen, G. **Clocker**, C., E., Ns.
(KLĀUK.UR') **Clocking-hen**, E.—
A sitting or broody hen.

He bowt up aw t' CLOCKERS an' oald hens.

BETTY WILSON. p. 114, line 8.

The dame he said was like a CLOCKING HEN.

BLAMIRE—Stocklewath. p. 128.

Clock lound, NW., SW.

Very still; it is CLOCK LOUND when there
is not enough wind to blow off the ripened
seeds or CLOCKS of the dandelion.

Clog, G. (KLĀUG).—(1) Shoes with
wooden soles: also called **Timmer
beuts**. (2) (C.) A block of wood
to hang to the neck of an uneasy
cow, or to the leg of a rambling
horse. (3) In SW. this word is like-
wise applied to a block of wood
etc.

I suppose you're never going to pay for
them (1) CLOGS.

E. C. NEWS. 1898, Ap. 15. p. 8, col. 6

Lads wos drivin' horses an' waggins owt
o' t' tunnels, an' bringin' girt (8) CLOGS o'
stuff. FORNESS FOLK. p. 10, line 1.

Through hazel and wythe they'll rush:
Then leadd them wi' clammers, and cow
beam, and (2) CLOG.

CUMBRIANA. p. 252, line 14.

—To make or repair clogs.

Clogger, G. (KLĀUG.UR')—One who
makes or repairs clogs.

Tom Kurkbride an' CLOGGER Kit.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 7.

Cloggins, C., N. (KLĀUG-INZ). **Clog-
bo's**, C., NW. (BĀUZ). **Cobs**, C.,
NW., B. (KĀUBS); also **Cogs**, B., E.
(KĀUGS), and **Snow pattens**, C.,
B., E., NW. (SNĀU PĀAT.INZ)—Snow
balls on the clogs or shoes.

Cloggy, G. (KLĀUG.I)—Fat and
heavy.

"As CLOGGY as a fat su."

Clog wheel, C., SW., E. (WEEL)—A
cart wheel of thick plank and with-
out spokes: the wheel and axle
revolved together. In common
use in the 18th Century, but now
almost out of use.

It was CLOG-WHEELS eh t' Hee-Neuck oald
turtah car, mebbly, at fassent on t' assel-
tree, an beaath turnt tegidder.

SCOAP. p. 59, line 12.

CLOG-WHEELED carts carried on the whole
traffic of the parish (Cartmel) over the
narrowest and worst of roads.

C. PATR. 1894. Ap. 13. p. 3, col. 6.

Clom: see **Clum**.

Clonk, C., SW., EC. (KLÄUNK). **Clank**.
—A blow on the head. The sound produced by the striking of one hard object against another.

Heer's ta them clogs on im? CLONK, CLONK, clonking on't flags? Sec a durdum he maks. S.D.B.

Clonter, E.—To work in a dirty manner. See **Clamper**.

Cloor heed, C., E., NW. (KLOOR'EED)
Cloo, SW. (KLOO)—A sluice at the head of a mill dam.

"Did this happen on the North or South side of the river?" "North or South?" "T was t' CLOOR HEED side aa tell ye."

CUMBRIANA. p. 220, line 13.

Clout, C., NW., N., E. (KLOOT). **Clawt**, NW., SW. (KLÄAWT)—A blow on the ear; a patch, rag; a cloth used for household purposes. (C., E., SW.) Hurry. See **Cleu**.

T' ya lug hed been rovven, an' hung like a CLOOT. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 1.

And when at heels I spyed thy stockings out,

I darned them suin, or suin set on a CLOUT.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 13.

T' doctor iv his evidence sed he'd been kilt be a CLOOT ebbm aback eh t' lug.

SCOAP. p. 235, line 4.

The breydegruim (luiked) as wheyte as a CLOUT. ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedg. Stz. 6.

—(1) To strike on the head; to nail; (2) to patch; (3) to repair by striking.

L—showed great strength in disposing of his Wigton opponent, whom he fairly (1) CLOUTED DOWN.

C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 4.

She (1) CLOOTED Jobby awt way heame tull aw his beanes wor sair.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 8, col. 2.

A (2) CLOUTED hat, grown brown with years. SANDERSON. p. 47, line 1.

A handy chap to shap a speun, or (3) CLOOT a pot or pan.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 59, line 6.

Clootie, G. (KLOO.TI)—The devil.

For aw me een could see quite plain

Auld CLOUTY's cloven heuf.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 212, line 7.

Cloot nail, C., NW. (KLOOT NAEL)—

A broad headed nail used for attaching the iron hoop to the old clog wheel.

T' hoop t' sel on't was nobbut hoddan be a lock eh girt car-CLOOT NAILS.

SCOAP. p. 218, line 6.

Closs, C., NW., N., SW. (KLÄUS).

Sprats, W. Holme. (SPRÄATS)—

The sharp-flowered jointed Rush —*Juncus acutiflorus*; G. CLOSS applies to all the rushes (W.H.).

Ye may talk o' yer wheat-strea muck, an' yer CLOSS-muck. J.B.

Clot, G. (KLÄUT)—To strew, to lie in disorder; (C., N., NW.) to throw or strike with clods etc.

"Her cleaz an' things is o' CLOTTAN aboot like hay an' strea."

"They CLOTTIT t' lasses wid apples an' hed sec fun."

CLOT 'im wi' sods an' steans.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 206, line 7.

Clot bur: see **Bur**.

Clotch, EC., N., NW. (KLÄUCH)—To shake roughly.

Clotchin: see **Clatch**.

Clot-heed, G. (KLÄUT EED)—A stupid person.

He' just coa't me a girt CLOT-HEID, an a hoaf-thick. SCOAP. p. 7, line 15.

Clout, NW. (KLOOT).

Five pocknets make one CLOUT of nets, about four yards long. FISHERMAN. p. 26.

Clouter, C. (KLOO.TTHUR)—A clumsy, awkward person or thing.

An' horses! ods wuns, lad, sec CLOUTERS! 'At poos their girt waggins aboot!

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 193, line 4.

—Large.

Clovven, G. (KLÄUV.U'N)—When a sheep is fit for slaughter, the fat on the rump is indented.
 "CLOVVEN at t' tail heed."

Clow, G. (KLÄUW)—Originally meaning to work in the soil with the hands, it afterwards came to be applied to one who was an active and expert labourer, and in this sense it is nearly obsolete. To attack and scratch, to beat, scratch; to remove moss from the bark of trees; (B.) to upbraid, to scold.

Gah an' thin them turmets, an' mind you keep CLOWAN away at them, an git a lock done. JOS. P.

Give ower CLOWIN that heed o' thine, if thoo scarts like that thoo 'll clow aw t' year of it. JOS. P.

I CLOWT my lug; what cud I dee or say.
 CLARK—Seymon. line 40.

They used to dobbie sticks, CLOW trees.
 C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 2.

Clower, C., EC., NW. (KLÄUW.U'R')—A quick worker.

Clowin, G. (KLÄUW.U'N)—Formerly meaning any severe treatment with the hands, it now refers to an assault usually by a woman, with her fingers and nails; (B.) a scolding.

Knock aw t' laal weeds weel doon of t' furs; give them a good CLOWAN wid yer hands er else they'll nut be hoaf done.

JOS. P.

Ah gev em sec a CLOWIN at he hed forced ta let me drop. W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 4, col. 1.

—WS.—Expert at any kind of work done with the hands, hence active, bustling; said of something beyond the common in size.

"A CLOWAN knitter." "A CLOWAN big 'un."

Clowk, C., EC., NW. (KLÄUWK)—A grasp or clutch. A cloak.

He mead a clowk at my neckcloth and missed it.
 GIBSON. p. 170.

Let them see hoo his girt CLOWKE sud be cuttn oot. SCOAP. p. 148, line 3.

—To snatch; seize greedily.

An' CLOWKS at advantage whoariver he can. GIBSON—Ned o' Keswick. p. 46, line 1.

Cloy, C., NS. (KLÄU-I)—Used in the phrase "as drunk as CLOY." (Chloe?)

He was as drunk as CLOY.

BETTY WILSON. p. 47, line 12.

Club nut, G. (KLUOB-NUT)—Two or more nuts united in growth.

They talk aboot single nuts an' clusters, an' leemers, an' CLUD—should be CLUB nuts. C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 9. p. 6, col. 1.

Cludder, G. (KLUODDH.U'R'), N., NW. (KLUDDH.U'R')—To crowd together, to cluster.

O' t' poor wimmen i' t' town CLUDDER'D round abowt 'em wi' basens.

T' INVASION. p. 5, line 4.

Cluff: see **Cuff**.

Clum (BORROWDALE) (KLUOM)—A woman who acted as guide over a mountain said to a tourist on completing the journey, "I claim t' CLUM," i.e., the fee as guide for the climb.

Clum, C., N., NW. (KLUOM). **Clam**, E. (KLÄAM). **Clom**, C., SW. (KLÄUM)—Climbed.

Ah'll let yeh see when ah've CLUM yan er two o' them (trees). SCOAP. p. 194, line 9.

Clunch, C., EC. (KLUONCH). **Cluncher-lugs**, C.—A heavy stupid person or animal.

He co't em for a girt CLUNCHER lugs.

SCOAP. p. 3, line 6.

Clwose-steul, G. (KLWÄUS-STIUOL)—A night-commode.

Clwoze, C., EC., NW. (KLWÄUZ). **Clooz**, SW. (KLOOAZ)—An enclosed pasture field.

We loaded hay tee in yon three-nuickt CLWOZE.
 CLARK—Seymon. line 51.

Co', C., NW., E. (KĀU). **Caa, N., SW. (KĀA)**—Need, right, necessity; business; visit. The noise produced by the leakage of air through an air-way that is too small (R.W.M.)

He hes nea co' to deuh it. S.D.B.

Ah saw nae call to tell her.

LOVE OF A LASS. I. p. 53.

Routing an' grouting at what's nae call of yours. TODHUNTER'S. p. 276, line 17.

—To (1) visit, call; (2) scold; (3) proclaim. A child does not understand the question "What is your name?" but will immediately answer to "What do they call you?" To co' fwoke oot o' ther neame is to abuse them, and is similar to MISCO'.

I (1) co't at Skeal-hill i' my rwoad heam.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 8.

Mey mudder (1) CAWS me peer deyl'd guff.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 4.

He (2) co't em for a girt cluncher lugs.

SCOAP. p. 3, line 6.

I' th' kurk-garth, the clark (3) CAW'T his seale. ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 4.

Complainant said defendant CALLED HER OUT OF HER NAME.

C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 18. p. 3, col. 2.

Coald deed, G.—Quite dead.

Some cried out he was slain,—

CAULD DEED that neeght.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 37.

Coald fire, G.—Fuel laid ready for lighting.

Coald pie, C., N., EC. (KĀULD PĀAI).
Penny pie, N., E.—A fall on the ice.

In winter, the spwort daily wish'd for, was sleydin,

Tho' shiv'rin, we oft gat a sad PENNY-

PYE. ANDERSON—Youth. Stz. 3.

Some just ran aboot as best they could to keep theirsels warm, an' gat many a COALD PIE intill t' bargain.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 1.

Coald short—The iron produced from bog ores is of a brittle nature, particularly when cold, and is called
COLD SHORT. HIST. CUMB. I. p. 51.

Coalmouth: see **Bluffin**.

Co' a seal, G.—To sell by auction.

He wad co' a SEALL . . . he was gaan to strike off a lot "goin."

DICKINSON—Lamplugh. p. 5, line 15.

Coaver, G. (KĀU.VU'R)—A cow in calf or that has calved.

Cob, B. (KĀUB)—A small and generally circular piece of turf, as distinguished from the oblong FLACK. W.H. (W.) A small bun made of the same dough as the household loaves, used at dinner one to each guest (J. AR.). See **Cloggin**.

With a shovel . . . lifted another COB of turf on to the fire. SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 21.

—C., EC., SW., NW. (KĀUB)—To kick on the posteriors, to beat. (SW., E.) To pull the hair.

Harry Robble . . . brak Mart Kass arm . . . an gat COBBT oa t' way heaam for 't.

SCOAP. p. 3, line 3.

Cobblement, E.—Bad, untidy work.

It's nowt but COBBLEMENT.

PEN. OBS. Dec. 21.

Cobble stean, G. (KĀUB.U'L STĪĀAN).

Kidder, Cckm. (KIDDH.U'R)—A stone rounded by water.

Ah'll block theh wid a KIDDER. J.B.

Between the macadam and the channel, there were COBBLES.

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 29. p. 7, col. 2.

T' COBBLE STEEANS wor left liggin howestrowe amang t' brackens.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 69, line 13.

Cobble up, G. (KĀUB.U'L UOP)—To do work roughly and hastily.

Cobby, C., SW., EC. (KĀUB.I)—Headstrong, obstinate. Applied to a thick-set person, or said in dispraise of a horse which is coarsely made.

"A COBBY lad," an obstinate, though he may be also a fine natured lad, but one who must have his head.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

He's a bit too COBBY o'togidder to please me. J. AR.

Cock, C., SW., NW. (KÄUK)—To sit bashfully, or unobserved; to hold erect.

Ah COCKT on im me seat adoot takken mickle nwtotish eh what was gaan forret.

SCOAP. p. 163, line 4.

She cocks her belly when walking.

ANDERSON—Fellows roun Torkin. Stz. 12.

Cock-a-lilty, C., N., NW., EC. (U-LIL-TI). **Cock-a-linty**.—In a merry mood; carelessly balanced on the shoulder. W.H. states that these words "are used indifferently in various parts of the County in both senses." A person acting and talking foolishly would be called a COCKALILTY (R.W.). Obsolete. O' kinds o' things in girt geggins 'at they carry COCK-A-LINTY atop eh ther shooder.

SCOAP. p. 224, line 7.

Cockan', G.—Cock fighting.

But COCKIN's still be mey deleyte.

ANDERSON—Cockfeght. Stz. 11.

Cock-crow-land, E.—Superior croft-land over which the cock exultingly leads his harem.

Cock drunks, C., NW. (DR'UONKS).

Hen drunks, C.—The fruit of the mountain ash is reputed to possess the property of intoxicating fowls.

Cock dyke: see **Cock gard**.

Cockelty, G. (KÄUK.ULTI). **Cockly**, C., N., E. (KÄUK.LI)—Unsteady; on a precarious foundation.

A COCKELTY little hat set on the top of her nose. TODHUNTER'S p. 262, line 8.

Cocker, G. (KÄUK.UR)—One who trains fighting cocks, a cockfighter. The COCKER was a man of authority and duly esteemed in his neighbourhood.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col 3.

Cockermouth—At Keswick a man asks for a COCKERMOUTH when he wants a large glass of ale. J.B.

Cock feighters, G. (FAELTHUR'Z)—The seed stems of "Rib girse," well known to children who amuse themselves by striking the heads one against another until the stalk breaks.

Cock fleuk: see **Brett**.

Cock gard, C., SW. **Rice**, C., NW. (R'ÄAIS). **Cock dyke**, N., E.—A mode of hedging, the same as STOWER and YEDDER.

Cock hardy, G.—Red male Three-spined Stickleback. (G.D.)—*Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

Cockin, G.—Brisk, pert.

And fix fause hair upo' their COCKIN crowns.

CLARK—Faithful Pair. Stz. 3.

Cock leaf, C., WC., SW. (LÄÄAF)—A loaf especially prepared for the purposes of feeding fighting cocks. It was made of white flour, eggs, sugar and other ingredients, but no yeast, baked in an oven and then murlled as wanted. J.B.

Cockling, E.—Cheerful, boasting.

Cock loft, G. (LÄUFT). **High-sky parlour**, NC. The top attic where cocks have occasionally been kept in cockfighting times.

Sec dancin we'd hev i' the COCK-LOFT.

ANDERSON—King Roger. Stz. 2.

Cockly Bur: see **Bur**.

Cockly-jock: see **Duck**.

Cock-main.—Name of a contest in which several pairs of cocks were matched against each other.

ELLWOOD.

Our young gam cock the MAIN hes won;
He gar'tem aw leyke cowards run.

ANDERSON—Cockfeght. Stz. 1.

Cock-mantle, (MÀAN.TU'L) — To crow over, to bully. Obs.

I'll larn thee to COCK-MANTLE will I!

An' teach thee better manners, Billy!

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p.177, line 1.

Cock-me-dainty, G.; and **Prick-ma-dainty**.—A pert and showily dressed girl or young man. Fastidious.

Theer ur some PRICK-ME-DAINTY carryans on. W.C.T. 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Cock o' th' north. **Moontain Catloal**, N. (KĀATLĀUL). Obs. — Brambling bird—*Fringilla montifringilla*. See **Fell Sparrow**.

Cock-penny, G.—The fee paid by scholars to the master in Cumberland Parish Schools, to be staked upon the annual school cock fight, fought upon Fassen's Even. Obs.

ELLWOOD.

Cock row, G.—The row of small cocks formed by raking together the swaythes into a windrow, and dividing them into small heaps or cocks. In some parts cockrow refers to the windrow even before cocking. The raking together is "puttin in." See **Seang**.

Cock steul, S.—A kind of stocks for the punishment of female scolds.

Cock's stride, G. (STRAEID).

When the days begin to lengthen 20 minutes or so, they say they are longer by a COCK'S STRIDE. J. NELSON, JR.

Cock-sure, G. (SIOO.U'R'; SHIOO.U'R') — Perfectly certain.

Is teh whyte suer aboot that? Dooant be sa COCK-SUER. SCAP. p. 6, line 10.

Cockswunters, G. (WUON.TTHU'R'Z)
Cocks dillies (DILIZ)—An exclamation of surprise: same as **Gocks**.

COCKSWUNTERS! when he com oot—I fairly trimmel't. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 9, line 18.

Cock tail't horse: see **Set tail't horse**.

Cock throppled, E., Ws.—Having the "Adam's apple" largely developed.

Cock up, G.—To hold erect.

An' she COCKS UP her chin.

GIBSON—Grayson. Stz. 2.

Cock walk, G. (WĀUK)—During the rage for cockfighting, young game cocks were sent out with one or two hens each among the friends of the owner, to be kept at some retired shed or hut till ready to be trained, and this was the "walk."

Cock web: see **Attercop**.

Cod, G. (KĀUD)—A pillow, hassock, pincushion.

"What er you makkin'?" "Whey, a PIN-COD for needles!" S.D.B.

—(C., EC.) A man CODS a plank UP when he sets it up on a couple of bricks. E.—To tease.

Codbait: see **Casebait**.

Coddle, G. (KĀUD.U'L)—To embrace with the arms round the neck.

Thu's CODDEL'T Keat Crosstet.

GIBSON—Sneck Posset. Stz. 1.

Coddy, C., B., E., NW. (KĀUD.I)—A young foal.

Codge, C., SW. (KĀUJ)—To botch, mend clumsily.

They found they had no shoes to CODGE.

E.D.D.

Codger (KĀUJ.U'R')—(C.) One who dodges, a dodger; (C., SW.) one who repairs in a clumsy manner.

Codlins and cream, C., (KĀUD.LINZ U'N KR'EEM)—The great Hairy Willow-herb.—*Epilobium hirsutum*.

Cofe heed, G. (KĀUF EED), SW. (IED) —A foolish person.

Witness called him a CALF-HEAD.

C. PATR. 1894, Sept. 14. p. 8, col. 7.

Cofe-lick't, G. (KĀUF-LIKT)—When the human hair grows perversely, it is said to be CALF-LICKED. The hair of a calf or cow remains for some time in the direction of the last licking by the animal's tongue.

Cofe lye, C. (KĀUF LĀAI), and **Cofe lyer**, C., NW. (LĀAI. U'R')—The womb of the cow.

Cofe-nope, C. (KĀUF-NĀUP)—A rough blow. Cf. **Coo-bat**.

Ah'll gie thi t' CAUF-NOPE. PEN. OBS. DEC. 14.

Cofe trunnels, C, E. (KĀUF TR'UON-ULS)—Entrails of the calf selected and cleansed, shred and seasoned, and made into a pie.

Coffening : see **Chesting**.

Cog, C. (KĀUG)—A lump of something soft, as clay. See **Cloggins**.

A girt cog o' Dutch cheese.

W.C.T.X., 1897. p. 13, col. 1.

A great cog of peat smouldering in a grate.

W.C.T. 1899, March 25. p. 2, col. 3.

Cog, C., SW., NE. (KĀUG). **Cogie**, N. (KĀUG.I). **Keg**, SW. (KEG)—A pail with one handle for holding milk.

An' Crummie keeps our COGIE fou'.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. Ardenlee. Stz. 4.

Coggers : see **Scoggers**.

Co'in', G. (KĀU-IN)—A scolding.

Co' i the court, C., N., SW.—The customary tenants are required to answer to their names when called in the manorial court, and this is termed having a CO' I THE COURT, and implies being a yeoman or his representative.

Coitleth, B., E. (KĀUIT.LU'TH)—Cloth for a coat.

Here, maister, buy a COITCLOTH here.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 12.

Coke, G. (KĀUK). **Grains**, (GR'ÆNZ)—Dung of the otter.

Coker, C., E., NW. (KĀU.KUR'). **Caa-ker**, C., SW., N. (KĀA.KUR')—Calker; a rim of iron for protecting the soles of clogs.

The clogs the prisoners were wearing had no CAUKERS. C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 12. p. 3, col. 2.

Clasps, an clog-cokers, an snootbands.

SCOAP. p. 11, line 1.

Cokert, G.—Having cokers on.

An' they said that sum e'en double-COKER't the'r shun!

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 211, line 4.

Clogs, or strong CALKERED shoes.

CUMBRIANA. p. 146, line 11.

Cokes, Ns., SW. (KĀUKS)—The points that are turned down on a horses' shoe to prevent slipping.

Cole, Ns. (KĀUL)—To hollow out; to put in shape.

Colfin, N., NW.—A gun-wad.

In the old muzzle-loading days, among country people in Cumberland it was generally a COLFIN that followed the powder and shot. J.B.S.

Collogue, C., SW., EC. (KĀULĀUG)—A secret conversation.

"They hed monnie a COLLOGUE tagidder."

—To plot, confederate; secretly converse.

They COLLOGED a bit tagidder.

T' INVASION. p. 5, line 9.

Collop Monday, G.—The Monday before Lent, when collops are usually prepared for dinner.

On COLLOP MONDAY, . . theear was collops o' bacon for t' dinner.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 2. p. 6, col. 1.

Collops, G. (KĀULUPS)—Lumps or slices of meat. Also used in the singular for meat in general.

Na, na—aw'd titter ha' COLLOP than pud-ing any day . . . mess wad aw!

FERGUSON. p. 173.

I kept pangin mesel wid ham COLLOPS an' eggs. JOE AND LANDLORD. p. 5, line 17.

Collorake, G. (KÄULU'RĪĀAK). **Col-rake**, C., SW., NW. (KÄUL'RĪĀAK). **Corlak**, C. (KÄUR'LĀAK). **Cwol** **scrat**, C. (KWÄUL-SKR'ĀAT) and **Scrapple**, C. (SKR'ĀAP.U'L). **Cow-rak**, SW. (KÄUR'ĀAK). **Colrock**, E.—An iron scraper; coal rake.

"What may a SCRAPPLE be?" when the girl came out with a small coal-rake, to which the old dame pointed, saying, "Whe, that's what a SCRAPPLE may be!"

CUMBRIANA. p. 67, line 8.

T' refuse was drawn oot wid a CWOAL-REAKE. C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 3.

He meade off gaily fast for yam, tagidder wid a COLLER REAK which t' irate land-leady sent efter him.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 7, col. 2.

Collow: see **Calavine**.

Colting, NE.—A demand for payment of a fee of five shillings by each new member at the Gilsland "Barony Court" dinners.

Comical, C., E., Ws. (KÄUM.IKUL)—Pert; ill-tempered.

Her COMICAL OWER-wurd "M'appen I may."

GIBSON—Dinah Grayson. p. 32, line 4.

Com on, G. (KÄUM ÄUN)—Became of, happened to.

"What COM ON thee yesterday?"—Where were you?

Con, SW., EC. (KÄUN)—A squirrel.

Conny: see **Canny**.

Consate, G. (KÄUNSAET)—To suppose.

"I CONSATE you're a stranger hereaway."

It's Preston, ah CONSAIT.

SCOAP. p. 23, line 5.

Convoy, W., NW.—A railway-brake, chiefly used on the Whitehaven coal-pit tramways.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Coo, C., NW., E. (KOO). **Cowe**, C., N., NW., SW. (KĀAW)—To intimidate or to place in subjection, "tak t' coo" is, to lose heart.

He coo't that girt black-leuckan fella.

SCOAP. p. 67, line 18.

"He's TEANN T' COWE." "I do hope he takes the calf too?" "It's nit our coo. He's TEANN T' COWE, and knockt under."

CUMBRIANA. p. 94, line 10.

Coo-ban, G. (BĀAN). **Coo-bo**.—

A large horseshoe-shaped wooden collar, generally of ash, to fasten cows to the BEWCE. It was fastened to a stake called a rid-stake. The two ends hung downwards and were joined by a cross piece called the catch, and remained fastened by the elasticity of the bow.

ELLWOOD.

Aw t' COOBANDS, an' hoops, an' gurds, an' things o' that mak, war mead o' wood i' them days. RICHARDSON, 1st. — Willie Cooband. p. 44, line 9.

Coo-bat, C., NW., SE. (BĀAT)—A coward's blow, similar to COFE-NOPE. "Give him his coo-BAT." It is the gage o' battle on a smo scale.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 7.

Cook, B. (CUK)—To imitate the call of the cuckoo.

Coo geat: see **Geat**.

Coom, C., EC. (KOOM)—A hollow scooped out of a side of a mountain. (C., E., W., B.) The debris of coal, shale. (C., NE.) Dust e.g. peat-coom, saw-coom. See **Peat mull**.

We war varra nar scumfish't wid t' reek fra t' burnin' whins or peat, or smaw coam-cwoal. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Coomins, C., N. **Coom cardins**, N.—Wool once carded.

Coom cards, N. (KOOM KĀAR'DZ)—The first and coarsest cards used in carding.

Coont, G. (KOONT). **Cawwnt**, SW. (KAOONT). **Cun**, C., N.—To count; account, take account of; practise arithmetic.

"I COUNT nought o' sec wark"—I hold it in no esteem.

"He's a geud scholar, he can read write an' coont first rate."

Threeswore an' two he hed just coontit oot. GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 2.

An' Wully CUNN'D owre six scwore pun.

ANDERSON—Feckless Wully. Stz. 5.

Coont him thanks, G. (KOONT THÄANKS or THENKS)—To requite a favour: "The deil coont him thanks." LAKE COUNTRY. App. I. Generally used with a negative, thus: "He coontit him NEAH THANKS for his wark" . . he was ungrateful. The quotation from LAKE COUNTRY implies "Let the devil be grateful, for I am not." S.D.B.

Coontin', G. (KOO.NTU'N)—Arithmetic.

Coop board: see **Car-end-bwoard** and **Cowp**.

Coo-sinkin, Obs.—The oxlip—*Primula elatior*.

Coo struplin, C. (STRÄAP.LIN)—The cowslip — *Primula veris*. Nearly obsolete.

Coo tee, G. (TEE)—Cow tie: a rope for fastening the hind legs of a kicking cow during the operation of milking; formerly made of horse-hair.

Cop, C., SW., NW., N. (KÄUP)—The top; a peak, a conical hill: as Coulderton cop, Kiniside cop. (G.) A capture (slang). Ah' doo'ant mind telling yeh aboot yan o' cleanest cops ah ivver got.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 5, col. 4.

—G.—To capture.

Coppy, G. (KÄUP.I)—A coppice.

Jobby was "aboot hands sumwheres" in Minshull's COPPY.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 113, line 6.

—SW.—Turned upwards, tilted.

E.D.D.

Coppy steul, G. (KÄUP.I STIUOL)—A child's three or four legged stool.

The tables, forms, and COPY-STUOLS

About the fluir did tumble.

RAYSON—Worton Boggle. Stz. 3.

Copt, C., NW. (KÄUPT), and **Cop-heedit** (EE.DIT)—Pert, set-up, saucy. COP-HEEDIT, having a peaked crown, like many polled cattle, or some birds.

Cop up, C., NW., SW., EC.—To overtake, come up with.

They started off an hoor afoor me, but ah soon COPT UP tull them. E.D.D.

Corby, C., NW., N. (KÄU.R'BI) **Dawp**, E., NW. (DÄUWP)—The carrion crow — *Corvus corone*; formerly known (NC.) as the raven, then later on, AS BLACK NEE (J. AR.). Cf. **Cro'**.

Ye're doon upon me like ony CORBY-craw set on pickin' oot a sheep's e'en.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 20, line 2.

Its a nasty word fer nasty foak as weel, seck as a girt mucky DAUP.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Cord bed, G. **Twitch bed**.—In place of the laths of the wooden beds, a sheet of strong canvas supported the mattresses, and this was connected with the framework by short cords; the cords were tightened at will by means of a bed-twitch. Sometimes there was no canvas, and the cords ran across from side to side, and from head to foot. Such beds are now very scarce.

Corf, G.—A basket made of hazel rods, used for conveying the coal out of the pits, prior to the introduction of tubs made of wood, iron or steel.

Corker, G. (KÄU.R'KUR')—Something very appropriate, a settler. "That is a CORKER."

Corkin', G. (KĀUR'KIN)—A severe beating.

Corlak: see **Collorake**.

Cornage, G. **Horngeld**, **Nowtegeld**.—Rent paid by certain customary lands towards the cost of a person to watch for, and give notice, by blowing a horn, of the approach of an enemy.

Corp, C., SW., NW.—To die.

He'll mappen corp on t' floor, an' they'll sweer I've puzzent him.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 4, col. 2.

Corp coomin: see **Berryin**.

Cot, G. (KĀUT). **Cote**, C., NW. (KĀUT)
A hut or humble dwelling. The word is frequently found as the name of places bordering on the Solway, e.g. Raby COTE, Sea COTE (ELLWOOD).

We'll try to shew girt fwok content in a cot. ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 6.
East Coat, about a mile north of Silloth on the shore, is the place where Blind Stag's Bridewain was held at, or CWOAT Wedding. It is about 96 years since it was held. J.H.
Then down to th' CWOATE, for t' other slwote,

They gallop yen an' a'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 8.

—C., SW., EC.—To wait on a sick person; to saunter about home.

"He cots on about heam."

Cot-hoose, C., Ws., NE. (KĀUT-OOS)—A small cottage.

If she likes you, she'll follow you to a cot-hoose. GRAHAM—Red Scaur. 1896. p. 275.

Cotter, G. (KĀUTTHUR')—To entangle; to meet together.

"It was COTTER't like an oald wig."

Cotterel, G. (KĀUTTHUR'UL)—A pin or small wedge for securing a bolt; a coin.

T' coopbwoord top was sooa smasht up, at t' COTTEREL was neah use at oa fer hodden on 't atop eh t' skelvin ends.

SCAP. p. 217. line 12.

Cotterty, C., SW., N. (KĀUTTHUR'TI)—Entangled, matted.

Cheggen and clippen at their COTTERTY hair. W.C.T. 1893, Mar. 12. p. 2, col. 3.

Cottit, C., E. (KĀUT.IT'). **Cottert**, NW. (KĀUTTHUR'T)—Short tempered.

Cotton-nogger, SW.—A Lancashire cotton-spinner.

Thou't be gude for nowt but a COTTON-NOGGER. LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 13, line 6.

Country-side, G. (KUON.TRI SĀAID)—Neighbourhood.

Oh! happy is the COUNTRY-SEYDE

That's free frae sec leyke fellows!

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 11.

All the COUNTRY-SIDE knows about us and our families. TWO WAYS. p. 11, line 10.

Court, G. (KWUORT)—A small railed-in space in front of a house.

Courtship and Matrimony, C., SW.
Meadow-sweet — *Spiræa Ulmaria*, has been so called from the scent of the flower before and after being bruised.

Couthey, G. (KOO.THI)—Kindly, comfortable (applied to a woman).

A varra COUTHEY body. S.D.B.

Cowdy, C., EC. (COU.DI)—Better fed than taught; in high spirits; wanton to a high degree. Obsolesc.

Our nag had eaten so many cwoals it was cowdy, an cantert up wi' tya end an down wi tudder.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 126, line 2.

Forgot the sensitiveness of the defendant, and referred to him as "Gowdy W—."

W.C.T. 1893, Nov. 26. p. 7, col. 3.

Cowe: see **Coo**, **Whin** and **Ling cowe**.

Cowey, C. (KĀUW.I). **Cow't cow**, C., EC., NW. (KĀUWT-KOO). **Dod't**, C., Ws. **Polly**, C., E., Ws. (PĀUL.I). **Doddy**, C., N.—A cow without

horns; there is a slight difference between a POLLY and a DODDY COW, for the latter has a toppin.

She hed neah horns at aw,
Ses Gwordie, "COWEY's up i' years."

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 93, line 3.

Jwohn Heyne set off to Worton Rigg,
A randy'd COWEY seekin'.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 41.

Cowk: see **Gowk**.

Cowl, C., SW. (KĀUWL; KĀUL)—A lump, swelling on the head; an abscess.

—G. (KĀAWL)—To scrape with a coal-rake, to rake.

Saw a man 'at was alays cowlIN'.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 7.

Cowlen, C., SW., NW. (KĀUW.LUN)—Heavily, strongly and coarsely built.

A gurt COWLEN chap.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 7.

Cowler, C., WS. (KĀUW.LUR')—A heavy, strongly-made man.

Cowp, G., (KĀUWP). **Towp**, C., E. (TĀUWP). **Towple** (TĀUWP.U'L)—An upset, fall. Cowp in the Long-town district is a turn-over cake baked on the girdle.

It shows man's want o' fworesseeght truly,
In not consideran matters duely,
And gives him monny ill-far'd cowps.

STAGG—Tom Knott. line 123.

—To upset; overturn (a. and intr.); fall.

Cowp his creels—"upset his applectart."
J. AR.

Coop't heed ower tails like a mountebank.

BETTY WILSON. p. 147, line 5.

They backed the cart right into the loft,
and cowed the sacks on to the straw.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 16, col. 4.

Tak ivvery body et gat drunk up ta t'
troughs wid Jobby's hand car an' than
toup them oot inta t' watter.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 3, col. 4.

Cowp, G. **Swap** (SWĀAP)—To exchange and barter.

Leyle Sim's geane and swapt the black
cowt. ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 12.

Cowp-cart, G. (KĀUWP). **Coop-cart**, C., SW. (KOOP). **Teem-cart**.—A small and short fellside cart, which by means of a mechanical arrangement at the root of the shafts, could be discharged without unyoking.

He hed a girt cask o' sperrits in a coop
cart. FORNESS FOLK. p. 44, line 4.

Cowper, G. (KĀUW.PUR')—One who exchanges; a dealer, generally of the more disreputable sort.

Ther wer smugglers, excisemen, horse-
cowpers. ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 7.

Cowper hand, C., N., NW.—The upper hand; the advantage, as of a practised chapman.

Cowper word, G. (WUORD)—Having the first word, or the word that gives the advantage.

He wishes in his heart he had heard it
sooner, then he would have had the
COUPER word with the young pup.

ROSENTHAL. p. 197, line 5.

Cowpress, EC. (KĀUW.PRES)—The fulcrum.

If Ah could nobbut git a bit o' cowPRAS it
wad siun come. PEN. OBS. 1898, May 10.

Cowrak: see **Corlak**.

Cowt, G. (KĀUWT)—A colt; petted child.

"Mother's cowt."

—Bare, without ornament or shelter; without horns. See **Cowey**.

Cow't dyke, C., EC., N., NW. (KĀUWT)—An earthen fence without growing wood.

The hedges are . . . objectionable, from
their being so generally what are called
COWED DYKES. HIST. CUMB. II. p. 316.

Cow't leady, N., EC. (LIÄAD.I) —
Pudding made of flour and lumps
of suet.

For dinner, we'd stewt-geuse an haggish ;
COW'T-LEADY.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wed. Stz. 13.

Cow t' lowe, C. (KÄUW TLÄUW)—
Snuff the candle.

Cow't lword, C., N., NW. (KÄUWT
LWÄUR'D. **Stick by t' rib**, C., SW.
(STIK-BËET-RIB) — Pudding made
of oatmeal and lumps of suet.

COWT-LWORD, an bannock, an butter-sops.
SCOAP. p. 99, line 7.

Geordie was varra fond of a pudding—
RIB-STICKER as he cawt it.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 24, col. 4.

Craa teaz, C., N. (KR'ÄA-TEEAZ)—
Crow toes, or the early purple
Orchis mascula.

Crab, C. (KR'ÄAB)—A mixture of
grated cheese, vinegar, and mus-
tard. J.B.

—E.—To grumble. J.P.

—EC.—Sour-tempered. J.P.

Crab Fair, SW.—A fair held nomin-
ally for the sale of crab-apples, at
Egremont.

Crack, G. (KR'ÄAK)—Conversation,
conference, challenge.

Went with 'R— M— to his house in
Summer Hill "to have a CRACK and a'cup
of tea." C. PAT. 1894, July 13. p. 6, col. 3.

Many were the grumbles and CRACKS
against the powers that be.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 3.

— To converse, to talk about; to
boast; restrain; challenge; do
quickly; (with UP or ON) to speak
in praise of.

He's nowt to CRACK ON, for he set his dog
on a bit lad an' wad n't CRACK'T off agean."

While they wrowt they CRACK'T or sang.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 55, line 7.

Keep oot o' his company that CRACKS o'
his cheatrie. GIBSON. p. 171.

Nae mair he CRACKS the leave o' th' green,
The cliverest far abuin,

RELPH—Horace. Bk. I., ode 8, stz. 2.

The kurn supper last year having been
much CRACKED of it was decided by the
committee to have another.

C. PATR. p. 6, col. 7.

Sometimes being CRACK'T ON be t' maister,
an' sometimes scooldit.

BETTY WILSON. p. 40, line 9.

Crack, in a — : G.—Immediately,
in a short space of time.

Ah fettlet up me hair, an' hed it (hat) on
IN A CRACK. BETTY WILSON. p. 3, line 11.

Cracker, G. (KR'ÄAK.U'R')—A small
hard biscuit; and (C., B.) the air
vessels of the *Fucus vesiculosus* sea-
weed.

We aw gat a sup o punch an' a CRACKER.

BETTY WILSON. p. 13, line 6.

Cracket, G. (KR'ÄAK.UT)—Cricket.
A superstition used to prevail that
prosperity comes and goes with
the crickets. (E.) A small three-
legged stool.

They hedn't fund sa mich as t' shin beean
of a CRACKET.

GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 63, line 7.

The girl had taken her seat on her own
little CRACKET. RISE OF RIVER. p. 246, line 2.

Crack o' day : see **Gray dayleet**.

Crack't, G. (KR'ÄAKT)—Not in his
right senses.

Cracky back : see **Skipjack**.

Crad, C. (KR'ÄAD) and **Craddagh**, C.,
EC. (KR'ÄAD.ÄAG)—A troublesome
child; anything of an inferior cha-
racter.

A CRADDAH of a pleeace like this could'nt
be mair nor yah body's. SCOAP. p. 44, line 2.

Ah dud'nt want teh leaam t' laal CRADDAH.

SCOAP. p. 83, line 5.

Crag, G. (KR'ĀAG)—The face; the neck; the jaw. The rough steep face of a mountain; as a place-name, Dove CRAG, Honister CRAG.

"He hang a lang CRAG when t' news com"
—he put on a long face.

An' dealt him monny a wordie smack
Owr seydes an' shoulders, CRAIG an' crown.
STAGG—Tom Knott. line 80.

They whisselt him (fox) be t' Iron CRAG.
DICKINSON—Lamplugh. p. 6, line 2.

Crag fast, Cs., SW., NW.—Said of sheep when unable to move backwards or forwards on the mountain side.

Sheep sometimes become CRAG-FAST—that is, they climb and climb from one narrow ledge to another—retreat is cut off.
NATURE. p. 127, line 3.

Crag-neuk, C., E., SW. (KR'ĀAG-NIUK)—A projection or corner, jutting out from the front of a precipice.

Two oald yows eh t' top iv a CRAG-NEUCK.
SCOAP. p. 22, line 20.

Crag starlin', C., E. (STĀA.R'LIN).
Crag Ouzel, SW. (OO.ZU'L). **Fell throssel**, E. **Mountain Crow**.
The Ring Ouzel—*Merula torquatus*.

Crake berry, G. (KR'AEK-BER'I).
Ling berry, C. — Crow-berry—*Empetrum nigrum*.

Crammel, G. not SW. (KR'ĀAM.U'L)—To walk as if the feet were sore; to do anything awkwardly; to scramble.

She yence wad hae CRAMMELT an writ her awn neame. (She once could have written her name in a scrawling manner).

ANDERSON—Caleb Crosby. Stz. 3.

Crammelly, G. not SW. (KR'ĀAM.U'LI)—Tottery, unsteady, lame.

Crammels, **Crummels**: see **Crob-bek**.

Cranky, G. (KR'ĀANK.I). **Granky**, E.—Crotchety; sickly and complaining. Crazy.

G

"How's thy mudder?" "Nobbet varra CRANKY to-day."

He mebbly be a CRANKLY swort iv a chap at times, when whoke bodder em ower mickle.
SCOAP. p. 163, line 22.

Cranky, G.—Chequered. The grandfather of Mr Dickinson was called out as a cavalry or yeomanry soldier in 1745, and, like his neighbours, wore a check linen shirt with white frills on the breast—then called a CRANKY sark; but the ancient garment of that name was made of home-grown and home-spun hemp.

"CRANKY neck-cleath." It is also the name of a particular kind of stuff formerly manufactured, woven irregularly of various colours, and used for chair-covers, etc.
SULLIVAN. p. 86.

Lapt my CRANKY neck-cleath round his heid.
GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 21.

Crap: see **Creap**.

Cratch: see **Sheep-steul**.

Cravvick't, SW. (KR'ĀAV.IKT)—Cramped. See **Crobbeck**.

A walk wad tak, to streight oor legs,
'At CRAVVICK'T war wi sitten.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 141, line 7.

Craw-coal, E. (KR'ĀA-KOOU'L)—A kind of small coal somewhat resembling anthracite, taken from the upper part of the seam in the Alston coal-pits, and used for burning in lime-kilns, and making up into "cats"; it is smokeless but ashy.

CRAW-COAL, the coal of the district.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 215, line 6.

Creans: see **Crones**.

Creap, C., EC., NW. (KR'ĀAP). **Crop**, (KR'ĀUP). **Creup**, C., N., NW. (KR'IUOP). **Crap**, N., N. (KR'ĀAP)—Crept, did creep.

I CREAP, an gat him be t' cwoat-laps.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 12, line 4.

The auld cwoley dog CRAPAN under the ash grate. PEN. OBS. 1887, Mar. 29. p. 6.

When o' was duine, I cruep to the carseyde. CLARK—Seymon. line 35.

He growpt around a laal bit, an than be-thinken hissle, crop doon stairs.

W.C.T.X. 1894, p. 7, col. 1.

Cree, G. (KR'EE)—To bruise wheat or barley so that the husks fall off.

Some wheat mun be CREE'T for a frummety dish. CUMBRIANA. p. 240, line 4.

Creeam, G. (KRIĀAM)—To repair a crack in a wooden or china bowl with wire.

Dishes were meead o' wood, an' when they gial'd wi' t' heat they hed to be CRIAMED.

PEN.'OBS. 1898, Dec. 7.

Creean' trough, C, N, SW. (KR'EEAN TR'ĀUF). **Knockin' t.** (NĀUK.ŪN). **Knockin steans**, NC.—Old stone troughs of a circular or semi-globular form may still be found at some farm houses; they were used for the creeing or crushing of barley into meal.

In the CREEIN TROUGH, aback o' t' leath door.

CUMBRIANA. p. 240.

Creel, C, N, E, NW. (KR'EEU'L)—An ancient horse package; a wicker basket for holding peats, carrying fish etc.

Bit gie me a fishin' rod an' CREEL.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 108, line 1.

Now muck's to be cary't in hōts and in CREELS.

CUMBRIANA. p. 244, line 1.

In the middle of the yard stood the mare Betsy, saddled but riderless . . her empty wool-CREELS strapped to her sides.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 42, line 4.

—Not N.—To cower, crouch.

While CREELIN' by t' fences for shelter, t' poor sheep,

In t' snowdrifts war hap't up.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 131, line 3.

Creep, G. (KR'EEP)—The upheaving of the floor of a coalpit.

Thou wad ha' studden a vast better chance if thou hed n't setten t' CREEP on t' pit.

CUMBRIANA. p. 117, line 2.

—To huddle.

Creeper, G.—The larva of the May fly or Daddy-long-legs, used as a bait for trout. Also (EC.) andirons.

Creepy-dyke: see Dykie.

Creuk, C, E. (KRIUOK). **Creeak**, N, SW. (KR'EEU'K)—A hook; in the farm houses a hook was suspended to the beam in the chimney by a long chain, and on this crook were hung the heavy pans over the fire.

A rannel boak t' wide chimley cross't;

An' fra't a chain some three yards lang;

'At held a CREUK

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 57, line 9.

Creuk't axe, G. (KRIUOKT ĀAKS).

Feut axe—An axe having the edge turned inwards; an adze.

Saws, an CREUKT AXES, an chisels.

SCOAP. p. 219, line 8.

Creun, C, N, EC, NW. (KRIUON).

Creean, SW.—A low murmur; the subdued roar of the bull.

I sang "Bleckell murry-neet" nobbet a CRUIN. ANDERSON — Dawston Player-Fwok. Stz. 13.

—To croon, to sing to one's self in an undertone, as does a child or a half-drunken person; also, to bellow.

For I CRUIN'D aw the way, as I trottet alang,

"O that I niver kent Barbary Bell."

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 6.

It was sooa comical teh see t' fella daderan, an shacken, an CREUNEN, an greaanen.

SCOAP. p. 18, line 18.

Hear ye how loud that bull CRUNES? If all the kye could CRUNE together would they not be heard from Brough to Stanemore?

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Creup: see Creap.

Creutel, C., E., NW. (KR'UOT.U'L)—To improve slowly; "CREUTELIN out," recovering from illness.
Ah's CRUTLEN oot nicely.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 21.

Crine, C., E. (KR'ÄAIN)—To overdo in frying or toasting; to scorch, shrivel.

"Thou's CRINE'T it tul a cinder."

It (hay) often consists o' bits CRINED to deeth i' t' sun.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Crinkelty-crankelty, C., E., NW.—Very crooked, zigzag; 'O' in's an' oots.'

Cripple, C., SW. (KR'IP.U'L)—A wooden cantilever which when fixed to a wall serves to support the planks of a builder's scaffold. J.B. See **Crobbek** and **Croopin**.

Crippy, B. (KR'IP.I)—A four-legged stool.

'Bonny lass, canny lass, wilta be mine?

Thou's nowder wesh dishes

Nor sarra the swine:

But sit on thy CRIPPY,' etc.

Cro', G. (KR'ÄU). **Cra'**, SW. (KR'ÄA)—The rook—*Corvus frugilegus*. Formerly called WHITE NEBBED Cro' (J.A.R.). Cf. **Corby**.

The Rook is commonly known as the Crow in Lakeland. FAUNA. p. 156, line 11.

Croab't, C., E., SW. (KR'WÄUBT)—Drunken.

Crobbek, C. (KR'ÄUB.U'K). **Crovvik**, SW. (KR'ÄUV.IK). **Cravvik**, N. (KR'ÄAV.IK). **Cripple**, NW. (KR'IP.U'L). **Crammels**, C., NW. (KR'ÄAM.U'LZ). **Crummels**, C., SW. (KR'UOM.U'LZ)—A form of muscular rheumatism seen in cattle that are grazed on undrained clay or mossy soils deficient in saline matter, and on which the animal has no dry place to lie down upon; stiffness in the legs and body is the result. "Very rare now" (J.H.).

G 2

Crobbek't; etc.—Suffering from CROBBEK, etc.; stiffened.

When cattle walk lame and seem stiff in their joints, they are said to be CRAMMELT.

R.W.

A walk wad tak, to streight oor legs,

'At CRAVVICK'T war wi' sitten.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 141, line 7.

Crobs, C., SW. (KR'ÄUBZ). **Shots**, N., E., NW. (SHÄUTS)—The worst of the flock; the leavings, the worst. A CROB-lamb is a small lamb.

For SHOTT EWES there was an increasing price. C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 19. p. 2, col. 3.

Crock, G. (KR'ÄUK.)—An old ewe.

In the fell districts they call their worn out ewes CROCKS. J.H.

—To grow feeble and decrepit with age.

A man showing signs of age is beginning to CROCK. J.H.

Cro' foot, E.—Wild Hyacinth—*Agraphis nutans*.

Croft, G. (KR'ÄUFT). **Deal**, B. (DIEL)—A field close to the house, generally level and of good quality.

T' CROFT was white wid dog-daisies.

GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 1.

Croft land, G.—A range of fields near the house, of equally good quality with the CROFT.

Croful, C. (KR'ÄU.FUOL). **Craabeakful**, SW. (KR'ÄA BEEAK.FUOL)—A very lean person is said to have a CROFUL of flesh on his bones.

Yan waddent hev a CROWFUL of flesh on yan's bones an yan lived up here.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 81, line 6.

Crones, C., E., NW. (KR'ÄUNZ). **Mossberries**, C., SW. **Creans**, N., SW., NW. (KR'IENTZ)—Cranberries.

Cronk, C., SW., E. (KR'ÄUNK)—The hollow note uttered by the raven when on the wing.

Crony, G. (KR'ÄUNI)—A comrade, friend, companion.

He was met at the door by some of his oald CRONIES.

BURN—Fireside Crack. p. 17, line 5.

Croo, N., NE. (KR'OO)—The call of the black grouse.

Nae muircock's beck nor blackcock's CROO.

ARMSTRONG—Wanny Blossoms.

p. 7, stz. 3.

—To call as one black-grouse to another.

The black-cock is CROOING on Fernyrigg knowes.

ARMSTRONG—Wanny Blossoms.

p. 2, line 12.

Croodle, C., NW. (KR'OO.DU'L)—To crouch as in old age, and thus to grow shorter. Cf. **Loutch**.

I gat oer t' steean fence wi' t' gun an' t' yars, an' CROODEL'T doon aback on't.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 92, line 11.

Bet was sitting CROUDED up over the fire.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 10, col. 2.

Croon, C., N. (KR'OON). **Crawwn**, SW. (KR'AAW'N)—To top.

While clwose behint was Reaven crag,

Wood CROON't an' owerhingin'.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 25, line 7.

Croopin, C., E. (KR'OO.PU'N). **Crippin**, SW. (KR'IP.U'N). **Cripple**, C., N., NW. (KR'IP.U'L)—A crupper.

Croose, C., N., E., NW (KR'OOS)—Haughty; set up; elated.

Frae Lunnon town she'd just come down, In furbelows, an' feyne silk gown;

Aa, man, but she was CROUSE!

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 6.

Them in t' hoose hed gotten gayly CROOZY be this time. CUMBRIANA. p. 8, line 9.

Crop: see **Creap**.

Croppen, G. (KR'ÄUP.U'N)—Crept.

"He was lang varra wankle bit he gat CROPPEN out agean"—he had grown stronger.

CROPPEN DOON—denotes the shrivelled shrinkage of an old man's frame. J. AR.

T' feul

A hog-wholl through hed CROPPEN.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 143, line 1.

Come nine or ten months before the latter end . . . the final scene of a long life—"he hed sair CROPPEN IN."

WRESTLING. p. 133, line 6.

Croppen horse, G (KR'ÄUP.U'N [H]ÄURS) and **Cropt horse**.—Formerly it was considered a mark of gentility to be the owner of a crop-eared or a set-tailed horse for the saddle.

Croppin, N., NE., SW. (KR'ÄUP.IN)—The crop of a bird.

Crop sick, C., E., NW. (KR'ÄUP SEEK)—Disorder in the stomach.

Cra' silk, W.—*Conferva rivularis* and other delicate green-spored Algae. W.H.

Cross-buttock, G. (KR'ÄUS. BUOD.IK)—As differing from the BUTTOCK, the side is twisted in, and so twisted round that the back is almost turned to the opponent, and the leg of the same side (left) is placed entirely across the other's leg (left). In an instant the position of the two men was reversed, a sweeping CROSS-BUTTOCK sending Ward's feet "fleein' i' the air."

WRESTLING. p. 129, line 2.

Cross the buckle, Ns.—A peculiar and difficult step in dancing.

An' danct CROSS THE BUCKLE.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry Neet. Stz. 2.

Cross-sticks: see **Buck-stick**.

Crotlins, C., Ns. (KR'ÄUT.LINZ)—Crumbs. (N.E.) CROTLINS bears the sense of bread crumbs in large quantity, whilst CROTTELS implies only CRUMBS (R.W.).

Try to cut that cheese without makin sea meny CROTLINS. J.H.

Crottels, C, E. (KR'ÄUT.U'LZ)—Small lumps. Sheep's dung used to be called SHEEP'S CROTTELS in the Fell Dales (J. AR.).

Crottely, C, Ns. (KR'ÄUT.LI)—Crum-
bly, lumpy.

T' rooads is varra CROTLY.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 7.

Crov Vick: see **Crobbek**.

Crow, G. (KR'ÄU.)—A trivet for sup-
porting a pan on the fire.

Crowdy, G. (KR'ÄUW.DI)—Oatmeal
mixed with the fat of broth; a
feed of seeds and meal for a horse.
But keale an' poddish weel I leyke,
An' wheyles git swops o' CROWDY.

ANDERSON—Corp'el Gowdy. Stz. 1.

He went ta teutt

Amang t' horses an' git them ther CROWDY
an' meal. CUMBRIANA. p. 12, line 14.

Crowk, G. (KR'ÄUWK)—To croak.
'The guts CROWK' when the bowels
make a rumbling noise.

Shaf, it was no' but his guts CROWKIN'.

SON OF HAGAR. III. p. 3, line 11.

If paddocks CROWK in t' pow at neet

We may expect baith win' an' weet.

SAYING.

Crowkins, C, N, Ws (KR'ÄUW.KINZ).
Protlins, NW. (PR'ÄUT.LINZ)—
The refuse left after lard has been
refined.

Crow-pez, Ns., Es.—Seed of vetches.

Cruel, G. (KR'IOO.U'L)—Used inten-
sively, thus "CRUEL nice, CRUEL ugly."
Also used as opposed to "nice"
which see: "he deet a CRUEL deeth"
meaning that the struggle was
long (J.B.).

We may commonly hear such examples
as a terrible fine day . . . a CRUEL nice
woman. CUMBRIANA. p. 70, line 12.

I se a CRUEL seet better.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 12, line 6.

—To cover a handball with worsted
or thread needlework.

Udders mebbe wad CREWEL a baw for
them. C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Crummy, G. (KR'UOM.I). **Crum
whorn't**, SW. (KR'UOM HWÄUR'NT)
—The horns turned towards the
eyes: a cow with horns as stated.

An' up to t' knees, in t' watter, steud

Three CRUMMIES ruminatin'.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 26, line 3.

Gin yeil eat that digested draff

O CRUMMY I shall quat my part.

THE DAFT BARGAIN. line 6.

Crump, C, E., Ws. (KR'UOMP)—The
sound of horse's teeth when eating.

—Brittle; crumbling.

T' snow was that CRIMP under fuit, you
mud ha' thowte you were in t' frozen
regions. C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 1.

—To eat noisily.

A flock of sheep eagerly CRUMPING in a
turnip field. C. JR. 1893, June 24. p. 5, col. 6.

Crusty, G. (KR'UOST.I)—Ill-tempered.

Cry, N, E, Ns. (KR'AEI)—To call;
(N, E, SW.) make a passing visit.

"CRY the lad back." "CRY in as ye come
back."

Cryke, C, E, NW. (KR'ÄAIK). **Gryke**,
C, EC, SW. (GR'ÄAIK)—A crevice or
ravine in the side of a fell or hill.
Also, "A nook or opening formed
in the sand of marshes by the
tide" (ELLWOOD).

Pye some ore out . . . thou'll find in t'
rock GRYKES amang.

CUMBRIANA. p. 251, line 7.

He meade tem aw laugh, when he stuck
in a CREYKE.

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 7.

Cry i' the kirk: see **Ax at church**.

Cu' bye, G. (KU'BÄAI)—Stand out of
the way; come by.

Cuckoo an' t' laal bird, E., Ns.—“Extremes meet.” The idea is taken from the fact that the cuckoo is always accompanied by a small bird, the Meadow pipit—(*Anthus pratensis*)—called the Cuckoo's Maid, or Mate. A man and a woman unequally matched in size, walking together, will be referred to by the above phrase.

Cuckoo bread and cheese, C., S., SW., E.—The leaves and flowers of the wood sorrel—*Oxalis acetosella*.

Cuckoo spit, G. **Tead spit**, C., N. (TĪAAD.SPIT) and **Spittle**.—Frothy matter seen on plants in early summer; the breeding places of the *Tettigonia*, a species of beetle. His cleas wer a' cuckoo spit wid layan on't gurse. S.D.B.

Cuddy, G. (KUOD.I). **Cud**.—Cuthbert. Also, an ass, a simpleton. (C., E., EC., SW.)—“She's neah cud”—she is not a fool.

There was yan Cuddy Fisher . . . though ah nivver heard him co't Cuthbert . . . afore. E. C. News. 1894, Ap. 7. p. 8, col. 6.

He was as strang as a CUDDY an' as num as a coo. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 21, line 10.

Cuddy bustard, NC., WC.—Buff-tip moth—*Pygaera bucephala* (F.D.); the Red-currant moth—*Abraxas grossulariata* (G.D.). (EC.) All kinds of moths (J.P.).

Cuddy-hoolet, EC., SW. **Jack Hoolet**, SW.—The Tawny Owl—*Syrnium aluco*.

Cue, C., E., NW. (KIOO)—Trim, temper. “He's i' a girl CUE to-day.”

Cuff, C., E., SW. (KUOF). **Cluff**, C., Ns., E. (KLUF). **Clawwt**, SW., NW. (KLĀAWT)—A blow. See also **Scruff**.

An brong snift'rin Gwordie a CLUFF.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 7.

—To strike without malice.

He straive to buss her twice.—“Wa shaugh!”

Quo' she, an' CLUFF'D him truly.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 14.

Cuif. Obs.—A silly person, a simpleton.

The furst young CUIF I ever gat,

Was when I went to schuil;

I meynd his buckles, three cock't hat,

A peer cat-witted fuil.

ANDERSON—Nathan. Stz. 3.

The shrub he bore by CUIFS despised.

ANDERSON—Tea. 1820. Stz. 4.

Cull—A fool, a stupid simple fellow. E.D.D. (Not known to correspondents).

Cum, G.—When, before, or until it comes, next with reference to some future date or time.

Tell t' priest to put up t' banns coome Sunday. RISE OF RIVER. p. 50.

There'll be nae weet COOM morning.

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 272, line 11.

He'll be five COME Lammas. J. AR.

—G. (KUOM)—An expletive, indicating impatience or encouragement, or merely interjectory.

“Cum! what hes ta to say?” “Cum! O' yer healths aa wish.”

Cuman' an gangan', G. (KUOM.U'N U'N GĀANG.U'N)—Tact, management; a person obstinate in his own opinion has NO COMING AND GOING in him.

Cum at, G. (KUOM ĀAT)—To obtain; come to; attack.

“I wantit to hev't, bit I couldn't COME AT it.”

“He COM AT me wid a gully.”

He begon leukin' hard at oa' t' steans an' craggs we COME AT.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 13.

Cum-atable, G. (KUOMĀAT.U'BU'L.)—Attainable, a word of modern origin.

Cum by, G. (KUOM-BĀAI)—To cause a reprisal.

"It 'l CUM BYE him." It will visit him hereafter.

Cum by chance, G. (KUOM BĒE CHĀANS)—An illegitimate child: also called a CHANCE OT' CHANCE BARN. A supplementary expression is to the effect that such a child "is gittan on wrang side o' t' blanket." Cf. **Sittin' up**.

Cumers and gangers, G. (KUOM-UR'Z U'N GĀANG.UR'Z)—Visitors coming and going, persons who do not settle down, but are continually moving from one place to another.

Cumidder Obs. (KUOM.IDDHU'R'): see **Ho**.

Cum-mether, C. (KUOM.EDDHU'R')—Godmother. Seldom used.

Cummins, C., N., NW., B. (KUOM.INZ). **Maut c.**, C., Ws., E. (MĀUT)—Malt cooms, or the rootlets of barley when malted.

Cum off, canny or bonny — : G. (KUOM ÄUF)—A ludicrous and unexpected turn of affairs.

Here was a bonny cum off.

SCOAP. p. 95, line 10.

Cum on, G. (KĀUM ÄUN)—(1) To prosecute; (2) get on, manage.

"He (1) COME ON Jemmy for brekkan a yat and gat seb'm shillin'."

Hoo he (2) com' on at neet, Ah cannot tell.

BETTY WILSON. p. 35, line 8.

Cum ower, G. (ÄUW.UR')—To get the better of; to hit.

I's nut t' chap to try to CUM OWER an oald jolly jist. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 13.

To COM OWER his lug. DICKINSON. 1856.

Cum thy ways, G. and **Cum yer ways in**—An usual invitation; come in and welcome.

"COME THY WAYS in bonny laal barn."

Cum yer ways, an' ye shall hev a rare gud dinner. BETTY WILSON. p. 61, line 10.

CUM THEE WAYS inside; oor 'wife will be terrable pleast teh see thee.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 22.

Cum't milk, G. (KUOMT-MILK)—Milk curdled with rennet and seasoned. The stomach of a calf used for curdling milk into COME MILK.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Cum t' time, G. (KUOMT-TĀAIM)—When the day or time comes.

"It 'll be three year COME T' TIME."

Cum what cum may, G. (KUOM WĀAT KUOM MAE)—Let the consequence be what it may.

Cup down, G. (KUOP. DOON)—It was formerly the custom to turn the cup upside down, or place the spoon across it when a person had finished tea. A cup left unturned was always re-filled.

"Nay, dunnet turn TEA-CUP DOWN!"

"No more, no more! I've drank two cups."

ANDERSON—Jurry's Cursnin. Stz. 8, 9.

Cur dog, G. (KUOR. DÄUG.)—Generic name for sheep-dog.

It wad lick a CUR DOG mair nor ten times it' weight,

An' mongrels an' messans they dursn't cu nar. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 3.

Curl, G. (KUOR.U'L)—The ripple on water caused by a slight wind.

—B., NW.—To take offence; to be displeased; to stand upon dignity.

Curly kue, G. (KUOR.LI KIOO)—A flourish in writing etc.

Curley kneave, G. (KUOR.LI NIÄAV)—Whimbrel (G.D.)—*Numenius phaeopus*; and Bar-tailed Godwit—*Limosa lapponica* (H.M.).

Curly powe, G. (KUOR.LI PÄUW)—A curled poll or head of hair.

"Dainty Davie, CURLY POWE." OLD SONG.

Curn berry, G. (KUOR.U'N-BER.I)—A currant generally.

Curn keak, G. Double noddin, E. Double-decker, W.—A pastry cake baked in the oven, having a layer of currants inside it; this is practically the same as SW. Bannock. Cf. **Bannock**.

He knock'd a bowl o' new milk ower a CURN CEAK.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 13, col. 2.

Currock, G. (KUOR'UK). Kirrock, N., E. (KUR'UK)—A circle of huge stones found in many parts of the Lake District, and elsewhere. Such a circle on the summit of Carrock Fell, of which there exists no reliable history, would seem to have given the name to the mountain. Being very visible at a distance, a KURROCK makes a good landmark. Called also **SUNKEN KIRK** and **KIRK SUCKEN** (ELLWOOD).

This (mound on Broadfield Common) was about 40 feet in diameter and having a circle of granite stones set round the top. . . . the usual term for such a circle in the district is KIROCK or CURROCK.

FERGUSON. p. 61.

The CURROCK or cairn, on the top of the fell stands three thousand feet above the sea. PEARL IN A SHELL. p. 129, line 8.

Cursed lands.—In the manor of Holme Cultram there is a district of lands, which anciently belonged to the abbey, and was demised to copy-holders freed from tithes. These lands are called **Curst Lands**, and it is understood that the term **CURST** is a corruption of **crossed**.

E.D.D.

Cushat, G. (KUOSHAT). Wooshat, C. (WUOSHAT)—The wood-pigeon *Columba palumbus*. Also (E.) the Woodchat shrike—*Lanius pomeranus*.

The scoppies sing beath lood an' clear,
An' CUSHATS in the plantin's coo.

BROWN. p. 94, line 4.

Cush! G. (KUOSH). Seush.—An exclamation (God's curse) of sympathy, or hearty good-fellowship, according to the intonation. **CUSH** also a call-note for cattle.

CUSH, barne! I thowt he wad be leam't.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 78, line 3.

"CUUSH CUUSH! poor fella!" "CUSH man! I'se proud to see tha!" J. AR.

Cushion (whishin) dance, G. (WISH-IN)—The final dance at a rural ball or merry night.

A young man, carrying a cushion, paces round the room in time to the appropriate tune, selects a girl, lays the cushion at her feet, and both kneel upon it and kiss, the fiddler making an extraordinary squeal during the operation. The girl then takes the cushion to another young man, who kisses her as before, and leaves her free to "link" with the first, and march round the room. This is repeated till the whole party is brought in, when they all form a circle, and "kiss out" in the same manner, sometimes varying it by the kissers sitting on two chairs, back to back, in the middle of the ring, and kissing over their shoulders—a trying process to bashful youth of either sex.

GIBSON. p. 171.

An' nowte cud match t' sly fiddle-squeal

'At signall'd kiss i' t' CUSHION-DANCE.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. p. 49 stz. 4.

They are playing the CUSHION-GAME.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 300, line 20.

Cushy, G. (KUOSHI)—A pet name for a cow.

Cushy-cow-lady, C., SW. (KUOSHI. KOO LAEDI). Rainy clock, NC. Harvest-bug, Skinburness.—The red spotted Lady-bird—*Coccinella septempunctata*.

Custa?, G. (KUOSTÄÄ.)—Comest thou?

"Kursty, whoar CUSTA frae? CUSTA wi' kye?

Ay, twenty good nowte an ya yad ferbye."

Cut, G. (KUOT).—A cut is a part, generally a third part of a web, so that if a weaver (hand-loom) has to turn off say 60 yards of a particular pattern of cloth, his warp and weft remain the same, but a division is made after each 20 yards, so that the web can be divided readily into three cuts.

Also, a certain quantity of yarn, twelve cuts making a HANK. See **Knack reel**.

Also, the Last cut, or MELL is the finish of the harvest, when certain customs, now nearly obsolete, were observed, and which are described in the following quotation:

Theear used to be a struggle as to whoa gat t' LAST CUT. For this purpose a nice REAP o' CWORN was selected, an' t' rest cut aw round it, than it was tied at t' top wid a band or a bit o' string. Ivvery man hed to stand at a mark a few yards off and throw their sickles at this reap. It was oanly a numb way o' proceedin' as it was often haggelt aw to bits, an' neahbody could exactly lay claim to cuttin' it off. . . . This REAP was carefully pletted roond a fine rosy-cheeked apple, an' hung up in t' farmer's kitchen. . . . an' theear hung this apple . . . till next Chris'mas Day. On that day it was teane doon, an' t' reap given till t' best cow i' t' byre, an' t' apple till t' bonniest lass i' t' kitchen.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

He would . . . be as anxious as any to get what was called the LAST CUT or the shearing out. This LAST CUT was made straight, plaited and made into a chaplet, and hung up on a crook.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 1.

—To castrate.

Cute, G. (KIOOT).—Acute, keen-witted. I'm not CUTE enough.

SON OF HAGAR. I. p. 235.

We're aw CUTE fellows, roun Torkin;

We're aw sharp fellows.

ANDERSON—Fellows roun Torkin. Stz. 11.

Cut lugs, G. (KUOT-LUOGS).—Short ears. There is an old saying relative to any stroke of great cunning, that 'it caps CUT-LUGS, and CUT-LUGS caps the de'il, and (B.) the de'il capt o' mankind.'

Well noo, that caps CUT-LUGS; a thowt et a spock as plain Inglish as ennybody cud dee. CHRISTIAN—Sailor Lad. p. 5, line 3.

Cut nar t' bean, C.—Said of a greedy person.

Cuts, G. (KUOTS).—Pieces of straw, etc. used in drawing lots.

Cutten, G. (KUOT.UN)—Has been cut. Bob sed 'at t' teabel-cleath hed been CUTTEN wid a knife.

BETTY WILSON. p. 87, line 6.

Cutter, G. (KUOTTH.U'R')—To whisper or talk softly.

They began teh CUTTER low doon tuh theersels. SCOAP. p. 30, line 7.

Cuttery coo, G. (KUOTTH.U'R'I KOOU').—Secret conversation; the note of the male pigeon.

Sec CUTTERY COOING wark theer was amang't lasses, when we taak't o' laikan at kiss in 't ring. S.D.B.

Cuttle, N. SW. (KUT.U'L)—To chat or gossip; to whisper confidentially.

Wid ther heeds togider in 't corner they were thrang CUTTLAN away. S.D.B.

Cutty: see **Scutty**.

Cuvvins, C. WS. (KUOV.INZ)—Periwinkle shell-fish—*Turbo littoreus*.

T' tide varra nar catch't im gedderan CUVVINS on 't Scar. S.D.B.

Cuz, G. (KUOZ).—Comes.

"He cuz ower to see us now and than."

Cwoam, C. E. SW. (KWÄUM). **Keam**, NE, E. (KIEM)—To comb; to comb the hair, head, or toppin is to scold. An ill scoaldin' wife, 'at 'ill gi' the' thy pay

An' cwoam the' thy toppin oot ten times a day. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 69, line 2.

Cwoat, C., EC. (KWÄUT.)—Coat; a woman's petticoat.

An' like bags full o' nowte hung his britches an' cwoat.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 5.

Aa'v doft my cwoat, how can I donn't? (This refers to the woman's coat).

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. Ch.V., v. 3.

Ah niver hed time to git me cwoats straightened. E.D.D.

She clattert doon t' stairs in her neet cwoat. W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 3, col. 4.

Cwoaty pin, C., Ws., NC. (KWÄUTI PIN.)—A large brass pin with which the cloak or coat collar is fastened. Out o' t' collar he pulled what they caw a cwoaty pin.

C. PACQ. 1893, April 20. p. 6, col. 1.

Cwoley, C., E., NE. (KWÄULI)—The shepherd's dog, colley. Properly an appellative, it is used, like Tray, as a proper name (FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 31).

If hares were as plenty as hops,
I dursn't fell yen for my life, man,
Nor tek't out o' auld Cwoley's chops.

BLAMIRE—Wey, Ned. Stz. 4.

The auld Cwoley dog crap under the ash grate. PEN. OBS. 1887, Mar. 29 p. 6, col. 1.

Cwol-greuv law, O. (KWÄUL-GRUOV LÄU.)—The rule of turn; "Furst come furst sarv't."

Cwols, C., N., W. (KWÄULZ)—Coal-pits.

Some thowt it was tyme to set off to the cwols.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-neet. Stz. 4.

Cwol sill: see **Sill**.

Cworn, G. (KWÄUR'UN). **Kirn**, E. (KUR'N).—Corn as a general term refers only to oats.

Cworn, not to stand — : NW., NC., and **Cwornin'**.—Not to be able to stand prosperity.

Cworn later, C. (LAETHUR')—A person begging for corn. It was the custom until lately for a poor man beginning the world on a small farm, to go round among his neighbours soliciting for seed corn, when one or two gallons would be given to him at nearly every farmhouse. Asking at every house . . . for "a lile lock corn," for their first crop.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 294.

Cworn thissel: see **Sharp thistle**.

Cwove, C., SW., EC. (KWÄUV)—A hollow on the fell side.

They whisselt him (fox) up be t' Iron Crag, an' be t' Silver Cwove.

DICKINSON—Lamplugh. p. 6, line 2.

Cwoze house, G. (KWÄUZ-OOS)—The house in which a corpse is lying. See **Streek**.

Our Tib at the cwoze-house hes been,
She tells us they're aw monstrous merry. ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 11.

D

Daad: see **Daud**.

Daarentwatter leets, C. (DÄA-R'UN[T])—On the night of the execution of the Earl of Derwentwater the Aurora Borealis flashed with remarkable brilliancy, and has since been so named in remembrance of him.

Dab, G. (DÄAB). **Dabster**.—An expert person.

Bet's sec a dab she'd find thy letter out.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 123.

Some are dabsters at shuttin, some at mowin. PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Dab, G.—Expert.

Ananias an' Sapphira war dab hands at pullin t' long bow.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 8, col. 3.

Dab, nivver let — : G.—Never let wit—do not tell.

Dabbin : see **Dam**.

Dadder, C., Ws. (DĀADHD.U'R'). **Dodder, C., N., E., NW.** (DĀUDDH.U'R'). **Didder, N., SW.**—A tremble, shiver.

—To shiver, tremble, totter.

Indicating a "shape" of jelly (he said)
"I'll tak sum o' that DADDERIN' stuff."

GIBSON. p. 171.

An' dazet wid coald he glowert aboot, an'
DADDER'T like to fo'.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 57, line 3.

Dadder girse, C., SW. (DĀADHD.U'R')
Dotherin g., N., Ws. (DĀUTH.U'R'UN). **Dodder g., E.**—Quaking grass—*Briza media*.

She meaad Joe trummel fra heid teh feutt,
like as he'd been as mickle DADDERIN-
GURSE.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 3.

Dadders, C., SW. **Dodders, N.**—
Shivers, tremblings through fear.

Daddies, oa their, C., NW.—Superior,
craftier, smarter.

Denman was oa THER DADDIES eh mair
ways ner makken poetry or kipperin
owder.

SCOAP. p. 153, line 1.

Daddle, G. (DĀAD.U'L)—The hand.

An gie us a shek o' thy DADDLE.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 1.

Daddle, G. **Doddle, B., SW.** (DĀUD.U'L).—To walk slowly; to trifle;
to hang down.

An then I DADDLE to the duir,

And then—I DADDLE in!

ANDERSON—Threescore. Stz. 3.

Daddlement, G. (DĀAD.U'LMUNT)—
Trifling proceeding.

Dadge : see **Dodge**.

Daffan', G., (DĀAF.U'N)—Joking,
bantering.

And ivvery man . . . tuk part in 't fun
an' DAFFIN. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 1.

Daffy-doon-dilly, G. (DĀAF.I DOON DILI)—The daffodil.

Fanny meynds me ov a DAFFYDOWNDILLY.

ANDERSON—The Contrast. Stz. 2.

Daft, G. (DĀAFT). **Daftly.**—Idiotic,
silly, wanton, doting, foolish.

"He's nobbut DAFTISH." "A DAFTLY fel-
low." "He's fairly DAFT aboot her."

If I hed a dog hoaf as DAFT I wad hang't.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 6, line 3.

Daftness, G. (DĀAFT.NUS)—Silli-
ness; foolish action.

He was very sorry for what he had done,
. . . he said "It was only DAFTNESS that
I did to her."

C. PATR. 1893, July 7. p. 7, col. 2.

If fwok laugh at his DAFTNESS, he thinks
'at it's wit. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 117, line 3.

Daft Watty, G.—A silly, awkward
person.

They threw stour i' my een, an cawt me
DAFT WATTY!

ANDERSON—Watty. p. 14, line 19.

Dafty, G.—An imbecile.

Ay, it's reet, thoo DAFTIE, thoo!

RISE OF RIVER. p. 131.

Dag : see **Deg**.

Daggy, C., Ns., E. (DĀAG.I)—Wet and
misty.

The weather's now turn'd monstrous

DAGGY. ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 10.

Daisy, great : see **White gull**.

Daker hen, EC., E. (DĀEK.U'R').

Draker h., E. (DR'AEK.U'R').—
Corn crake (H.M.)—*Crex pratensis*.

Dally : see **Tee-tak-up-o'**.

Dalt : see **Dote**.

Dam, G. (DĀAM). **Dem** (DEM).

Dabbin, B.—An artificial pool or
pond of water confined by masonry,
etc. for the supply of a water-wheel,
and less frequently, the earth-
works or masonry confining the
water.

Now gedder in t' sheep and wesh them
in t' DEM. CUMBRIANA. p. 246, line 8.

Damrags, C. Jamrags, SE., NC. (JĀAM.R'ĀAGZ).—That which has been torn to rags and shreds.

Dancin' mad : see **Stark mad.**

Dander, G. (DĀANDDH.U'R)—Passion, excitement; a blow on the head.

"He coh'd me a feul, an' that set me DANDER up."

Ah had a fetcht that guide a DANDER ower t' lug. SCOAP. p. 213, line 17.

—C., N.—To hobble, wander, saunter. The wearied aul fwok DAUNDER'd heame.

ANDERSON—The Visit. Stz. 3.

What's to do that ye're DAUNDERING here. TODHUNTER'S. p. 376, line 11.

It keaved an yark'd tel it reave out, wi yan at stangs hingan beet shuder an off it went DANDERIN throu't yett.

Dang, G. (DĀANG). Ding.—Damn. See **Ding.**

"DING it! but it 'll niver fetch heam."

Od DANG thee!

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 16.

Dangment, G (DĀANG.MU'NT)—An imprecation.

What the DANGMENT was't I was forgittin?

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 18, line 8.

Dang't, G.—Damned.

I can't read or pray widout bringin' in her DANG'T "Mappen I may."

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 5.

Darg : see **Darrak.**

Dark, G. (DĀAR'K) — To lurk, to prowl; to listen in the back-ground like "a pig in a strea heap"; to rush out suddenly from a hiding-place; to eaves-drop.

Nut a smile nor a leuk

Dud te kest to poor me, as I DARK't i' my neuk. GIBSON—Sneck Posset. Stz. 5.

They'd been DARKAN an' lissenan at t' seamm time. CUMBRIANA. p. 7, line 10.

Darkly, E.—Somewhat dark, gloomy. It hād been a DARKLY day. Two WAYS. p. 52.

Darknin', G. (DĀAR'KNIN). **Darklin, E.**—Evening twilight. He niver durst bide by his-sel efter t' DARKENIN'.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 95, line 8.

I couldn't answer for gitten' dune this side DARKLIN.

1891. LOVE OF A LASS. p. 6, line 2.

Darky, C., NW., N. (DĀAR'KI) — A blind man.

A DARKY glaum'd her by the hips,

Thesodger band (bang'd) leyke thunder, But still the blin' man held his grip.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 35.

Darrak, C., E., Ns. (DĀAR'IK). **Dark, SW., EC. (DĀAR'K).** **Darg, N., SW. (DĀAR'GH)** — The day's work; "with an underlying sense of duty done—life's work" (J. AR.). A DARRACK of peats upon a moss was as much turf as a man could dig in one day (ELLWOOD).

Ay, poor fallow he's dune his DARRUCK!

J. AR.

He did his day's DARRICK in the harvest-field. C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 3. p. 4, col. 4.

Efter I'd my DARRICK deun,

I hed an earend into t' toon.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 63, line 3.

—To do a day's work.

Went oot DARRICKIN' at farm hooses.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 17, col. 1.

Darraker ; Darger—Day-labourer.

The laird and DAR'KER, cheek by chowle.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 13.

Darrat, C., SW. (DĀAR'UT). **Darzonn, (DĀAR'SÄUN).** **Dyne, SW. (DĀAIN).** **Dar, C., E., N., NW. (DĀAR')** —Oaths.

An' DAR! 'twas nice to snug in bed.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 2.

Bit, DAR BON! I think it dud mair hurt than good. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 33, line 4.

DAAR SON! a'v a gud mind t' fling tha inta t' sump. CHRISTIAN—Sailor Lad. p. 3, line 8.

Darter, C., Ns., E. (DĀA.R TTHUR')—An active person; a comical person.

Tou was wi' pennystens a DARTER;

I at trippet bangt tem aw.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz. 2.

Dart girse, C., SW. **Wheyte top't g.**, NW. **Yorkshire fog**, C.—Woolly soft grass—*Holcus lanatus*.

The grass on the lawn consisted of YORKSHIRE FOG. C. PATR. 1898, Nov. 4. p. 7.

There was no such grass known as YORKSHIRE FOG; he supposed the witnesses meant WHITE TOP. DITTO.

Darty—Quick, active; comical.

Thou was nobbut a DARTY lile lass then.

JOE THE BUTTS. p. 7, line 11.

Dash: see **Thro'**.

Dashers, G. (DĀASHUR'Z)—The inside works of a barrel churn.

Dash't, G. (DĀASHT)—Abashed, cast-down.

Look DASH'd and blate, wi' nought to say.

BLAMIRE—I've gotten. Stz. 2.

Daubin': see **Clay daubin'**.

Daud, C., Ns., E. (DĀUD). **Daad**, C., SW. (DĀAD)—Daub; a lump; a slight covering of snow; (C., SW., N.) dot. A bumpy fall.

"Lumps of puddin' and DAUDS o' panceak."

"It fo's i' girt DAUDS."

He tummelt and got a rare DAUD ov his doup. S.D.B.

An' th' lads reeght-keynd the lasses treat,

Wi' monny a teasty fairin'

I' DAUDS that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 45.

Worchets ur still donn't i' ther DAADS o' snow. W.C.T. 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

—C., E., NW.—To strike with something soft or wet.

"Ah'll DAUD the' lugs wud t' dish-clout."

Dave, C., SW. (DAEV)—To soothe, assuage.

Dawkin, C.—A simpleton; a soft feckless Dolittle.

I'd rather have a wife a dule than a DAWKIN.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Dawp: see **Corby**.

Dawt, NC. (DĀUT)—To fondle, caress. There's Sandy, how he DAWTIT Jean.

BLAMIRE—Dinna think. line 10.

Dawtit, NC.—Petted, caressed; spoiled by kindness.

A DAWTID monkey does nae mair

Than ape the tricks o' fashion.

BLAMIRE—Jenny dear. Stz. 1.

Dawty, NC. (DĀUTĪ)—A darling, pet. Now, gin a canker'd minny comes

And sees her DAWTY set by me.

BLAMIRE—Had my daddy. Stz. 1.

Day, C., E., NE. (DAE)—A mining term for the surface; the top of a pit-shaft.

Day by lenth, C., NW.—All day long.

Inta ya whol an' oot of anudder hoddenly t' DAY BE T' LENTH.

W.C.T. 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Daycent: see **Decent**.

Day leet'nin', G. (LEETNU'N)—Morning twilight; daybreak.

Day-man, G. **Daily man**, NW.

Daytelman, Obsolete. **Day-**

dannock, Obs.—A day-labourer.

The others being held by DATLE-MEN and their families. MAYROYD. I. p. 54, line 6.

Dayz't: see **Deaz't**.

Deaa Nettle, C., Ns. (DIĀA NET.U'L).

Deea, EC. (DEEA), and **Dee**, NW.

(DEE). **Stinkin' weed**, SW.—The

Dead nettle—*Lamium album*; in SW. the purple variety is referred to.

Deah up, G.—To make tidy, put in order; to set the stable horses and cattle in order for the night.

Ya neet efter DEEIN' UP t' horses.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 243.

Deal, G. (DIÄAL)—Dale. (B.) A field near the house, a croft.

Away we set ebbem up t' DEAL

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 4.

Deal, G. (DEEU'L)—Very much; a great number or quantity.

"It's a DEAL mair ner twenty pund."

Like a DEAL o' farm houses, t' ceilin' o' ya room was t' floor of t' udder.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

Deal land, G. not N., E. (DIÄAL)—Land held in defined but unfenced parcels in an open field, the ownership changing annually in succession; a DALE is one of these parcels. See **Dote**.

Formerly the land all through this part of the country was unfenced and lay in DALES.

The Defendant's DALE was unfenced against the road.

C. PATR. 1894, May 4. p. 5, col. 3.

A field of about ninety-seven acres . . . was anciently held in one hundred and fifty-six shares or DALES, of from eight perches to two acres. REMINISCENCES. p. 33.

At the DEAIL-HEAD unluckily we shear.

RELPH—Harvest. p. 2, line 5.

Deal meal, C. (MIÄAL)—Dale mail, a tribute formerly paid by the customary tenants of the manor of Ennerdale for permission to put sheep and cattle on the forest.

Deals-man, C. (DIÄALZ.MUN)—An inhabitant of the dales.

The wife of a DALESMAN.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Oct. 6. p. 8, col. 4.

Deam, G. (DIÄAM)—Dame; mistress of the house; wife.

An' whyetly his life hed ron wi' Dorot'y his DEEAM.

GIBSON—Skulls of Calgarth. p. 81, line 2.

Neist DEAME she just starv'd me, . . . she niver leev'd weel.

ANDERSON—Watty. Stz. 5.

Deary me! G. (DEE.U'RI MEE)—An exclamation of lament.

"DEARY ME" said Daniel Fidler "three girt lasses and cannot o' mak a taty puddin'!"

Deaz't, G. (DIAEZT). **Dayz't**, C., E. (DAEZT)—Pasty; exhausted, stupid; sapless; addled; DEAZT meat is ill roasted meat, DEAZT bread is improperly baked bread, and a DEAZT egg contains a dead chicken. Many eggs became DAZED and were consequently worthless.

C. PATR. 1894, June 1. p. 6, col. 3.

"If owte thoo contrives to forgit,

I'll reckon the' DAIZTER an' dafter," says she,

"Nor iver I've reckon't the' yit."

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 20, line 10.

An' DAZET wid coald he glower't aboot.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 11.

Deazy, N., NE.—Raw and cold without rain—said of weather.

Cum doon afoar t' wedder gits DEAZY an' coald.

BETTY WILSON p. 31, line 2.

Dec: see **Yan**.

Decent, C., E., NW. (DEESUNT).

Daycent, N., E., SW. (DAESUNT)—Worthy, favorable; respectable; tolerable.

"A varta DECENT man."

"A DECENT SWORT of a day."

Ey, theer he ligs, poor fellow! He was a varta DECENT man, and a rare dancer.

CUMBRIANA. p. 234, line 6.

T' fella his sel mun ha' bin a waistrel to pig in thar, or else ower kysty to be amang DACENT foke. FORNESS FOLK. p. 31, line 10.

Deed drunk, G.—When a man can "nowther gang, ner stand, ner hod on by t' girse."

Deed horse wark, G.—Work performed in payment of a debt, or for which payment has been made previously.

Workin' at DEED HORSE is poor policy.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 23.

Deed lift, G.—The moving of an inert body; a situation of difficulty, where one is greatly in need of assistance.

Deed tongue, C., Ws.—Hemlock Water-dropwort—*Oenanthe crocata*; the dried stalks are called **KESHES** (W.H.). See **Kesh**.

Deef-nut, C., E., NW., N. (DEEF-NUOT)—A nut without a kernel.

"He cracks nea DEEF-NUTS"—said of a well-fed person or animal.

Ham an' eggs an' a chop . . . was neah DEEF NUT for Bob ta crack.

BETTY WILSON. p. 8, line 2.

Deel bin! C., N., E., NW. (DEEL-BIN). **Dah-bon**, W.—An oath.

DE'IL BIN! what cap'rin, feghten, vap'rin!

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 1.

Deepness, C., NW.—Depth.

Deet, C., E., N., NW. (DEET). **Deeght**, N., SW. (DEEGHT)—To winnow or dress corn; to wipe, make clean. Also used sometimes in the reverse sense of "to dirty" (SONGS AND BALLADS. 3rd. p. 222). See **Dight**. Mappen (they fand) aw their lock o' havver thresh't an' DEETIT.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 154, line 3.

When he tuik his cwoat lappet an' DEEGHTED his feace.

BLAMIRE—Auld Robin Forbes. Stz. 1.

Deeth come quickly: see **Bleud-wort**.

Deeth lowe, G. (DEETH LÄUW)—A ragged piece of wick, which glows in the candle flame with a blue flare. It is always considered to be a presage of death unless the flame be extinguished by immersion of the candle in running water.

Deetin' cleath, C. (DEE.TU'N KLIÄATH)—The cloth upon which the corn is dressed or winnowed.

Deetin' hill, G.—A hill where corn was winnowed by throwing the grain up against the wind. Ancient barns had opposite doors, between which the grain could be cleared of chaff in the draught when the weather was unsuited for the use of the deetin' hill.

Or they teuk't ont'a t' DEETIN' HILL, whither they gev't

O't wind they could gedder on t' green.

CUMBRIANA. p. 254, line 15.

Deeve, C., E., Ns. (DEEV). **Deeav**, SW. (DEEAV)—To deafen, stupify with noise.

She DEAVET me to deeth aboot foats 'at he hed. GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. Stz. 1.

They varra nar DEEVT meh wi' ther snooa-rin.

SCOAP. p. 47, line 20.

Deevlin, C., NC., EC. (DEEV.U'LIN). **Kill deevil**, NW. **Black martin**. **Clavvers**, C. (KLÄAV.U'R'Z). **Clav-ver bawk**, SW.—The Swift—*Cypselus apus*.

Deft, C., E., NW. (DEFT)—Quiet, silent; (N.) handy, formerly pretty. Also **Deftly** (adv.).

I com sa DEFTLY it couldn't hear me.

CUMBRIANA. p. 142, line 3.

"What's ta say?" I clapt in DEFTLY.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 11, line 2.

Deg, C., EC., SW. (DEG). **Dag**, N., E. (DÄAG)—To ooze, to flow slowly like a moist ulcer, or DEGGAN SARE. To sting or stab. (SW.) To sprinkle.

"Ah's freeten't o' bees, they DAG me sair."

Deggin can, SW. (DEG.U'N-KÄAN)—A watering can.

Delf rack, E.—The shelves on which plates and dishes are kept.

Delver, G. not E. (DELV.U'R')—One who digs drains.

Dem: see **Dam**.

Den, NW. (DEN)—To hide, conceal, Still in use at Skinburness in reference to flat-fish burying themselves in the sand (H.M.).

Flat fish DEN themselves in the sand.

FISHERMAN. p. 55.

Dench, C, SW. (DENCH)—Squeamish, delicate.

Deray. Obs. (DEER'AE.)—Confusion, noise; a noisy party.

Last, best of a', comes on Carle Fair,
Wi' lowpin', dancin', and DERAY.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 19.

Desk-bed: see **Box-bed**.

Despart, C, E, NW. (DES.PURT)
Dispart, N, E, SW. (DIS.PĀART)
—Desperate; inveterate; great.

"He's a DESPART fellow for drinking."

Like o' leears, he's a DESPER'T feul.

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 6, line 2.

Lang Peel the laird's a DISPERT chap.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 4.

Dess, C, N, E, NW. (DES). **Mowstead**, NW. (MĀUW-STEED). **Steadin**, NW. (STEED.UN) **Dass**, SW. (DĀAS)—A pile or heap of hay etc. (NW.) In building a rick, if too large to put up all at once it is made in sections, each section is called a DESS, MOWSTEAD OR STEADIN. The space occupied by the MOWSTEAD in a barn is also called the mowstead (J.H.). A cutting made from a rick, is also a DESS.

Dess, G.—To adorn. To build up in regular order, or in layers, as hay, straw, potatoes etc.

A wheyte-feac'd young lass, aw DESS'D
out leyke a leady.

ANDERSON—Borrowdale Jwohunny. Stz. 5.

For dishes acorn cups stuid DESSED in rows.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 10.

A steam crane clickt hod on them an
DESS't them up yan en top of anudder.

SCAP. p. 79, line 5.

Deukt, G. (DIUKT)—Blotched with white (cattle).

Devil's snuff-box: see **Fuz bo**.

Devoke Water Maw: see **Gur-maw**.

Deyke: see **Dyke**.

Deyl't, NW., N. (DAEILT). **Dyl't**, B. (DĀAILT)—Moped, spiritless, with faculties impaired; (B.) worn down with toil and trouble.

Mey mudder caws me peer DEYL'T guff.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 4.

He toils through the day, puir DEYL'D body,
heart-broken.

RAYSON—Bandyman Bet. Stz. 3.

The lad's DYLT out—fair beat.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 214, line 10.

Dibble, G. (DIB.U'L)—To plant seed with a dibble. Sometimes applied to the burial of a corpse in the hope that it will rise again.

Dibler: see **Dubler**.

Dick: see **Yan**.

Dick-a-dee, C, SW. (DIK.U'DEE). **Willy-lilt**, C, (WILI-LILT). **Willy-wicket**.—The common Sandpiper—*Totanus hypoleucos*.

Dicky, C, NW., B, W. (DIKI)—A short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men. An under shirt or vest. See **Harden jacket**.

"Len me a DICKY an ah'll help clip."

Tore off his necktie, next his collar, next
his DICKY. FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 60.

—G.—Uncertain, hazardous; out of health.

"It's DICKY wid him"—he's ruined, or dead.

Dicky sark, G.—An additional shirt breast.

Didder: see **Dadder**.

Didder-dodder, G. **D.-dadder**. **D.-dither**.—To totter, walk tremblingly.

He wad DIDDER-DODDER intil t' grave as
his fathers had dune afore him.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 302.

Diddery-dodderly, G.—Trembling, shaking.

A puir lile DIDDERY-DODDERY horphan.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 245.

Diddle, G. (DID.U'L)—To sing a tune accompanying it with some such words as "diddle, diddle-dum" etc.; DIDDLING often took the place of fiddling at a dance.

"Ah'll DIDDLE thee a tune."

Neist DIDDLEN Deavie strack up an aul tune. ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 5.

Difficulter, C. (DIF.IKUOLTTTHUR')—More difficult.

Dig: see **Yan**.

Dight, C., NC. (DĀAIT)—To clean, wipe. See **Deet**.

You DIGHT yourself when you dress cleanly; and you DIGHT a room when you arrange it. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Dill, C., SW., E. (DIL)—To soothe; to lull to sleep.

Dilled, Obs.—Driven stupid, knocked up. E.D.D.

Dillicar, C., SW. (DIL.IKUR'): see **Carr**.

Din, G. (DIN)—"Mair DIN nor dow"—more talk than work.

Din'd, G.—Dun-coloured.

See Sawney, wi' his auld DIN'd yad.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 10.

Ding, C., E., NS. (DING). **Dang**.—A blow. See **Dang**.

"He gev meh a DING i' th' back."

—To push, strike, dash down, bruise.

"Dang him for a feul! Ah'll DING him ower, an' efter he's DUNG ower, Ah'll DANG his silly heed off."

The deevil cud nit DING her down.

ANDERSON—Fellows. Stz. 2.

DANGED to deeth wi' a mort o' sma' scrattles. LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 171.

Ding dew, C., NW., E. (DING DIOO)—Splay-footed.

H

Ding drive, C., NW., N., E. **Full bump**.—Full drive, full speed.

Grunstans whurrellan roond an roond, DING DRIVE like wind, past ooar oald steamer. SCOAP. p. 201, line 1.

Dinge, G. (DINJ)—A dent.

"He let 't fo' on't cobbles, an' it's mead a DINGE in't side on't."

—To make a dent.

THOO'S DINGED t' can. PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 18.

Dingin', G. (DING.UN)—A buzzing sound.

I nobbet wish that I were deaf,
There's ayways sec a DINGIN'.

BLAMIRE—Cumb. Scold. Stz. 5.

Ding ower, G.—To upset, knock or push down. See **Ding**.

I DUNG OWRE the nop, an scawdert my fit.

ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 1.

Dinment, C., N., SW. (DIN.MU'NT)—A two-year-old wether; a thin, mean-looking person.

Wid sark-neck stuck abuin his lugs,

A puir clipt-DINMENT frae the town.

ANDERSON—Gwordie Gill. Stz. 5.

Dinnel, G., (DIN.U'L)—To tremble with cold; to tingle.

Man alive! bit they meaad me fingr's DINNLE, an me arm wark.

SCOAP. p. 245, line 15.

And now for pwok-mittens on DINNELLAN hands. CUMBRIANA. p. 243, line 8.

Dinner, C. (DIN.UR')—To dine.

They DINNER't on hofe o' t' efterneun.

DICKINSON—Lamplugh. p. 4.

Dinneran, C.—The act of dining.

O' t' DINNERAN was ower.

DICKINSON—Lamplugh. p. 4.

Dint, C., NW., E. (DINT)—Vigour, energy, thrift.

"He hez some DINT in him"—he will make his mark.

Dintless, C., EC, NW. (DINT.LUS)—Lacking in energy.

It's all along of my being DINTLESS.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 103, line 15.

Dirl, C., N., E., NW. (C., DUOR'L; N., DURL)
—A tremulous sound. (B.) A tremulous motion.

"Sek a DIRLIN' and a birlin' it meaad."

—To move quickly, to give a slight tremble. To thrill; pierce.

An' raptures DIRL thro' every part

Befwore unknown.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 16.

Dirty gully, C., B., E., NW.—(DUOR'-TI GUOLI)—A butcher's assistant who is untidy in slaughtering.

Disabils, G. (DISH.U'BILZ)—Untidy clothes.

T' preest co'ed ta-day an' catch't us o' e
OUR DISHABILS. PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

Disannul, SW., EC. (DISU'NUOL)—To disperse.

He cum up til us, as doncen mad as a steg
on a het backstan, en twotally DISANNUL't
us. SULLIVAN. p. 90, line 10.

Dish, E., N., NW. (DISH)—A hollow as of the hand.

He supt oot o' t' DISH ov his hand.

PEN. OBS. Dec. 28.

—G.—To defeat, overcome.

Thur railrwoad chaps DISHT beaath them
an oat' tinklar taistrels. SCOAP. p. 6, line 6.

Dish feast, G.—Hollow-faced; feminine. In the horse this formation is admired as a sign of thoroughbredness.

Dissen, G.—To outstrip.

Peer Lawson gat DISSEN'D.

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 5.

Dissnins, N., E., SW. (DIS.NINZ)—The eighth part of a mile in horse-racing.

What, monie fwok tell us, the DISSNINS
was shiftit,

The neet afwore startin.

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 3.

Dispart: see **Despart**.

Disremember, G.—To have no recollection of.

He DISREMEMBERED the name of the farmer.

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 8. p. 7, col. 1.

Ditt, C., SW. (DIT)—To stop up.

Div: see **Duv**.

Dix: see **Yan**.

Dixonaries, G. (DIKS.U'NER'IZ)—A term which used to be scornfully given to long hard words, chiefly perhaps to latinized words. POWLEY. Confound thy dictates! Let's ha nin o' thy DIXONARIES here! ECHOES. p. 141, line 3.

Dizzen, C., NW., N. (DIZ.U'N)—To decorate, adorn, to bedeck.

"She was o' DIZZENT out like a lady."

Dizzle and dozzle, G. (DIZ.U'L U'N DÄUZ.U'L)—To rain. See **Pash**.

How it DIZZLED AND DOZZLED.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 102, line 3.

Dobbie, C., NW. (DÄUB.I)—A piece of wood shaped like a potato-masher, and used for barking small branches. A dotard; a bog-gle or ghost. "Holme dobbies" is a term of reproach applied to the inhabitants of the Holme, especially Holme St. Paul.

He's nobbut a DOBBIE-hand—an apprentice or tyro. S.D.B.

We olas co'd 'em DOBBIES or freetnins.

LEBBY BECK. p. 3, line 6.

Then off theer duds, their (sic) DOBBIES doft. MINSTREL—Bridewain. Stz. 39.

—To use the dobbey.

They used to DOBBIE sticks, clow trees—that is, clear them o' moss.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 2.

Dobbin, C., NW., B., E. (DÄÜB.IN)—An old horse.

Come, Reuben, whip up yer DOBBIN.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 229, line 3.

Dockin, G. (DÄUK.IN)—The dock plant—*Rumex obtusifolius*. The leaf of the dock is reputed to cure the sting of a nettle when rubbed on the place, at the same time the words, "DOCKIN in, nettle out," must be said.

He's dadderin' like a DOCKIN.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 20, col. 1.

Doctor, G. Penny d., G. Penniless d., SW.—A reddish beetle—*Aphodius fimetarius*. It is a favourite plaything of children who, placing it on the back of the hand to see if it will bite say, "Doctor! doctor! draw blood, Or else I'll kill ye cauld deed!" (J. AR.). Boys used to put this insect on sores in the hopes of curing them (R.K.). The beetle **SOOKY BLEUD** is at times confounded with the **DOCTOR**, so that in some districts, to both insects are indiscriminately applied the characteristics of each. Many specifically different insects are called by these names.

Dod, G. (DÄUD)—A round topped fell, generally an offshoot from a larger or higher mountain.

DODD Fell, Skiddaw DODD, Hartsop DODD.

Dodder: see **Dadder** and **Yur**.

Doddle: see **Daddle**.

Doddy: see **Cowey**.

Dode: see **Daud**.

Dodge, C., E., N., NW. (DÄUDJ). Dadge, E., NW. (DÄADJ)—To trudge; to plod along heavily.

"I mun gang till Kes'ick wi' him!"

Nowte agean't said Cursy Benn,
When they DADG'T away togidder.

GIBSON—Cursy Benn. Stz. 3.

Then DADGED we to the bog OWI meadows
dree.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 9.

Dodrotten, C., NC. (DÄUD.RÄUT.UN)
—Godforsaken. J. AR.

Doe-belly't, G. (DÄU.BEL.IT)—A bay or brown horse having flanks and belly of a fawn colour.

DICKINSON. 1859.

Doff, G. (DÄUF)—To put off; to undress.

O' just as if he'd niver owder DOFF'T his-
sel' sen he went away."

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 8.

An' DOFF off ye'r churlishness noo when
I's here. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 177, line 66.

H 2

Doff boy, C., SW., N. (BWÄUI)—A stiff pudding without fruits.

Doffin, W.—The room or place where the miners leave any superfluous clothing. R.W.M.

Dog-berry, C., NW. (DÄUG). Dog ho, N., NC.—The fruit of the Guelder-rose—*Viburnum opulus* (W.H.). In E., N., NE. of the county, Dog-berry is applied to the Mountain Ash.

Poisoning from eating RED DOGBERRIES.

C. PATR. 1898, Sept. 2. p. 4, col. 6.

Dog cheap, C., E., SW.—Much within its value.

Dog daisy: see **Bennert**.

Dog dyke, C., SW.—A boundary without a fence, where dogs were stationed so as to hound back trespassers.

Dog fall, G.—A term in wrestling, used when the two opponents fall to the ground at the same moment.

Although partisans cried for a DOG-FALL the referee gave the ticket to C—.

C. PATR. 1894, July 13. p. 7, col. 4.

Dog-feut, C., SW.—Timothy grass—*Phleum pratense*.

A lang bit o' Timothy grass, or DOG-FEUT grass. C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 9. p. 6, col. 1.

Dog-flower: see **White gull**.

Dogger, C., WS. (DÄUG.U'R'). Dog, B. Hack, Obs.—To beggar, make bankrupt; used chiefly in reference to games at marbles.

"The long journey dogs me, and so I have not been home."

We DOGGER'T aw t' lot. W.H.

An, Job, when we met at Cursmess cairdins,
Few durst laik wi' thee an me;

When we'd HACK'T the lads aw roun us.

ANDERSON—Jeff. Stz. 5.

Dog nwise, E. (NWÄUS)—A compound of hot ale and gin, formerly cold ale and gin.

Dog pig, C., E., NW.—A castrated male pig.

Dog trail, G.—A hound race, drag hunt. See **Hoond trail**.

Dolder, C., N., SW. (DǎULDDHU'R)—A confused state.

Beath on us was in a queer DOLDER about t' life lad. GILPIN—Songs. 3rd. p. 222.

Doldrums, C., NW. (DǎULDR'UOMZ)—Low spirits.

What's come over Robbie? . . . What fettle 's he in—DOLDRUMS, I reckon.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 103, line 10.

Dollop, G. (DǎULUP)—A lump; a large share.

A peur soocart ov a body if she's a DOLLOP—mucky, idle, shiftless.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Dolly, G.—A wooden implement consisting of a bar with cross-handle at the one end, and three or four short legs at the other, with which washerwomen work the dirty clothes in the washing-tub. See **Poss**.

Ta wesh dias is ta DOLLY them in a DOLLY-TUB, wi' DOLLY-LEGS, an' a DOLLY is yan 'at duzzant gie them ower mich DOLLY afoor they're on t' dike.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Dull as a DOLLY-STICK.

W.C.T. 1898, Nov. 19. p. 2, col. 8.

Don, G. (DǎUN)—To put on, to dress.

Aa've doft my cwoat, how can I DONN 't?

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. V. 3.

Theer' pride as whisht as enny moose,

An' pride 'at 's DON'T 'i' rags.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 141, line 3.

Done, be —: G.—Be quiet!

I tell the', be DEUN.

GIBSON—Jwohnnny. Stz. 8.

Done out, C., E., NW. (DUON-OOT)—Fatigued, exhausted.

Cush, man, a was tired; a was fairly DEUN OOT. MARY DRAYSON. p. 7, line 3.

Donk, EC., SW. (DǎUNK)—To be damp; to drizzle.

It DONKS an' dozzles an' does, but niver cums iv any girt pell. GIBSON. p. 173.

Donky, C., E., SW. (DǎUNK.I). **Thonky**, E., SW. (DHǎUNK.I)—Dank, DONKY WEATHER—mist and rain.

"It's a DONKY DAY Ben," "Ey, rayder slattery," "Yesterday was varra slashy," "Ey, parlish soft."

It was rayder a DONKY wet mwornin' when I left Kessick.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 121, line 8.

Donnat, G. (DǎUN.AT)—Devil; an unruly person or animal. A bad woman.

Dulcineys, douce deames, an' dey't DONNETS. ANDERSON—Aw the warl's a stage. line 41.

That fella mun be t' DONNAT his-sel an' neah man. SCOAP. p. 219, line 3.

Donned up, E.—Dressed in best clothes.

Donnican, E. (DǎUN.IKU'N). **Dunnican** (DUON.IKU'N)—A privy; originally a fixed rail was used instead of a seat board. See **Laal house**.

Doo, C., N., E., NW. (DOO; DIUO). **Du**, C., E., NW., SW. (DEEW; DIOO). **Doo-ment**, W., NC.—A feast, a merry-making; something exciting.

"We'd a grand doo tudder night."

"He's done his do"; accomplished his object.

Anybody reading the meeting of the Board would see that they hed hed a terrible DUAH. C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 4. p. 3, col. 4.

A can mind weel what parlish DEUAS there used to be at weddings; to be sure ivery body dudnt mak sec DEUAS.

BORROWDALE. p. 5, line 5.

Dook, G. (DOOK)—A bath in the sea, etc.

"Let's ga dawwn to t' shooar an' hev a DOOK."

Ah'll see what a dook in t'dam theer'll duah for the. W.C.T.X. (Suppl.) 1895. p. 3, col. 2.

—To bathe, to duck, to dive, stoop.
In summer, now DOUKIN; now catchin
Tom-Beagles. ANDERSON—Youth. Stz. 3.

When t' pwoney fell, she dook't her heed.

BETTY WILSON. p. 147, line 8.

Dooker: see **Bessy dooker** and **Bluebill**.

Doon, G. (DOON)—To knock down, fell.

"Aa DOON't him at t' furst bat."

Ah could deuh neah less ner doon her
when she was deuhan her best teh stob
meh.

SCOAP. p. 60, line 9.

Doon at mooth, G.—Dejected; dispirited.

She was terribly DOON AT MOOTH as seunn
as she gat teh knoa she wasn't gaan teh
finnd it oot.

SCOAP. p. 125, line 5.

Doonbank, G. (BÄANK). Inbank.

—Downwards, down-hill. Fig.:
ageing fast; growing dissipated.

Wey, min, it's olas gaan DOONBANK, an
hoo can't miss bit fo? SCOAP. p. 62, line 12.

Doon-by, NE, NC.—Down the valley.
Carlisle is DOONBY from Brampton.

"Which way are you going?" "Doon-
by." R.W.

Doon come, C., Ns., E (KUOM)—A
fall in price, station or circum-
stances.

"Noo he's brokken, it's a tar-ble DOON-
COME for t' fam'ly."

Doon fo', G.—The low parts around
mountains to which sheep retire
for shelter in bad weather; a fall
of rain.

"We'll hev some DOON FO' er' lang."

Doon-hoose, C., SW. (OOS)—The
back-kitchen, the principal room
in the house being called the
kitchen.

Doon ligin, G. (LI.GIN)—Lying in,
confinement.

Doonstreeght, G.—Downright.

Theer it is, eh black an white, upreeght
an DOONSTREEGHT. SCOAP. p. 111, line 1.

Doonthump, G. (THUOMP)—Honest,
truthful, earnest.

It nobbut wantit hofe an inch eh beean
two feutt thick eh real DOON THUMP bark.

SCOAP. p. 231, line 16.

He's a varra decent DOWN THUMP keynd
ov a chap. MARY DRAYSON. p. 8, line 7.

Doop, E., SW., NW. (DOOP; DUOP)—
To bend down.

Doop doon wi' thi' heed.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Doors, C., E., Ws. (DOOU'R'Z; DIOOU'R'Z)
—The foldyard before the doors.

Door stean, G. Doorstep, G. not E.
—The threshold.

He in with his foot across t' DOOR-STEAN.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 157, line 5.

Doose, C., Ns., E. (DOOS)—A slap.

Efter givvan me gentleman a few mair
DOOSES ah let gang on em.

SCOAP. p. 137, line 9.

—Jolly, hospitable, open-handed,
having a good appearance. (B.)
Advanced in pregnancy.

An' Will! weddin' mead him DOUCE, care-
ful, an' stiddy.

GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. p. 38, line 3.

But yet, my DOUSE and sonsy deame,
Thou's ay as dear to me.

RAYSON—Jean. p. 70, line 3.

"Her goon is raydher DOOCE for her"—
meaning too large. D.H.

—To slap.

The lance corpler DOUC'd my chops, fer
speakin.

ANDERSON—Jurry Jowlter. line 31.

Dootsam, C., N., E. (DOO.TSUM)—
Doubtful.

Dope, C., E., NW. (DÄUP). Dopy,
C., NW. (DÄU.PI)—A simpleton.

A "downo-canno DOPE"—which meant a
spiritless simpleton.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 17, line 2.

Dote, c., E. (DĀUT). **Dalt.**—A specified share in an open field, etc.; as a peat **DOTÉ**; a bracken **DOTÉ**; a hay **DOTÉ**; a tangle **DOTÉ** on the sea shore; and also of a fence or road; as a dyke **DOTÉ**; a road **DOTÉ**; a beck **DOTÉ**. A share generally. See **Deal land**.

DATE is a stone fence or dyke, but a wall generally, it being the chief fence in the dales, although I do know a **DATE** of railings. **PEN. OBS.** 1898, Feb. 1. p. 6, col. 7.
That's thy **DOTÉ**, an' thoo'll hev to mak't sarra. **PEN. OBS.** 1898, May 10.

Do thee, c., SW. (DIUO DHEE)—Used when giving an order or command.
“Do **THEE** gang to the' wark.”

Dottle, G. (DĀUT.U'L)—A small portion of tobacco remaining unconsumed in the pipe, carefully retained, and used as a priming upon the next charge.

Leanin' forret, an' knockin' t' **DOTTLE** oot o' his pipe. **W.C.T.X.** 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

Dottley, c. (DĀUT.U'LI)—A clay marble rough-burnt—also called “clayey.” **S.D.B.**

Dottrel, G. (DĀUT.R'UL)—A dotard; one who is silly by nature.

Sec worn-out daft **DOTTRELS** sud ay beware Ov beauty. **ANDERSON.** Aul Ben. Stz. 7.

Double noddin, Double-decker: see **Curn keak**.

Doup, G. (DOOP)—Buttocks, generally used in a ridiculous sense. See **Howe doup**.

He went down sic a flop on his **DOUP**. **J. AR.**

While monie tuim the reemin stoup,
That thraws the strangest on his **DOUP**.

ANDERSON—Tea. 1820. Stz. 5.

Dour, N., NW., NC.—Gloomy, sullen.

DOUR an' durty—house aw clarty!—

See her set at tea.

ANDERSON—Ill-gien Weyfe. Stz. 9.

Dovera: see **Yan**.

Dow, G. (DĀUW; DĀAW)—Good, help, usefulness, virtue; profit.

“Mair din nor **DOW**”—more noise than work.

“He's nought at **dow**”—not reliable.

A nanny pet lam' maks a dwinin' yowe,
Not yen oot o' ten iver dis **DOW**. **PROV.**

In aw her flegmagaries donnt,

What is she?—nowt 'et **DOWE**!

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 7.

When a person is not likely to recover from an illness it is said of him, “He'll du nea **DOW**.” **ELLWOOD**.

A whusslin' lass an a bellerin cow

An a crowin' hen 'll deu nea **DOW**. **PROV.**

—To be useful or good. To prosper, thrive. With negative: to be reluctant.

Poor Will Smith gat sec a scarin he niver **DOW**'t efter. **MUNCASTER BOGGLE.** p. 7, line 7.

For me, I **DOWNET** gang.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 2.

Dowdlin', NW., SW., NC. (DĀUW-DL'UN; DĀUD.LU'N)—Moping, spiritless, sulky, retiring.

She just sits **DOWDLIN'** i' the neuks.

SONGS. p. 11, line 12.

Dowin, E. (DĀUW.IN). **Ten o'clock, E., B.**—A small luncheon eaten sitting in the field when there is no time for a regular meal; a snack. See **Horndoon**.

He had his **TEN O'CLOCK** and did not feel hungry. **C. PATR.** 1899, Mar. 31. p. 6, col. 7.

Dowly, G. (DĀUW.LI). **Dowly, c., N., E. (DĀUW.I)**—Down-hearted, sorrowful; lonesome as applied to places. It is a **DOWLY** pleece when winter neeghts growe lang.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 2.

When he fand ah was'nt sec a sackless as he'd teaan meh teh be, he began teh leuck rayder **DOWLEY**-like. **SCOAP.** p. 9, line 3.

Dowp, c., N., SW. (DĀUWP)—A bay in a lake; a recess. See **Corby, Howe doup**.

Dowr, Dowra: see **Yan**.

Dozen't, C., N., E., NW. (DÄUZ.U'NT)—
Spiritless and impotent; stupified.
"He knock't me flat, an' ah was fairly
DOZEN'T."

Tou's turnt grousome, bare, an DOZENT.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz. 6.

A DOZEND lile dope wha guv nobbut a
slut's slake ower her wark.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 38, line 1.

Dozzle, C., Ns., E. (DÄUZ.U'L). **Dozzen**, C., N. (DÄUZ.U'N)—A shapeless lump. Lumpy badly made porridge is "oa lumps an' DOZZLES."

When they axt if aa selt it (butter) i' punds—nay, sez I, . . . aa sell't i' lumps and DOZZELS. CUMBRIANA. p. 231, line 6.

Drabble, G. (DR'ÄAB.U'L). **Drabblety**, NC.—To draggle; to become wet and dirty by dragging.

To DRABBLE doon by Emmelton throo' t' blindin sleet an' snow.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 1.

Drabbly, G. (DR'ÄAB.LI)—Dirty, muddy.

It's a lang DRABBLY rwoad, an' I went a gay shack,

For it started to rain.

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 25, line 8.

Draff, G. (DR'ÄAF)—Brewer's grains, refuse. "As wet as DRAFF"—very wet.

I fed it on Monday wi' DRAFF and hay.

C. PATR. (Suppl.) 1895, Feb. 22. col. 7.

Gin ye'll eat that digested DRAFF.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 6.

Draffy, G. not E. (DR'ÄAF.I)—Exhausted.

Ah's as DRAFFY as can be, an' sweet wi' nowt.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Draft, G. (DR'ÄAFT)—A team of horses or oxen. See also **Drift**.

Theear was nowder man, meear, nor car. Joe Nobel was flay't he'd lost t' better hoof ov his DRAFT.

BETTY WILSON. p. 55, line 12.

A DRAUGHT of horses were standing idle.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 31. p. 6, col. 7.

Draft sheep. G. **Tops**, Ns. E.—A selection made annually of the best.

Drag, G. (DR'ÄAG)—A three pronged fork used for drawing manure from the cart, etc. The scent of a fox, etc.

A couple o' tatie DRAGS an' a scrapple.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 20, col. 1.

T' dogs went roond an' gat on t' DRAG.

LAMPLUGH. p. 6.

Drake-catcher: see **Churr mo'**.

Draker: see **Daker**, **Leatherwing**.

Drammock, E. (DR'ÄAM.U'K)—A mixture of oatmeal and water. (N.E.) Wet as DRAMMOCK—soaking wet, wet through.

Draw, C., E., NW. (DR'ÄU). **Draa**, SW. (DR'ÄA)—To overtake.

"He's off, bit we'll seunn DRAW him."

Draw-to, EC.—An accustomed meeting-place. E.D.D.

Drayk't, **Dreak't**: see **Dreuv't**.

Dree, G. (DR'EE)—Slow, lasting, lengthy, tiresome. Fig.: bad, dismal.

"T'is a DREE rwoad 'at niver hez a turn."

A DREE look out for him. J. AR.

Winter dark an' DREE.

GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 3.

A heap eh level grund at's sooa mickle DREE theer varra nar neah end teuh't.

SCOAP. p. 221, line 9.

—To (1) move slowly; (2) endure, suffer; (3) to last through.

A mark 'at seems as time (1) DREES ON to deepen mair an' mair.

GIBSON—Billy Watson. Stz. 4.

How her luik I (2) DREE.

ANDERSON—Ill-gien Weyfe. Stz. 10.

(3) DREE out the inch when ye've tholed the span. GIBSON—Proverb. p. 173.

Dreen, C. (DR'EEU'N)—The gratified note of the cow during milking.

Dreepe, G. not E. (DR EEP)—A melancholy tone.

—To speak slowly.

Dreesum, G. (DR'EESUM)—Tiresome, lengthy.

It was langsome and DREESOME.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 3, line 8.

Drengage—An extremely servile tenure which formerly prevailed in parts of the county.

Dreuv't, C. (DR'UOVT). **Drook't**, (DR'OOKT). **Dreeav't**, SW. (DR'EEAVT). **Dreakt**, N. (DR'IAEKT)—Saturated with water. This term is commonly applied to slaked lime when very wet. The old term was MUDDY.

Dreuvy, B., SW. (DR'U.VI)—Water is so called when not quite clear, especially from half-melted snow; muddy, dirty.

The roads are rather DREUVY after the snow. SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 213, line 16.

Driddle, C. (DRID.U'L)—To dribble, sprinkle.

A girt lang copper pipe at coh through t' reuff DRIDDLT soat on them.

SCOAP. p. 97, line 6.

Drife, stouren —: EC., E. (DR'AEIF)—A great snowstorm; whirling, blinding thick snowstorm.

Through hours of fearful STOURAN DRIFE.

ECHOES—Pack-horse bell. Stz. 8.

Drift, C., WS. (DRIFT). **Druft**, C., NW. (DR'UOFT). **Draft**, C., E. (DR'ÄAFT).—A drove of sheep.

A boy on the road was driving a herd of sheep before him. One DRIFT of the sheep was marked with a red cross, and the other DRIFT with a black patch.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 209, line 10.

Hold on! ah've a terrable big DRUFT o' sheep. C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 2.

Drift road, G.—A way over which a person has a right of driving cattle, etc. through his neighbour's field, but not for any other purposes.

Drill. Obs.—To twirl.

I' th' nuok as she sat DRILLIN'

Her pund leyne gairn.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 23.

Drink heal, C., N., WS. (DR'INK-IÄAL)—Very able to drink. See **Meat-heal**.

Drip, G. (DR'IP)—“As white as DRIP”—brilliantly white.

Corduroy britches, as WHITE AS DRIP!

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 148, line 4.

Driss, C., SW., E. (DR'IS). **Druss**, C., NS., E. (DR'UOS)—To dress; to repair, to cleanse from refuse, clean.

Aw hands used to sally forth intill t' barn to DRESS up t' cworn.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 21. p. 6, col. 1.

T' oald fwok were DRIST in duffel blue.

CUMBRIANA. p. 237, line 13.

Sent for oald Lott teh DRUST' parlor clock.

SCOAP. p. 148, line 7.

Driss butter, C., SW. (DR'IS BUOTTH-UR')—To work up and make fresh butter into cakes and pounds.

Wid milkin' an' churnin', an' laitin' in eggs, An' DRISSIN' o' BUTTER.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 240, line 1.

Drisser, G. (DRIS.UR'). **Drusser**, N. (DR'UOS.UR')—The crockery shelf. A gart DRUSSER i' t' far side o' t' hoose, wid rows o' breet powder plates an' dishes.

BORROWDALE. p. 4, line 15.

The DRESSER, that pride of a north-country house, was quite without the shine and glitter of beeswaxed wood and polished brass. LOVE OF A LASS. p. 174, line 3.

Drissin', G. (DR'IS.UN')—A whipping. An he who seizes my bit lan

Desarves a rough soun DRISSIN.

ANDERSON—The Invasion. Stz. 5.

Drive, G., (DR'ÄAIV)—Force, action, impetus.

“Our hay-knife's square mouth't and hez nea DRIVE wid it.”

—G.—In Cumberland the plough is
DRIVEN, not the horses. To delay;
put off (obs.).

Some lads court fearful hard, yet still
Put off and DRIVE and dally.

RELPH—New Ballat. Stz. 4.

Dromedary: see **Teetotaller**.

Drook't: see **Dreuv't**.

Droon t' miller, G. Hang t' baker, SW.—Applied to housewives when they have put more water into the kneading pan than the meal can take up, and are obliged to borrow meal from a neighbour. Similar also to the expression "Outrun the constable." One whose liquor has been diluted too much, will say that the MILLER HAS BEEN DROWNED (S.D.B.).

Ah finnd ah mun be fworct teh hoa rayder,
or ah'll be a danger o' DROONAN T' MILLER
en t' offgang. SCOAP. p. 5, line 18.

Drooty: see **Drufty**.

Drop-box, G.—A small box having a slit in the lid, through which money can be dropped inside; generally used by children for storing small savings.

Drop dry, G. (DR'ÄUP DR'ÄAI)—Not allowing a single drop of water to pass through.

Droptetty, W. (DR'ÄUP.UTI)—The game of Knur and Spell, or Spell and Bo'. J.N.D.

Droppy, G. (DR'ÄUPI)—Rainy, beginning to rain.

"What sort of weather have you been having up here lately?" "Why, it's been vara DROPPY oa t' week till Setterday, when it took up."

Drouth, C., B., N., SW. (DR'OOTH).

Droot, E. (DR'OOT)—Thirst.

Druft, G. (DR'UOFT)—Drought, dryness.

At last their DRUFT was fairly past aw bidin', an' they went intill a public-hoose, an' crav't a glass.

BETTY WILSON. p. 153, line 13.

Druftit, G.—Parched, dried up (of land).

Drufty, G. (DR'UOFTI). Drooty, C., E. Droughty (weather), dry from thirst.

A lot o' DRUFTY fellows sat wid hearts an' spirits leet. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 1.

They'd shelled oot as much brass as wad keep ivvery DROOTHY throppl' in t' villidge slockened. W.C.T. 1898, Mar. 12. p. 2, col. 4.

Drummer, NC. (DR'UOM.UR')—The Wall brown butterfly — *Papilio magæra* (G.D.).

Drush down, C., SW. (DR'UOSH DOON)—To rush down; to fall suddenly.

Dry, C., SW., E. (DR'ÄAI); N., NW. (DR'AEI)—Thirsty.

When he's DRY—he'll deu varra nar owt for a gill. W.C.T.H. p. 6, col. 3.

Dry Ask: see **Ask**.

Dry-bellied Scot, NW.—An obsolete game, of which I have been unable to obtain any description.

There's some will play DRYBELLIED SCOT.
RANDOM RHYMES. p. 8, line 2.

Dry bowk, G.—An attempt at vomiting.

Dry-cock, G.—On about the third day or so after cutting, the hob-cocks are spread out, and then the grass is seanged, or windrowed again, and then put into DRY-cocks, which are three or four times as large as HOB-cocks. J.H.

When t' hay was i' DRY-cock, or t' cworn ruddy for hoosin'.

BETTY WILSON. p. 5, line 8.

Dry wo', G.—A wall built without mortar.

It's trewe; as trewe as a DRY-WO-ER plumb.

SCOAP. p. 170, line 8.

Du: see **Doo**.

Dub, G. (DUOB)—A small but deep pond or pool; a piece of smooth and deep water in a river; watering pool near a farmhouse; place-name, as Holme DUB. "Ower the DUB"—over the ocean. A heavy blow with the fist or head.

Nine ducks dabblin' away in laal DUBS o' durty watter. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 72, line 5.

The clear blue green DUBS of the Derwent.

W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 6, col. 1.

The hero whurl'd him wi' his fit,

Fast roun' his DUBS aye dealin'.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 3.

Dub, C., WS.—To clip off the combs and wattles preparatory to fighting.

Dubersom', C., SW. (DIOO.BUR'SUOM)—Dubious; in some doubt.

Aunt Mattie was DUBERSOME, as she called it, about the whole affair.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 283, line 3.

Dubler, C., EC. (DUOBLUR'). **Dibler**, Ns., E., SW. (DIBLUR')—A large earthenware, wooden or pewter dish.

The DUBLER was brong in wi' wheyte breed an brown.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-neet. Stz. 5.

Upstairs an' doon fwoke thrimmelt out

Ther sixpenzes to th' DIBBLER;

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 31.

Duck; Ducky, G. (DUOK.). **Cockly-jock**, E. (KÄUK.LI JWÄUK)—A piece of flat stone about 10 in. square being laid on the ground, DUCKIES or stones of the size of a goose egg are bowled at it; the DUCKY lying furthest off is then placed on the flag and attempts are made to knock it off with the other DUCKIES. If he whose DUCKY has to be placed on the flag can, whilst picking it up, 'tig' another player, then it becomes the duty of this latter to place his stone on the flag or DUCKY-STONE.

Duck Havver: see **Havver Grass**.

Dud, G.—DUD is not used execept in conjunction with some qualifying word, thus "useless DUD," "lazy DUD," and is applied only to females. "When it is said of a woman that she's NEAH DUD, it is meant that she is not slovenly nor lazy" (R.W.). A rag (BROCKETT).

Thou wad mak twice o' oor Mary, an' she's NEAH DUD. BETTY WILSON. p. 146, line 12.

Duddy fuddiel, N.E. (DUOD.I FUOD.IEL)—A ragged fellow.

Duds, G. (DUODZ)—Clothes, but of poor quality; "Bits o' DUDS"—the scanty wardrobe of indigence.

Seah, I pack't up my DUDS, an' set off at yance. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 51, line 4.

Whene'er she gaz'd at beggars peer,
She gev them brass, or DUDS to weer.

ANDERSON—Aul Marget. Stz. 3.

Duffle, G. (DUOF.UL)—Coarse wool-len cloth, generally blue, much worn in the days of home manufactures.

His jacket blue DUFFLE, his stockins coarse gairn. ANDERSON—Soldier Yeddy. Stz. 1.

Duffy, C., E., NW. (DUOF.I)—Spongy; soft and woolly; as finest dust.

They send us their wheat hard as shot,
While ours is but DUFFY an' dull.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 244, line 13.

Dulbert, G. (DUOLBURT)—A dull boy or man; a dunce.

A girt DULBERT 'at wad rayder grapple for troots ner grapple wid t' rule o' three.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Dumb folk heirs nae lan'—Said when anything is to be or has been obtained by speaking. PROV.

Dumbwife, G. (DUOM.WÄAIF; WAEIF)—Formerly a dumb person was believed to have a knowledge of futurity, and hence fortune-tellers were called DUMBWIVES.

The DUM WEYFE sat tellin' their fortunes,

Wi' chawk on a pair ov aul bellows.

ANDERSON—Sally Gray. Stz. 5.

Dumdolly, NC.—A soft shapeless mass such as a poultice on a festered finger.

Dummel-heead, C., Ws. (DUOM.U'L)—A blockhead.

It's a fair sham, a girt DUMMEL-HEEAD; it hes a feass for owte.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 32, line 3.

Dummy, G. (DUOM.I)—A dumb person.

Dump: see **Dunsh**.

Dumpty, G. (DUOM.TI)—Short and thick; sometimes used substantively.

Dumpy coo, C., NW. (DUOM.PI KOO).

Putty coo. **Bunsan coo**, C., N., SW. (BUON.SU'N KOO)—A cow given to attacking people.

Dunder heed, G. (DUON.UR'-EED; DUON.DDHU'R')—A blockhead.

The sleepest, slowest, warst o' Buits,

IS DUNDERHEADED Joe!

JOE THE BUIITS. p. 16, line 12.

Dun Diver: see **Gravel duck**.

Dung ower, G. (DUONG)—Exhausted; upset: pret. of **Ding**.

He was fairly DUN OWER for owt else, he cud still rwor oot.

DICKINSON—Lamplugh. p. 5.

Dunner, G. (DUON.UR')—To shake, tremble with an accompaniment of rumbling.

T' kitchen fair DUNNER'T when t' train went by. J. AB.

Dunsh, G. (DUONSH). **Dump**, not NW.

Nub, not N. **Nudge** (NUOJ)—A blow with the elbow or knee.

Bob . . . gev Libby a DUNCH wid his elbo'.

BETTY WILSON. p. 91, line 19.

Ah gev me comred a NUB noo.

SCOAP. p. 184, line 2.

—To butt with the elbow or knee or horn; to jog secretly and so call attention.

When Trummel cleekt her on his tnee,
She DUNCHT an' puncht.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 5.

When they't finisht t' cards my matey
NUBBT meheh me bed. SCOAP. p. 234, line 16.

T' mistress is killt; theer a cow DUMPT
her down. CUMBRIANA. p. 259, line 8.

Durdum (DUOR'DUM)—A disturbance; noisy scolding.

"What a DURDOM!" said an old woman
when she first saw a railway train in
motion. SULLIVAN. p. 83.

Aa! sec a DURDEM, Nichol says,

They've hed in eve'ry town!

The king thowt war wad ruin aw.

ANDERSON—Peace. Stz. 1.

Durtment, G. (DUORT.MU'NT)—Anything valueless, despicable or tawdry.

They may brag o' their feyne Carel lasses,
Their fedders, silks, DURTMENT, an leace.

ANDERSON—Sally Gray. Stz. 7.

Pizzelan away wi' t' hacks amang DURT-
MENT. SCOAP. p. 224, line 24.

Dust, G. (DUOST)—Money; uproar, disturbance. "Kick up a DUST"—make a disturbance.

It's time we had another DUST; it is a year
since we had one.

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 1. p. 3, col. 3.

"I'll lig six to four!"—"Done! come,
down wi' the DUST."

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 4.

Generally meade up sum udder excuse fur
hevin' a DUST at yan anudder.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 4.

—To beat, thrash. "Dust his jacket"—thrash him.

Many a dozen gat their jackets and nether
garments DUSTED.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

He said he would DUST him.

C. PATR. 1896, Oct. 9. p. 3, col. 4.

Dutiful, G.—Taking interest in the work, and doing as much or more than a master reasonably expects.

Duv, C. (DUOV). **Div**, N. E. (DIV)—
Do—used chiefly in asking ques-
tions in the first person singular,
as “Duv I?”

Neabody hereaboot ‘ill think a lal lock o’
steans worth meddlin’ on, sa lang as they
divn’t lig i’ the’r rwoad.

GIBSON—T’ Reets on ‘t. p. 12, line 1.

Well, what div ye think ye hear her say?

BETTY WILSON. p. 13, line 14.

“I wish’d him weel again, and seun to
woak.”

“And sea dov I—but did ye kill the hares?”

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 30.

Dwalla, G. (DWĀALU)—To wither;
to turn yellow with decay.

If it sud rain on St. Swithin’s day

We’re feckly sarrat wi’ DWALLA’d hay.

SAYING.

Sweet is this kiss as smell of DWALLOWED
hay. RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 18.

When hay lays till it grows yellow next to
the ground we say it is DWALLOWED. J.H.

Dwam, G. (DWĀAM)—Swoon.

Dwammy-like, G.—Feeling faint.

Dwine, G. (DWĀAIN). **Dwinnel**, C.,
NW., N. (DWINUL)—To wither
slowly, decline in health; dwindle,
waste away.

He DWINED through t’ winter dark an’ dree.

GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 3.

He’s DWINNELT away to an atomy.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 29, line 6.

Dyke, C., SW. (DĀAIK). **Deyke**, N.
NW. (DAEIK)—A hedge whether of
stone or thorn; oftener used for a
bank than a ditch, though indif-
ferently applied to both. A fault
in the coal strata.

The sow ran for a gap in the DYKE.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 5. p. 3, col. 3.

The chase was continued over DYKES and
becks. E C. NEWS. 1893, Ap 15. p. 8, col. 6.

Don’t flow’rs bloom as fair, under onie
thworn dyke.

ANDERSON—Cummerland Farmer. Stz. 7.

—To form a fence or hedge; to fence
in.

A garden DYK’T in is my sister.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. IV., 12.

I can DEYKE, men car-gear.

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 4.

Dyke-back, G.—The back of a hedge.

Let’s cour down i’ this DEYKE-BACK.

STAGG—Old Lang Seyne. Stz. 6.

Dyke gutter, G.—A ditch at the
bottom of a hedge.

Turn her oot intil a DIKE GUTTER?

GIBSON—Yan o’ t’ Elect. p. 131.

Dykie, C., E., N. (DĀAIKI). **Blue
dykie**, NW. **Creepy dyke**.—

Hedge sparrow—*Accentor modularis*.
On the Borders it is called HEMPLIN

(H.M.).

Dyl’t: see **Deyl’t**.

Dyster, G. (DĀAI-STTHUR’)—A dyer.

E

Ea, E., NE., SW. (EEU’)—Outlet of
lime-kilns (J.P.). Channel of stream.
“Hows t’ EAA?” i.e. How is the
water running? (ELLWOOD). See
Killee.

Ear, G. (EEUR’). **Near**, SW., NW.
(NEEUR’)—The kidney. (C.) The
EARS of a cart are pieces of iron at
each side of the endboard.

Ear-bit: see **Lug-mark**.

Ear-brig, G. (EEUR’-BRIG)—These
are both on the bottom of the cart
screwed to the shafts, the one on
the fore-end, the other on the
hinder end; the bar which goes
across the top, and on which the
driver sits with his feet on the
EARBRIG, is called the top fore-end.
T’ skelvins was oa brokken, t’ EARBRIG
was sooa rotten at t’ corner staps steaad
oa ajoy. SCOAP. p. 219, line 18

Ear fat, G.—The fat surrounding the kidneys.

Eastat', SW. (EESTUT)—Eastwaite in Netherwastdale. Thwaite is thus shortened in some instances, but not in all.

Easter customs.—Something new, no matter how small or valueless, must be worn on Easter Sunday. At Workington it was the custom on Easter Monday for men to lift women in the street by one leg and one arm, and on Easter Tuesday the women did it to the men. Another custom was for the men to take off the women's shoes, and the women used to take the men's shoes off and keep them till they paid a forfeit.

On Easter Sunday each Innkeeper presents his customers with a pint of mulled ale which has been mixed with eggs and rum.

In Eskdale people eat for their dinner Spotted Dick and fig pudding (W.C.T. 1898, Ap. 9. p. 2, col. 1). See **Uppies**, **Peass**.

Easter-mun-jiands, C. (EESTTHUR'-MU'-JÄALUNTS), and **Easter May Giants**, C., E. **Waster ledges**, N., E. **Pudding grass**, W.—The Snake weed—*Polygonum bistorta*, a common ingredient in herb puddings.

Seein' a nice bed ov **EASTER-MER-GIENTS**, Ah pull't two or three han'ful.

BETTY WILSON. p. 110, line 14.

Eater-point—A mining term for the point formed by the junction of two underground roads at an acute angle. R.W.M.

Eath (AETH). **Eathly** (AETHLI)—Easy; easily. Obs.

O lastin stain! even yet it's EITH to treace A guilty conscience in my blushen feace.

RELPH—Harvest. p. 4, line 5.

Now what was in 't, or what was done, Is EITHLY seen. DAFT BARGAIN. line 23.

Eavelong, E. (EEU.VLU'NG)—Oblong. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Ebben, E., NW., SW. (EB.U'N)—To aim at; to intend; to liken.

He EVENS me to a corby!

LOVE OF A LASS. 1891. p. 14, line 3.

—G.—Even, level; straight, direct. Frequently in combination as below.

T' grunstone splat **EBBEN** in two.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 34, line 4.

They beath glower't **EBBEN** at meh!

BETTY WILSON. p. 197, line 11.

Away we set . . . **EBBEM** up t' deal.

GIBSON—Joe. p. 2, line 4.

Thy teeth's like a flock o' sheep 'at's **EBBEN** shworn.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. IV. 2.

Eb'm, G. (EB.U'M)—“A bad **EB'M**”—one of bad character or habits.

Eb'n endways, G. (EB.U'N END.WU'Z) **Ebben-on**, W.—Continuous, without interruption.

“He mendit **EB'N ENDWAYS**.”

“Well! how is t'a?” “**EBBEN ON**, much o' one.” J. AR.

This he maddelt aboot **EBBEN ENDWAYS** away. GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 21.

Eb'n doon thump, G. (EB.U'N DOON THUOMP)—Honestly and truthfully, in earnest. See **Doon-thump**.

Now, aw cut an cleek'd frae their neybars, 'Twa **EVEN DOWN THUMP**, pull an haul.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Weddin. Stz. 15.

He was dadderin' . . . wid **EBBEN DOON** coald.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 13, col. 2.

Ebn fornenst, G. (EB.U'N FU'R'NENST).

Ebn anenst (U'NENST). **Ebn afooar** (U'FOOU'R)—Directly opposite.

“It's **EB'M FORNENST** yon oald smiddy.”

They gat **EBBEN FORNENST** me.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 93, line 1.

Ah hev't **EBBM AFOOR** me feaace, just as plain as if it hed oa happent yisterday.

SCOAP. p. 4, line 21.

'Ed, G. (id ; it ; t)—The final -ed of the past tenses becomes 't as stay'r for stayed, scratt'r for scratted, dadg't for dadged, etc.

Jwohn PINCH'T an' SPAR'T, an' TEW'T an' streav. GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 3.

Edge, G. (EJ)—Self-esteem. (C, E, SW.). An elevated and narrow ridge—"Stridin' EDGE"; also a steep hill—"Branthwaithe EDGE." (C.) Appetite.

Is said to hev a bit o' EDGE ov hissel.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

An' he's neah snafflin' 'at can say,

Ower Stridin' EDGE I cross't.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 16, line 6.

I've seen many a heeron-sew on our fell
EDGE. CUMBERIANA. p. 291, line 11.

—C, Ns.—To walk in a shuffling manner. (E.) To slip off.

He wad EDGE oot as grand as ivver ye saw owt.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

Edge o' dark, C, N, NW. (EJ U' DÄARK). **Edge o' t' ibnin**, C, E, NW. (EJ U'T IB.NIN)—Evening twilight.

Towarst t' EDGE EH T' IBNIN mebbly, for it wasn't dark be a gay bit. SCOAP. p. 5, line 9.

It's just t' EDGE O' DARK. Wilt thoof fetch the cannels? SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 47, line 13.

Eek, G. (EEK)—An addition of any kind; an addition made to the upper or lower part of a hive, so as to give the bees more room to work. Tho' guidness wi' this new year gift ye, Another EKEN to your fifty.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 3.

—To add to, make up a deficiency. To add an EKE to a hive.

They o' EEKT a share for oald Cumberlan'.

OALD CUMMERLAND in Preface.

—Also, besides. Obs.

And he has taen and turned the cake

That on the embers burn'd;

And EKE the shift before the hearth

As carefully has turned.

STAGG—Brougham Castle. Stz. 83.

Eel-weed, NE., NW., SW. (EEL-WEED)—Applied to the long trailing stems of *Ranunculus fluitans*. EELY-BED is applied to the entire mass of weed growth in a river, and this may include *Ran. fluitans*, *R. aquatilis*, and other varieties of water crowfoot; *Myriophyllum potamogeton*. Water Starworts and Pond-weeds, etc. W.H.

Eem. Obs.—Leisure. To spare time.

BROCKETT.

Een, G. (EEN)—Eyes.

A gay lang nwose at wasn't set varra fair atween t' EE'N. GIBSON—Joe and the

Geologist. p. 1, line 14.

Eever. Obs.—A quarter of the heavens.

Efter, G. (EFTTHUR')—After; also with an ellipsis of the verb to go.

"EFTER't min an' git hod on 't."

"He's gettin into my pocket."—"And I EFTER it." SULLIVAN. p. 99.

Draw ma, we'll run EFTER tha.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. Ch. I, v. 4.

Efter a bit, G.—After a while.

EFTER A BIT, whea sud we see bit greit Joe Thompson.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 21, line 4.

Efter fetches, G. (FECH.IZ)—After-thoughts or actions.

Efter teemsings, E. (TEEM.ZINS)—Coarse flour.

Efterword, G. (WUORD). **Ower word**, C, NW. **Ower teun**, C, B, E, N, NW. (TIUON)—Words repeated at the end of a verse; a habitual saying.

But her comical OWER-WURD "Mappen I may." GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 4.

Bit still his OWER-TEUN ran,

As lood as when I saw him furst,—

"Git ower me 'at can!"

RICHARDSON. P. 1st. p. 23, line 2.

Egbattle, C., E., Ns. (EG.BĀAT.U'L).
Hegbattle, SW.—A person who urges others to quarrel or fight.
 He was a rare EG-BATTLE, bit he teuk gid care to keep at ootside his-sell.

CUMBRIANA. p. 7, line 7.

Eggberry, C. (EG.BER'I). **Heckberry**, NE., E. (HEK.BER'I)—The fruit of the Bird cherry—*Prunus padus*.

Wild cluster cherry (here called HECK-BERRY).

WILKINSON—Views of Cumberland.
 1810. p. XXIX.

Eg on, G. (EG ÄUN)—To urge, encourage.

Yan egg't anudder on into aw maks o' divvelment. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 18, line 2.

Ein: see **Yan**.

Elbow grease, G. (EL.BĀA GREES)
 Persevering exercise of the arms; hard work.

Gill measures, meade as breet as silver wid Bristol brick an' ELBOW GREASE.

C. Pacq. 1893, June 8. p. 6, col. 2.

Elbow reel: see **Knack reel**.

Eldin, G. (EL.DUN)—Fuel; (N., E.) the Butter Bur—*Petastites vulgaris*, is used for lighting fires. In the dales, a "darrack ELDIN" means a day's work in digging peat and turf (W.H.).

She sed, for ELDIN, peats they hed.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 57, line 5.

Stick fires were substituted for giving light in the evenings, where that kind of ELDIN was attainable.

CUMBRIANA. p. 99, line 8.

Elly, C., E. (ELI). **Ally**, C., E., SW. (ÄALI; ĖLI)—A point scored at football or hockey.

When they punch 't ower t' top o' t' wo inta t' next field, that's an ELLY, an they change ends.

PEN. OBS. Jan. 4.

Elmother. Obs.—Step-mother.

Elson, G. (EL.SUN)—Shoemaker's awl.

He oot wih his ELSON, his wax, and his threed. SCOAP. p. 219, line 14.

Emmal: see **Ome**.

Empty—A weaver's bobbin (pirn) when the yarn has been unwound from it.

En: see **'An**.

End, G. (EN; END)—A part, end.
 See **'An**.

"It's a girt END of a year sen."

Fra ya week EN' till t' tudder.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 16, line 3.

He dud'nt bleaam t' laal lads sooa mickle for as t' divelment o' yan or two eh t' bigger END o' fellas. SCOAP. p. 2, line 8.

—To set upright, set on end.

"END him up, lads."

UPENDIT ooar girt stee an gat t' feutt clapp't eh t' boddom.

SCOAP. p. 224, line 22.

End gill, W.—An old term applied to levels driven on the "end" of the coal. R.W.M.

End lang, C., SW. (LĀANG)—Without interruption.

End nor side, G.—Neither one thing nor the other.

I cudn't meeak END NOR SIDE o' what they could be.

GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 67, line 1.

He could nowder mak END-LANG NOR SIDE ON 'T. CUMBRIANA. p. 256.

End on, G.—Right away.

End ower end, G.—Head over heels.

End ways, G. (WU'Z)—Endwise; without interruption. See **Eb'n end**.

T' doocal at sud a hodden them tegidder ENDWESS was oa brokken.

SCOAP. p. 218, line 3.

End whol: see **Arch whol**.

Enny way, G.—Every way; at all events.

"This is ENNY WAY as good as that."

T' notes is better nor 't hay ENNYWAY.

W.C.T.X. 1894 p. 6, col. 2.

Theer must be summat wrang theer ENNYWAY. W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 29. p. 3, col. 3.

Er, G. (UR')—Than.

"Mey peyp's langer ER theyn."

Ern fork, G. not NW. (ER'UN FÄUR'K)
—A pitchfork or iron fork.

Err: see **Arr**.

Esp, C, E, NW. (ESP)—The Poplar—*Populus tremulus*. (B.) Hasp, fastening for a gate.

Thur lasses noo began teh dadder an trimmel like ESP leaves.

SCOAP. p. 20, line 17.

Ether: see **Edder**.

Etlins, **Ettle**: see **Aydle** and **Aydlins**.

Ey an' away, C, NW., N. (ÄAI UN U'WAE.)—Right āway.

Eydent, C, NW., N. (AEIDUNT)—Frugal, sparing; industrious.

A raggy April an' a groo May,
Gars EYDENT farmers ettle out their hay.

OLD SAYING.

Eye sare, G. (ÄAI-SAER')—A blemish that may be seen.

Eye sweet, E.—Anything pleasing to the eye.

Ezins, G. (EEZINZ)—Eaves.

Set up his neb hofe t' heeght eh t' hoose-EAZINS.

SCOAP. p. 214, line 5.

F

Fadderless stew, C, NW., B.—Potatoes stewed without meat.

Faddom, C, NW. (FÄADUM)—Two knitters compete in speed—One says, "I'll FADDOM ye," and they each draw out the yarn as far as the arms can spread, and making knots as marks, they try who can soonest knit up the length.

Fadge, G. (FÄAJ)—A slow trot. (B.) Applied to a child who is troublesome or lazy.

"FADGE-TE-FADGE, like t' market trot."

"Come on, leyl FADGE."

FADGE-TE-FADGE, gang out of my gate.

SON OF HAGAR. III. p. 20, line 3.

Peter is sometimes a sad FATCH.

SON OF HAGAR. III. p. 320, line 3.

—To proceed in a slow manner.

I . . . FADGED away up Gamswell, oover a terble knoppie rooad.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 3, line 6.

Fadgy, G. (FÄADJI)—Applied to a short-legged and fat person. (E.) Fat without animation, unwieldy.

Faff, B, N.—This term is nearly obsolete, and indicates that the land had been only partially worked, part ploughed and harrowed, part only ploughed, and part untouched.

J.N.D.

T' field hes been FAFFED two year, an' it'll be fallowed next year.

J.N.D.

FAFFING would mean turning that bare fallow over three times harrowing it, and laying on lime so many cart-loads to the acre.

C. JR. 1899, Feb. 7. p. 3, col. 1.

Faff, N. (FÄAF). **Faugh**, NW. (FÄAH).
—A fallow; hardly ever used now (J.H.).

Horse plowing a rig of FAUGH.

C. JR. 1899, Jan. 24. p. 2, col. 8.

—To fallow; lie fallow. (N.) The word fallow is also used.

"FAFF her min!"—said of a cow that would not breed and was not to be fattened.

W.H.

Faffle, E. (FÄAFUL)—A spring fallow for a barley crop. (Unknown to correspondents).

—C., E., SW.—To trifle; to saunter; to be casual and inattentive to the work.

Thoo wad rayder FAFFLE aboot deen owt than gang ta thi wark.

PEN. OBS. Jan. 4.

Fafflen, C., E., SW.—Said of work which occupies much time, the results not being satisfactory, or commensurate with the labour and time expended on it.

It's a reg'lar FAFFLEN job. Ah wadn't mind bit yan hes nowt ta show for yan's wark. Jos. P.

Fafflement, C., E., SW. (FÄAFULMUNT), and **Fiffle-fafflement**—Trifling and unnecessary work.

Fag, G. (FÄAG)—To fatigue, become weary, hang back; to walk a tedious journey. To carry a tiresome burden. To load, encumber (FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 41).

"He was sair FAG'T."

Oal Brammery sune began to FAG,
At tymes his memory lwoasin.

LONSDALE—Upshott. Stz. 32.

It was a lang FAG, an war still, to FAG a live geuss on yan's back. W.D. 1867.

I FAGG'T away doon.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 35, line 11.

Faggot, G. (FÄAG.UT)—A term of opprobrium.

Admitted having called Mrs H—"an encouraging old FAGGOT."

C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 4. p. 3, col. 1.

Faikins, G. (FAEKINZ). **Faix**. **Faith** (FAETH)—An oath most binding amongst boys.

We're aw wet fellows, roun Torkin,
Sae FAIKINS, we mun hev a swet!

ANDERSON—Fellows round Torkin. Stz. 1.

Bit FAIX, I've seen them a-top ov o'maks o' gangrels sen that.

WILLY WATTLE. p. 4, line 6.

Fain, G. (FAEN)—Glad, happy; anxious, eager.

T' oald jolly jist . . . wad be sa FAIN to see me agean.

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 10, line 8.

Fair, G. (FAER'). **Fairly** (FAER'LI)—Positive, altogether, entirely; used extensively.

"It's a FAIR sham."

He FAIRLY cap't me noo. I didn't ken what to mak o' sec a customer.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 9.

(We) clash't watter at them, till we FAIRLY dreav them back agean.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 22, line 1.

Fair, C., NC., NW. **Fore**, E. (FÄUR')—In earnest; playing FORE is to play in a serious and no make-believe manner. A.C.

Ah's on fer FORE this time.

PEN. OBS. Mar. 8.

Fairation, G. (FAER'ÆESHUN)—Fair play, square dealings.

Does t'e think o' 's nut FAIRATION?

Hes t'e any foat to finnd?

GIBSON—Sannter. Stz. 5.

He liked to see FAIRATIONS; he didn't like t' see them worry a chap reet off t' seat.

C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 4. p. 3, col. 4.

Fair-day dyke, C., SW. (FAER'DÆE)—A boyish attempt to extort gifts from people returning from the fair, by obstructing the road with a rope or brushwood.

Fairin's, G. (FAER'INZ)—Sweets, etc. bought at, or brought from a fair for presents.

On such occasions FAIRIN's are given him instead of school tasks.

ROSENTHAL. p. 12, line 10.

An' th' lads reeght-keynd the lasses treat,
Wi' monny a teasty FAIRIN'

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 45.

Fairish, G. (FAER'ISH)—Moderately, tolerably.

"He's FAIRISH good."

Fairy fingers: see **Thimble**.

Fairystones, NE.—Coprolites. W.A.R.

Fal-lals, C.E., NW. (FÄALÄALZ.). **Fal-derment** (FÄALDDH.U'R'MUNT)—Trumpery ornaments of dress.

Thoo'll hev to tak them FALLALS off,

If thoo wad gang wi' me.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 82, line 5.

Fallops, C., SW. (FÄALUPS)—Rags hanging about a dress; the dress of an untidy woman.

Fallopy, C. (FÄALUPI). **Fallylike**, C., NW. **Trallopy**, W.—Untidy.

Fancical, G. (FÄANS.IKU'L)—Abounding in fancies; subject to change.

Fancy, C., Ns. (FÄANS.I)—A riband, a prize for dancers.

At spworts, if I was trier to be seer,
I reached the FANCY ruddily to thee

For nin danced hawf sae weel in Cursty's
eye. RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 14.

Fangs, G. (FÄANGZ)—Eyeteeth.

Chows 'bacca tua, and shows his yellow
FANGS. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 97.

Farantly, G. (FÄAR.U'NTLI)—Orderly, respectably.

Thau er FARRANTLY enuff to leak at war
thou but dond owt weel.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. I. p. 21, line 8.

Far away, G. (FÄAR U'WAE)—By much; by far.

"This is FAR AWAY better ner that."

Fardel, G. (FÄAR'DUL). **Farlies**, C., N., E., (FÄAR'LIZ)—Anything curious, novel or out of the common, strange sights. A very inquisitive person is said to be fond of "spying FARDELS" (W.H.).

Theer was far cliverer fellas lang sen,
adoot steel pens an FARDELS o' that swort.

SCOAP. p. 4, line 7.

A rate for these new FARLIES—not a brass farthing!

LIZZIE LORTON I. p. 194, line 2.

Fare, C., SW. (FAER')—To go, proceed, travel. (C.) To near or approach. The cow FARES a-calving. BROCKETT.

Farelooper, SW. (FAER'LOOP.UR')—An interloper.

Farmaticles, C. (FÄAR'MÄAT.IKU'LZ) **Farnticles**, SW., N., E. (FÄAR'UN-TIKU'LZ)—Freckles on the face.

She's a reet bonny FARMATICKT lass.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 226, line 9.

Far side, G.—The off-side of an animal. When ploughing with two horses abreast, the FAR or furrow horse walks in the furrow and is the guide.

Fare tha weel, C. (FAER' THU WEEUL). **Fares-ta-weel**, N., E.—Fare thee well; farewell.

Sae FARES-TE-WHEEL! I'll sarve my king,

An' niver, niver, mair come heame.

BLAMIRE—Barley Broth. Stz. 5.

Fash, G. (FÄASH)—Trouble, inconvenience, anxiety.

Mair luck an' less FASH—a common toast at social gatherings.

I gev him a shillin' for aw t' FASH he'd
hed wi' me. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 126, line 1.

Ah want neah FASH wid em . . . if he'll
nobbut hod his tung. SCOAP. p. 17, line 5.

—To trouble, inconvenience, tease.

Betty was FASH'D sadly wid rheumatics
iv her back.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 15, line 4.

Fashment, G.—Trouble, annoyance.
Bringan' bodder an' FASHMENT tull oald
an' tull yung.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 24.

Fashy, G. **Fashionous**, (FÄASH.IUS)
—Becoming annoying through intoxication; troublesome.

It's varra FASHIOUS 'deed is't, rainen iv'ry
day. PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

Fasten Eve, C., E. (FÄAST.U'N EEV)
—Shrove Tuesday evening or the evening of the feast before Lent.

"At FASTEN EE'N neet

Keuks find cannell leet." SAYING.

(After this night cooking is to be done by daylight for the season, or the cooks must provide candles themselves. Obs.)

Tawk't of an Upshot lang an' sair
To keep up FASSEN'S EVEN.

LONSDALE—The Upshot. Stz. 2.

Fat: see **Guile-fat**.

Fat hen, C., SW. **Meals**, NW.
(MEEULZ)—White goose-foot—*Chenopodium album*.

Fatherlasher, NW.—Short spined
Sea Bullhead—*Cottus scorpius*.

FAUNA. p. 479.

Fat's in t' fire, G. (FÄATS INT
FÄAIUR)—The mischief has begun; all is in a blaze as if fat were thrown on the fire.

Fatter: see **Foter**.

Faugh! N. (FÄAF)—Exclamation of contemptuous dissent. See **Faff**.

Faver, G. (FAEVUR'). **Favver**, SW.
(FÄAV.UR')—Family resemblance.

—To resemble, as a son his father.

It FAVOURS t' fadder i' temper, bit t' mudder
i' luiks. S.D.B.

I canna say I see much likeness atween
ye; ye FAVOUR Miss Lizzie Lorton . . .
mair nor Miss Elcombe.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 217, line 4.

Faw, WC. (FÄU)—An itinerant potter or tinker.

Fay dog: see **Bastard shark**.

Faymish, G. (FAEMISH)—Famous, excellent.

We hed a FAYMISH crack, for ah seunn
fand they knew oa aboot lammin time.

SCOAP. p. 17, line 21.

Feal, G. (FIÄAL; FAEL)—To give way or decline as in old age; to lose health. See **Feeal**.

An' for me, FEAL'T an' feckless. I'll lait
nae new biel.

POWLEY—Echoes. p. 150, line 10.

Fearful, G. (FĒEUR.FUOL). **Fearfo**,
N., SW. (FEEA.RFU)—Extraordinary.
"They're FEARFO' kind."

"A FEARFUL body" is a person whose activity and address are commendable.

SULLIVAN. p. 89.

An laught an' jwokt, an' cought an' smuikt,
An' meade a FEARFU' reek.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 8.

Fearn brackins, G. (FIÄARN-BRÄAK.INZ)—All members of the Buckler, or *Lastrea* family of Ferns.

Feas, G. (FIÄAS), SW. (FEEUS), NW.
(FIES), N. (FIES)—Face, assurance, "cheek."

Grey hair and a simo' FEACE.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 12.

It's a fair sham, a girt dummel-heead; it
hes a FEASS for owte.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 32, line 3.

Feasins, G. (FIÄAS.INZ)—Facings; exercises, reprimand.

"T' lawyer put him through his FEASINS"
—questioned him sharply.

Ah pot em tull his FEASINS eh that fashin.

SCOAP. p. 122, line 9.

Feas o' clay, C., N. (FIÄAS U' KLAE)
—A solid and inflexible countenance; a mortal, man.

I defy t' FEACE o' CLAY to say 'at ony on
us dud owte.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 10, line 9.

Feast Cards, G. (FIÄAST KÄAR'DS)
—Court cards.

Feasy, NC. (FIÄAS.I)—Impertinent, "cheeky." J. AR.

Feck, G. (FEK; FIK). **Feek**. — A state of uneasiness. "In a FECK." (N.) "The FECK o' t' wark's deun!" —the troublesome part is done.

—To be uneasy or anxious.

Hut, Jesper! thou fidges an FEEKS, min!

ANDERSON—The Kurnwinnin. Stz. 10.

He'd be worse than an old woman . . .

FICKING about . . . make as mich row as a bubbly jock. MAYROYD. p. 256, line 13.

Feckless, G. (FEK.LU'S)—Feeble, useless, unsubstantial, effectless.

"FECKLESS fowk are aye fain." PROVERB.

He keep't on at this FECKLESS wark.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 3, line 1.

I's grouen FECKLESS, auld, an' leam.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 29, line 1.

Feckly, G. (FEK.LI)—Mostly, properly.

I' th' meanteyme the fiddlers changg'd and played

As hard as they cou'd peg,

Till the offering it was FECKLY duon.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Fedder, C., E., NW. (FEDDH.U'R').

Fleuk, C., SW., B. (FLIOOK)—The web of the plough sock.

Feal, C., EC. (FEEUL)—To hide or cover. See **Feal**.

He that FEEALS can find.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

We used ta FIELD her specs if she war catted.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Dec. 28.

Feeding storm, G.—A continuous snowstorm and slowly increasing in intensity.

Feek: see **Feck**.

Feekment, NW. (FEEKMUNT)—
—Fancifulness, fidgettyness.

Oh, Jammy thou's deel vers'd in woman-kind,

Kens o' their FEEKMENT, FEIKMENT ways I find.

CLARK—Seymon. line 71.

Feel, C., E., N., NW. (FEEL)—Tender, as applied to a hurt or bruise; (N.) smooth.

"Hoo's 't leg Geordie?" "It's gayly (C.) FEEL." S.D.B.

Felk: see **Felly**.

Fell, G. (FEL)—(1) Unenclosed or common land, whether hill or not. A (2) mountain; applied to particular mountains, as SeawFELL, Caldbeck FELL, and to a (3) mountain district generally, which is termed "The Fell." See **Pasture**.

Ya winter neet, I mind it weel,

Oor lads hed been at t' (1) FELL.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 11.

If ther were nea (2) FELLs ther wad be nea deals. PROVERB.

The (3) FELL-farmers have missed animals from their flocks.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 27. p. 6, col. 5.

He descended to the FELLs.

MAYROYD. p. 50.

—To throw, cut down; to strike with something and so cause to fall.

T' munney hed ta be pait afooar t' last tree was FELL'T.

BETTY WILSON. p. 19, line 12.

Never speak to me again, or I'll FELL thee with a brick.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Oct. 27. p. 8, col. 6.

—NE., E.—Energetic, brave, clever able to fight one's way, keen.

Moother was a FELL yan for early kirst-nins.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 18, line 18.

Of a brave person we say, He's a FELL 'un.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 24.

Fell-broken, C., SW., E.—Said of a sheep which is not content with its own heaf, but is inclined to wander.

Either is quite effective in turning every FELL BROKEN sheep.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 14. p. 2, col. 4.

Fell-deales, C. — The valleys in West-Cumberland.

Cwoaches in t' FELL DEALES are noo things of the past.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 2.

Fell-dealer, C. (DIÄALUR') — One who lives in the valleys amongst the mountains.

Fell fo', G. (FEL FÄU). **Pigeon-felty**, NW. **Fell throssel**, C. **Blue Blue felty**, **Blue wing**, **Blue back**, EC. **Blue Jack**. — The field-fare — *Turdus pilaris*. Field-fare called Stormcock in Alston. See **Felty**.

Vast numbers of FELTIES occasionally visited Lakeland. FAUNA. p. 88, line 7.

We first note the BLUE JACK in upland pastures. NATURE. p. 223.

Fell-heed, G. — The top of a mountain not distinguished by a peak.

I'd hard a deal aboot t' FELL-HEID fwok bein' daft, an' cloonish.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 131, line 2.

Fellin wood, G. (FEL.UN). **Fellin wort**, **Fellin grass**. — Masterwort — *Pseudanum ostruthium*. (E.) Green hellebore — *Helleborus viridis*. FELLIN wood may in E. designate the Bittersweet — *Solanum dulcamara* (W.H.).

It was used by cow-leeches in the form of a lotion for washing the udders of cows, when suffering from inflammation of the udder at or about the time of calving. This peculiar complaint was called "fellin" (*mammitis*) — hence the name, which is shared with Green Hellebore for a like reason. W.H.

Fell pike, C. — A long iron-shod staff used as an aid when climbing hills.

Held my FELL-PIKE i' my hands.

DICKINSON — Remains. p. 206, line 6.

Fell sheep, C. — Synonym for **Herdwick**.

Fell side, G. — The edge or boundary of a fell. The mountain district. See **Fell**.

If you ax whoar I come frae, I say the FELL SEYDE. ANDERSON — Watty. line 1.

Fell sider, G. — One who lives on the Fells.

Fell sparrow, **Snow bird**, **Snow flake**, **Cock o' th' North**, **White bunting** — Snow Bunting (H.M.) — *Plectrophanes nivalis*. See **Cock o' th' North**.

Fell throssel: see **Crag Starling**, **Fell fo'**, **Mountain throssel**.

Fell yat, G. — The gate opening on to the common fell. See **Fell**.

He dismissed his companions at the FELL-GATE. MAYROD. II. p. 184, line 1.

Felly, C, E, SW. (FELI). **Felk**, B, SW. (FELK) — Felloe of a wheel.

T' spekes . . . knattit back an forret in t' FELLYS. SCOAP. p. 217, line 3.

Felty, G. (FELTI). **Fell-fo'**, C, SW. — The Redwing — *Turdus iliacus*. See **Fell fo'**.

Femma, Alston (FEM.U) — Weak.

T' bank's that tewing when a body's FEMMA. RISE OF RIVER. p. 84, line 5.

Fend, G. (FEND) — Livelihood; support.

His fadder hed a shop in Liverpool, an' a good FEND he mead.

BETTY WILSON. p. 25, line 3.

— To be able to provide or make a livelihood, to be careful, industrious, to struggle with difficulties. "How FEND ye?" — how are you? is a common salutation.

Jwohn o' West-en', auld friend, how FEN' ye? STAGG — New Year's Epistle. Stz. 1.

Fendan an' preuvan, G. (FEND.U'N U'N PRIUOV.U'N) — Defending and proving; arguing and debating; criminating and re-criminating.

Fendy, G. (FEND.I)—Thrifty, frugal, able to shift for one's self.

"Sam's a gay FENDY laal body."

She's a gay FENDY lile body, an' a terble favorite. FORNESS FOLK. p. 32, line 15.

Fess, C., E., SW. (FES). **Fest**, C., SW. (FEST)—To send out cattle, etc. to other farms to graze. To bind an apprentice.

En he caant dea wieth barns he mun FEST em awt.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogues. I. p. 18.

Festing-penny, C., NE., SW.—Money paid to a servant on hiring to bind the agreement. See **Yerls**.

Fetch, G. (FECH)—A dodge. (B.) An in-drawn breath.

"That was a queer FETCH, but it didn't help him a bit."

—To bring; to arrive at.

"FETCH that chair this way."

I'll FETCH the' a clink under t' lug.

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 17.

Be t' time ah FETCHT yooar yatt, ah began teh finnd a kind o' wankle.

SCOAP. p. 10, line 11.

Fettle, G. (FET.U'L)—Order, condition, state of health, spirits or repair. A cord used to a pannier (FERGUSON. p. 211).

I set off i' gud FETTLE for Kessick.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 17, line 12.

Jim tied his black neckleth roon his neck, an ses, "Noo, me lass, Ah's i' FETTLE."

BETTY WILSON. p. 10, line 9.

—To fit, to put in order, repair; also used in the sense of destroying or killing, or making an end of; (B.) to beat.

"Aa'l (B.) FETTLE his lugs for am!"

When I'd gitten him FETTLE't up, I swang him onto my back.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 33, line 3.

Gat em teh FETTLE a job a wark for them.

SCOAP. p. 172, line 12.

It varra nar FETTLED him, an' if it hedn't been for me I believe he wad ha' been sufficated. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 2.

Feul, C., N., E. (FIUOL). **Fooal**, SW. (FOOUL)—Fool.

"Them 'at fry's meh fer a FEUL waste ther oan fat." SAYING.

Feur day, NC., E. (FEEUR' DAE; FIUOR' DAE)—Break of day (Obsolesc.).

At last twas gitten wheyte FUOR DAYS, The lavrocks shrill war whuslin'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 46.

Feut, C. (FIUOT). **Fooat**, SW. (FOOUT).

Fit, N. (FIT)—Foot, speed, pace; the end of a field, lane or beck, but not necessarily implying a declivity.

"He went a parlish FEUT ower t' moor."

We gat till t' FEUT of oor girt meadow.

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 13, line 13.

We had four flow-supplies . . . the town-FOOT. BRAMPTON. p. 2, line 4.

Feut, G. (FIUOT; FIUT)—To (1) keep up with. To (2) track. (N., NW., EC.) To (3) establish, introduce.

Ye gang seea fast Ah can hardly (1) FIUT ye. PEN OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

Ah (2) FEUTIT a yar i' t' sno'. S.D.B.

Whia what we'st hev ta (3) FIUT ye.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

Feut an arse, W. **Auld wife**, NW.

—The little Grebe—*Podiceps fluvialis* (H.M.). The Guillemot—*Uria troile* bears the first name (G.D.).

Feut axe: see **Creux't axe**.

Feut bo, C. (FIUOT-BÄU). **Fit baw**,

N.—The game of football. Many parishes formerly set apart a day annually for this sport; at Lamplugh it was held on the afternoon of Easter Sunday! It is still (1898) keenly contested at Workington on Easter Tuesday on the banks of, and not unfrequently in the river Derwent. See **Uppies**.

Then whee is 't that ay carries off the FITBAW?

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 3.

An up-an-dooner at shinny, or a hail at FEUT-BO atween t' scheul-hoose an' t' low stump. SCOAP. p. 2, line 17.

Feut cock, G. (FIUOT-KÄUK). **Girse-cock** (GUR'S-KÄUK)—A heap or cock formed from the loose hay on the ground after cutting or tedding, the foot being used in its formation.

T' next step was to FEUTCOCK when t' turnin's hed become dry.

C. PACQ. 1898, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Feuttle, C., EC. (FIUOT.U'L). **Feutloth**, C., E., SW. (FIUOT.LU'TH)—One-quarter of a stone weight. A quarter of a pound (W.H.). Obsolesc. Four pounds of butter, a FEUTLETH of salt. SULLIVAN. p. 84.

A FEUTTLETH o' bacco. W.H.

Feuttins, B. (FIUOT.INZ)—Two turves set up together to dry.

Few, G. (FIOO). **Fewe**, SW. (FÄEOO)—A number or quantity undefined. See **Broth**.

"A girt FEW; a laal FEW."

Nancy hed setten herself te boil Jim a laal FEW (taties).

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

Few, G. (FIOO). **Fewe**, SW., NW. (FEEU)—An attempt.

Thoo maks a good FEU at stwory-tellen.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 25, col. 1.

—To offer; to set about a task in a manner likely to accomplish it; to have the heart to do a thing.

"How does he FU?" . . . How does he offer, or seem to do it?

"I can't FU"—I cannot for shame do so; or I cannot begin it.

I'll FEW it for you—arrange it so that you will be able to get on.

SULLIVAN. p. 64.

Thoo FEWS t' best iv oot I've hard yet. Ods won's! theer some sense i' sec prayin' as that. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 60, line 4.

He canna FEW t' sell 't bed fra 't bairns. J.H.

Fewsom', G. (FIOO.SU'M)—Shapely, becoming; handy; notable.

They'd oalas behaved varra FEWSUMLY tumme. SCOAP. p. 176, line 15.

Sally leevt ta rear swine . .

She allus turned oot seck fine, FUESOME swine. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 2, col. 3.

What pleas'd him best, she warm'd him up some keal,

And Ralph dud mak a varra FEWSOME meal. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 105.

Fidge, G. (FIJ)—To wriggle like an eel, to be impatient, restless.

T' thing scraffle't an' FIDGE't a bit, an' chat-ter't neah laal.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 34, line 6.

When oft I clapp'd, and strwoak'd thy cheeks sae reed,

Thou FIDGE't and cried, "Thou's not strwoak me indeed!" CLARK—Roger. Stz. 4.

Field keal, C., E., NW. (FEEL KIÄAL) Wild mustard, charlock—*Sinapis arvensis*.

Field reeve, G. (FEEL R'EEV)—A person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners.

Fierce, C., N., NW. (FIUOR'S). **Pearce**, SW., EC.—Well dressed.

"Thou's varra FIERCE today."

The lasses in their feyne PEARCE claes;

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 9.

Fiery meetin-er, SW. (FAELU'R'I-MEETU'NU'R')—A comet. R.K.

Fiffle: see **Fafflement**.

Figary, G. (FIGAERI)—A whim.

Ah tuk a FIGARY ta cum doon t' street.

W.C.T. 1898, Feb. 26. p. 6, col. 1.

Fig-fag, C., N., NW. (FIG-FÄAG)—The neck tendon.

Fig sue, E. (FIG SIOO)—A posset of bread, figs and ale.

Fill bow, C., B., NW. (FIL BÄUW)—A hoop of whalebone used in filling sausages.

Filly fair, C. (FIL-I-FAER')—Palm Sunday was long held as a day of recreation for young people at Arlecdon, after the children of the parish had repeated the Catechism in the Church, and is called **FILLY FAIR** Day. Latterly the custom has gone out of use.

Chapel Sunday, an' vulgarly known as **FILLY FAIR**. C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 2. p. 6, col. 1.

Filth, G. **Filthment** (FILTH.MU'NT)—Dirt; anything inferior or offensive; a person of low character.

She's a dirty **FILTH**.

C. PATR. 1898, Sept. 9. p. 2, col. 7.

O, wad some sen' the **FILTH** to jail.

RAYSON—Randy Mally. Stz. 4.

Fine, C., SW., E. (FĀAIN). **Feyne**, N., NW. (FAEIN)—Fine; a term of comparison, as "a **FINE** girt man." "A **FINE** laal an." The word is not unmeaning, for it increases that to which it is joined; in the foregoing examples, **FINE** qualifies an', not girt or laal.

Wi' aw her trinkum's on her back,

She's **Feyne** enough for t' squire.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 8.

Sum will hev't at it's a **FINE** deal narder millions an' millions. SCOAP. p. 189, line 6.

Fine-fleeter, C., SW.—One of the stages of a young bird's growth.

Finely, C., E., SW. (FĀAINLI). **Feynely**, N. (FAELNLI)—Healthy.

"I's **FINELY**, and fadder's **FINELY** an' o'."

Fingers, C., B., NW., N.—The nursery names for these are, thumpkin, lick pot, lang man, ring man, laal Tommy tidy man—(N.) little wee Johnnie king man.

Finkle—The old name for the plant fennel—*Foeniculum vulg.*; occurs as a street-name in Carlisle, St. Bees and Workington.

Fire edge, G. not E. (FĀAIR'-EJ')—Energy of person or animal.

"He gallop't his laal nag till t' **FIRE EDGE** was off."

That dumplin's tian t' **FIRE EDGE** off.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 11.

Fire engine—The earliest name given to engines for pumping water from the mines. Obs. R.W.M.

Fire-fang't, G. (FĀAIUR'-FĀANGT).

Fire-s snatch't, EC.—Over-heated; having a burnt smell or flavour.

Fire house, G. (FĀAIR'-OOS)—The dwelling—in contradistinction to the outbuildings.

Fire th' watter: see **Burnt t' beck**.

Fish belly, C., SW. (FISH-BELI)—

The Melancholy Plume Thistle—*Cnicus heterophyllus*. The underside of the leaf is white, and turns up in the wind.

Fissle, G. (FIS.U'L). **Fizzle**, G. (FIZ.U'L).

Firtle, C., E., SW. (FUORTU'L)—To fidget, to trifle and appear to be busy; to work ineffectively; to make a rustling noise.

Cart ta sit whiatlan an' nut **FISSE** aboot?

PEN. OBS. Jan. 11.

Sec **FIZZLAN'** wark. S.D.B.

Is that a moose **FISSELEN'** amang t' gerse?

PEN. OBS. Jan. 11.

FURTLEN up an' doon t' streets.

SCOAP. p. 142, line 5.

Fit, G. (FIT)—Disposed to, in such a state as, of such a kind as.

"They war **FIT** to feyt about her."

A waow like a yowl, **FIT** to freeten a man.

GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 1.

—Ċ., Ns., E.—Did fight, fought.

The Thursby chaps they **FIT** the best

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 1.

Fitch, G. (FICH)—The Vetch.

Ah fand ah was gittin as full as a **FITCH**.

SCOAP. p. 170, line 4.

Fiz, G. (FIZ)—A hissing noise.

Fiz bo': see **Fuz bo'**.

Fizzer, C., E., SW. (FIZ.UR')—To punish; to give pain to; to put in a fix. (B.) To make a loud hissing noise, as when water drops on hot iron, etc.

Efter sec a cum off as that ah was FIZ-ZERT; ah couldn't sooa mickle as flakker.

SCOAP. p. 122, line 9.

Flail, G. (FLAEL)—To hit; to beat with a down stroke.

Draper hed a fashin eh FLAILIN his scholars when they desarvt it. SCOAP. p. 3, line 23.

Flail cappin, G. (FLAEL-KÄAP.IN)—The leather attached to the upper end of the flail soople.

Flail hingin', G. (FLAEL-ING.IN)—The thong connecting the two parts of a flail.

Flailin', G. (FLAEL.U'N)—A beating.
Oor Tom gat sec a FLAILIN at skeul. S.D.B.

Flaitch, C., E., NW. (FLAETCH).
Fleech, SW., N. (FLĒECH)—A flatterer, wheedler.

He's a fair FLAITCH when he wants owte.

GIBSON. p. 175.

—To flatter; coax.

It's better to FLAITCH a feul nor to feight wid him. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 12, line 14.

Ah knew bravely he was nobbut FLAITCH-EN, sooa ah kept em off at arm's lenth.

SCOAP. p. 30, line 8.

Flaitcher, G.—Flatterer.

To hev a few FLAITCHERS I think there's nae harm in. SONGS. p. 15, line 13.

Flaitchment, G. (FLAETCHMU'NT)—Flattery.

A rovin' yung chap 'at ga's hard efter t' lasses,

An' stuffs them wid o' maks o' FLAITCH-MENT an less.

GIBSON—Ned o' Kesick. Stz. 4.

Flak, C., SW. (FLÄAK). **Issol**, SW. (IS.U'L)—A flake of soot; an ember, hot ash. See **Toppin peats**.

Flak, G.—To cut and lay down turves.

Flake, C. (FLAEEK). **Fleek**, N., E. (FLEEK). **Bar-flake**, NW.—A sheep hurdle; a barred water heck. Also a frame horizontally suspended from the ceiling on which flitches of bacon, etc., are laid to dry.

Blin' Stag the fidler gat a whack

The bacon FLEEK fell on his back.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 9.

I imagine the word refers to the frame rather than to the "flick" or flitch, there being strong distinction in the pronunciation where both words are in common use. (W.H.).

Flakker, G. (FLÄAK.U'R')—A person who cuts and spreads flaks.

—To laugh heartily; to flutter, quiver, (B.) Especially said of the heart.

Ah was fizzert; ah couldn't sooa mickle as FLAKKER. SCOAP. p. 122, line 9.

Till soon her eye, as in suspense she stood,
Dropt on a boddy FLACKRING in its blood.

RELPH—Pyramus. p. 87.

My heart aw FLACKER'D for't I was sae fain. RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 15.

Flam, G. (FLÄAM)—Flattery—equivalent to "blarney"; falsehood jestingly told.

Flan, C., N. (FLÄAN)—Flat; shallow.
"They gave us fry't eggs and collops in a FLAN dish."

Flange, C., B., E., NW. (FLÄANJ)—To extend in a sloping direction.

Flap, G. (FLÄAP). C., WC. (FLÄUP)—A blow delivered scarcely in earnest; an untidy woman.

She's a fair FLAP trailin' from hoose to hoose. R.K.

—To strike. (E.) To wander without a purpose.

"She's just FLAPPAN up and down, an o' about nought."

Flap-daniel, E. (FLÄAP-DÄANJEL)—A careless and untidy person.

Flapper, G. (FLÄAP.U R')—A young wild duck.

—To flap; to make a disturbance, to frighten.

"Ah waster'ble FLAPPERT when ah hard 't."

He leaap up an FLAPPERT terribly, per-tendan teh poo his jackets off.

SCOAP. p. 89, line 20.

Flat-bread, C., SW. (FLÄAT-BR'ED)—Cakes made of barley, and called FLATBREAD . . . are still in general use.

FERGUSON. p. 149.

Flay, G. (FLAE)—Something hideous, or terrifying; a fright.

"He com sa suddent on yan, 'at I gat a FLAY."

An' put a serpleth on like mine . . .

Thoo's just a parfet FLAY!

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 81, line 7.

—To frighten.

Afterwards the defendant threw dirt at the donkey and FLAYED it with his hat.

C. PATR. 1893, May 12. p. 7, col. 4.

FLEYIN' a bird's no the gate to grip it.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 175.

Flayan, G. (FLAE.U'N)—Something which causes alarm, an apparition. A blue-devilled fellow at Coniston said he could not stay in his house because there was a FLAYAN in it. "Ey," said his mother, "If there isn't there will be—there 'ill be empty cupboards, there needn't be war FLAYAN nor that!"

GIBSON. p. 175.

Flay-crow, C. (FLAE.KR'ÄU). **Flay-scarl**, E. (SKÄA.R'UL)—A scare-crow.

It leuk't likest a FLAY-CROW iv owt 'at I could compare 't teu.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 31, line 4.

Flaysom', G. (FLAESUM)—Frightful, terrible.

For t' lwoan ligs dark atween its banks,—a FLAYSOME rwoad to gang.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 2.

T' ghoast began ta cum farder an' farder doon t' church, . . . it was gitten fairly FLAYSUM. BETTY WILSON. p. 93, line 13.

Flay spread, G. (SPIÄAD)—A spade used for paring turf.

Now grund up a FLAY-SPEADD to cut toppin peat.

CUMBRIANA. p. 246, line 13.

Flayt, G. (FLAET)—Frightened, timorous.

He saw hoo FLATE we war.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 35, line 10.

Flaytly, G.—In a frightened manner; timorously.

O for Billy Watson' lonnin' of a lownd summer neeght!

When t' stars come few an' FLATELY.

GIBSON—Billy Watson. line 1.

Fleckellary, WC., NC. (FLEKEL.U'RT)—Fritillary butterflies (a corruption)—*Argynnis* and *Melitæa*. F.D.

Fleck't, G. (FLEKT)—Marked with large spots or blotches.

Liftin' oor hearts up

Throo yon FLECKERT sky.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. Nature's Church. p. 75, line 3.

Flecky-flocker: see **Scop**.

Fleece woo, G. (FLEES WOO)—Wool that has been shorn off the sheep as distinct from that which has been pulled off the skin of the dead animal. To roll up the fleece.

Let sheep run a fortnet and than comes on clippin',

And bleatin', and FLEEcin' o' woo.

CUMBRIANA. p. 247, line 1.

Fleech: see **Flaitch**.

Flee-gary: see **Hee-gary**.

Fleek: see **Flake**.

Fleet, G. (FLEET). **Fleeght**, N. (FLEEHT). **Flit**, C., Ns., E.—Flight; removal of goods.

T' FLEET o' time. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 161.

He mead a moonleeght FLEEHT

GIBSON—Branthet. Stz. 20.

—To remove goods, especially secretly and when in debt.

If a person disappeared, or got out of the way suddenly, he was said to have FLITTED.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 165.

Fleet, C., E., NW.—The lot; the whole number or quantity.

"Thou's cap't t' heal FLEET o' them."

—SW.—To skim milk.

Fleetin' dish, C., SW. (FLEETU'N DISH). **Scale d.**, N., E.—A creaming or skimming dish.

Flegmagaries, G. (FLEGMU'GAER'IZ) —Useless flipperies of female dress.

In aw her FLEGMAGARIES donnt,

What is she?—nowt 'et dowe!

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 7.

Fleuk, G. (FLIUOK). **Fleeak**, SW. (FLEEAK) — The flounder fish—*Pleuronectes flesus*. The sheep-fluke. Anything engendered by corruption; of fly-blown meat it is said that "its fairly whick wi' FLEUKS"

(J. AR.).

Me mind hed bin meadd up a lang while to gang an' see cockles an' FLEEAKS catcht.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 31, line 1.

Ye wod be war ner t' man girt like, an say flooanders, but to my fancy, FLEEUK is maist like his bisness.

CUMBRIANA. p. 69, line 4.

Fleuk-feuttit, G. (FIUOT.IT)—Flat footed.

Fleus, EC. (FLIUOS)—A heap of loose straw or hay, etc.

Fleutermert, G. (FLIUOTTH.U'R-MUNT)—Ridiculous talk.

Fleuz, C., E., NW. (FLIUOZ). **Freuz**, SW.—To bruise, or fray as when an unferruled walking-stick is fringed by usage. To damage the edge of a sharp tool, to bulge. "FREUZED OOP is used here" (R.K.).

Fliar, G. (FLĀAIU'R)—To laugh heartily; to laugh and talk loudly; sneer. To laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out (BROCKET).

Auld Jos . . . wad ha' FLIRE'T an' laugh't at fwok when they war telling ower what it dud. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 155, line 10.

Flidder, W., SW. (FLIDDH.U'R). **Limp**, SW.—A limpet.

Flinders, G. (FLINTTH.U'R'Z; FLINDDH.U'R'Z) — Fragments, broken pieces.

It leapp fray crag to crag, an' was smasht o' to FLINDERS afor it gat doon into Cogra Moss. CUMBRIANA. p. 10, line 10.

Flinsh, G. — Goldfinch—*Carduelis elegans*.

The FLINCH . . . as Cumbrian bird fanciers call it. FAUNA. p. 132, line 19.

Flipe, G. (FLĀAIP)—The rim of a hat. His hat hed gitten bulged in at t' side, an' t' FLIPE on't was cock't up.

GIBSON—Betty Yewdale. p. 74, line 6.

A retired sea-captain at Whitehaven used to be called "Flipy Fisher," on account of his broad brim. GIBSON. p. 175.

—C., B., E., NW.—To remove quickly. "He FLYP't off his pint, and he FLYP't o' t' rest off t' teabble, and than he FLYP't hissel off."

Flisk, N.—To bounce, skip.

When neest Nan frumps and frowns, and FLISKS and kicks. CLARK—Seymon. line 73.

Flittermoos, C.—The bat is sometimes so called.

Flitting, G.—The act of removing furniture. See **Fleet**.

A Cumberland Farmer's FLITTING. Mr D— who has migrated . . . to Suffolk.

C. PATR. 1896, Jan. 24. p. 6, col. 6.

Float, N.—A FLOAT whiting is one that has been in the river all the winter since the previous summer, and is in an unfit condition.

Flodder, C., E., NW. and **Flodderment** (FLĀUDDH.U'R-MUNT)—Froth; half-dissolved snow.

Flonker, C., N., NW. (FLĀUNKU'R)—Anything large; a thrashing; a doubtful tale.

Thoo'll git a FLONKIN fer rivin' thi shirt.

PEN. OBS. Jan. 4.

That's a FLONKER an' neea mistake. DITTO.

Flopper, N., NE. (FLÄUP.UR)—A fall.

Flother, N., NW. (FLÄUDH.UR)—A miry bog. (E.) A pond.

Flothersom, SW. (FLÄUTH.UR'SUM)—Heavy (of clothing). R.K.

Flothery, NW., E (FLÄUDH.UR'I)—Wanting in solidity, jelly-like. J.H.

Flowe, NW. (FLÄUW)—An extensive and unsheltered peat bog; salt marsh on an estuary.

Solway FLOWE, Wedholme and Bowness FLOWES.

The wet FLOES in the vicinity of the English Solway. FAUNA. p. 141.

—G. not SW.—Wild, stormy; bleak and cold; skittish. Expresses a certain blue unwholesome pallor, as from cold or weakness (LAKE COUNTRY. App. D).

"Oor filly's varra FLOWE yit."

T missus kens weel enuegh 't FLOWE weather doesna seem her.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 56, line 2.

Fluet, C., E., NW. (FLIOO.UT)—A sharp blow sufficient to knock a person down.

"Hit him a FLUET ower t' lug."

Ah up an' scopt em atween t'een wi' me reet neef, an when he was fo-an ah teaak em anudder FLUET wi' t' left ower t' side iv his scoop. SCOAP. p. 30, line 9.

Fluff, G. (FLÄUF; FLUOF)—The lightest of chaff.

Fluffy, C. (FLUOF.I; FLÄUF.I). **Fuffy**, N. (FUOF.I)—Very light and loose.

Girt white FLOFFY waves coh fleean ower us. SCOAP. p. 50, line 3.

Fluffment, G. (FLUOF.MU'NT)—Light and loose talk, or material.

Her dress o' FLUFFMENT an' leace. S.D.B.

Flummery, G. (FLUOM.UR'I)—Flattering verbiage.

Flummox, C., EC. (FLUOM.UR'KS)—A state of astonishment, bewilderment.

Thoo's put me in a FLUMMAX.

PEN. OBS. 1896, Jan 11.

—To defeat; to put *hors de combat*, to astound.

Ah fairly FLUMMOXT 'im when Ah tellt im. S.D.B.

Flung, G. (FLUONG)—Deceived, defeated.

"He was fairly FLUNG."

Flush, G. (FLUOSH)—To spring game.

Flushcocks, C., SW. (FLUOSH.KÄUKS)—The rush—*Juncus Nigritellus*.

Flusteration, G. (FLUOSTTH.UR'AE-SHUN)—Excitement and confusion.

Flyte, G. (FLAEIT)—To jeer; scold.

Cursty' wife was kind an' canny,

Nowder gi'en to FLYTE nor fret;

GIBSON—Cursty Ben. Stz. 3.

Fo', C., NW. (FÄU). **Faa**, SW., N. (FÄA)—A fall; a turn or bout of wrestling. A Fo' o' wood, the extent of wood cut in one season.

An' t' boilin' fleud is seen,

Come lowpin' doon, FAW efter FAW.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 105, line 6.

An at russlin, whilk o' them dar try him a FAW?

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 3.

Here's a parlish good pleaace for a swingin hipe, or a good buttick, owder; what thinks teh, wi' teh try a Fo'?

SCOAP. p. 21, line 20.

Foald, C. (FÄULD). **Faald**, SW. (FÄALD). **Fole**, N. (FÄUL). **Faal**, N. (FÄAL)—The farm-yard fold.

An oald gentleman . . . com' in tul ooar FOALD.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 2.

He steeks the FAUL-YEAT softly tui.

ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie. Stz. 7.

—To impound stray cattle in a pin-fold.

Foaldin' bit, C., SW. (FÄULDUN BIT)

—A triangular piece cut from the edge of a sheep's ear as a mark of ownery. These BITS may be UPPER OR UNDER according as they are cut from the upper or under fold of the ear.

Fo'en skin, G. (FÄU.UN SKIN)—The skin of a domestic animal dying of disease or accident.**Fo-en woo'**, E., NW. (FÄU.UN WOO).
Skin woo', NW., SW.—Wool pulled from the skins of sheep dying of rot or disease, and it is said to be more subject to be wormeaten than clipped wool when worked into yarn or cloth.

And at neet after milkin', and supper put bye,

Mak swills, or card SKIN WOO.

CUMBERIANA. p. 237, line 3.

Fog, G. (FÄUG)—Aftermath; moss..

T' gurse ther was hofe a feutt deep ameaast, an as thick as clover FOG.

SCOAP. p. 73, line 20.

Foggy, C., E., NW. (FÄUG.I)—Spongy.

See swingin' owt the FOGGY swaird,

Begrac'd wi' angel features.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 30.

Foil, G. (FÄUL)—The "scent" of game or vermin; any bad odour. "Runnin' oald FOILS"—following old courses. "He's rinnin' t' oald FOIL"—going a second time over the scent, and metaphorically renewing intimacy with a former sweetheart.

"Cush! what a filthy FOIL."

Hark ye, that's Mopsy RUNNING FOIL.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 8, line 7.

The FOIL of the Mart is sweet.

FAUNA. p. 19, line 5.

—To defile. Trampled ground is said to be FOILED.

Fo' in wid, G. (FÄU IN WID)—To meet by chance.

We FELL IN together ae het summer day;

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 2.

Ah happmt teh leuck upbank, thoo sees.
as ah varra offen deuh, when ah FOA IN
WID a harder wurd ner common.

SCOAP. p. 5, line 3.

Foisty, G. (FÄULSTI)—Having a musty odour.

This flour's gian FOISTY. PEN. OBS. Jan. 4.

Followers, G. (FÄUL.U'OR'Z)—Store cattle or sheep which follow the stock fattening on turnips. A breeding mare pony has sometimes two or more of her offspring with her on the mountains, and these are called her FOLLOWERS; similar for sheep.

Two ewes with their FOLLOWERS not having more than two lambs each. J.H.

Fondsom, G. (FÄUN.SUM)—Kind, caressing.**Font**, C., N., E. (FÄUNT)—Silly, attached, "spoony," affectionate. An' what reet hed I to believe thoo wad deal

Ayder fairer or FONTER wi' me?

GIBSON—Sneck Posset. Stz. 2.

Wey, Gworge! tou's owther fuil or FONT,
To think ov sec a frow!

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 7.

Foomart, G. (FOO.MURT). **Powcat**, C.—The polecat or foulmart—*Mustella putoria*. See **Powcat**.

He cudden't be pleaster if we'd catch't a fox or a FOOMART.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 35, line 3.

Foond, C., NW. (FOOND)—To purpose; to intend.

"I FOOND to build a house." Obsolesc.

Fo' oot, G.—To quarrel.

They'd some o' them FAWN oot, an' war rippen an' sweerin'.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 33, line 2.

Foor: see **Fur**.

Foorberin, C., NW. (FOO.U'R'BĒER'UN)
—Forewarning (of death, etc.).

Foor door, G. (DOOU'R')—Front door.
I set him to wear the FORE-DOOR wi' the
speir. GILPIN—Songs, 1st. p. 117, line 4.

Foor't doors, C., Ws., B. (U'FOO.U'RT-
DOOU'R'Z)—The yard in front of
the house.

Foor-elders, G. (ELD.U'R'Z). **Fwore-
elders**, G. not NW. (FWÄUR'-ELD-
UR'Z). **Forebears**, C., N., E. (FOO-
UR'BĒER'Z)—Ancestors.

She was as savage as iver her FOOAR-
ELDERS could a been. SCOAP. p. 60, line 7.

The stracklin spends gude neame an' gear,
His FWORE-ELDERS' inheritance.

POWLEY—Echoes. p. 143, line 4.

Who knows where you were born? or
who your FOREBEARS were?

TWO WAYS. p. 11, line 11.

Foorhand, G. **Fworehand**
(FWÄUR')—Beforehand.

Foosen, SW. (FOO.SUN)—Liberal.
(R.K.)

Foorset, G. (FOO.U'R'SET; FWÄU.R'-
SET)—To anticipate, to waylay.
Defendant proceeded up the road towards
Sark Bridge, and witness FORSET him.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 6. p. 7, col. 2.

I tell him if he wad nobbut shoot, "Hy
the', git away by," as he does when he
sends him for t' sheep, he wad mebbly
FWOORSET yan an' bring't back,

RICHARDSON. p. 74, line 5.

Foorstart, G. (FOO.U'R'STÄART;
FWÄUR')—To start before the rest.

Footh, C., SW. (FOOTH) **Foothiness**.
—Plenty, abundance.

Niggardliness has its proverbs as well as
FOOTHINESS. W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 3, col. 4.

Foothy, C., N., NW. (FOO.THI). **Faww-
thy**, SW. (FÄAW.THI) — Large,
bulky, hospitable; (N., E.) kind,
liberal.

It's a FOOTHY hoose is Betty Turnbull's.

GIBSON. p. 176.

An' t' FOOTHIEST laal wife, teuh, eh t'
country side. SCOAP. p. 158, line 23.

And FOOTHY crops o' beans an' bigg
Neest year mek up for auld lang seyne.
MINSTREL—Auld Lang Syne. Stz. 16.

SEYDE was long, and FOOTHY was big or
wide, when speaking of dresses. J.H.

For, G. (FÄUR'; FUR')—For; going
to. In the sentence quoted below,
the pronunciation varies according
to the emphasis (S.D.B.).

"Whoar is ta FOR (FÄUR') to-day?" "I's
FOR (FUR') Whitten."

"Ur ye FOR (FUR') off?" "Ay, Ah mun
be gangin." S.D.B.

Forby, G (FUR'BÄAI.)—Besides;
over and above.

Say Nathan, "I've two nags, an' sebben
good kye;

A nice stock o' sheep, an' some money,
FORBY."

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 118, line 4.

FORBY usin marrowless buttons,
To t' pocket whol he stitch a sleeve.
ANDERSON—Bundle ov Oddities. Stz. 3.

Forder, G. (FÄUR'DDH.UR'). **For-
ther**, C., SW. (FÄUR'DH.UR'). **Fur-
der**, E., NW. (FUORDDH.UR')—To
forward; assist, promote.

—Farther.

Fore-crop, G.—The "cut" between
the shoulder and sirloin of a beast.

Foregather, E.—To meet, encoun-
ter.

Ah FOREGATHERED wi' t' priest.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 18, line 4

Forehead—The innermost part of
a working place in a coal-mine.

R.W.M.

Fore-thigh, NE. (FÄUR'-THAEI.)—
To put new pieces in the trowsers
downwards to the knees.

Afterwards favoured me with the FORE-
THIGHING of another pair of trowsers.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 33.

Forfouchten, N. (FÄUR'FÄUW.HTU'N)
Forfuffen, E. (FÄUR'FUF.U'N) —
 Over-fatigued, exhausted.

They war sair FORFUFFEN ta git a trailen
 on. PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 11.

I'm but like a FORFOUGHEN hound,

Has been fighting in a dirty syke.

SONGS—Hobbie Noble. Stz. 28.

Forgitty, C, SW. (FUR'GIT.I)—For-
 getful.

For-ivver, G. (FUR'IV.U'R') — Very
 much or many; always.

"Theer was FOR IVVER o' fwok at t' fair."

An' gat FOR IVVER o' wark oot on him.

BETTY WILSON. p. 112, line 6.

Formable, C, SW. (FÄU.R'MU'BU'L)—
 Properly arranged, in due form.

Formel, C, EC., SW. (FÄU.R'MULT)—
 To bespeak.

"He FORMELT' a par o' shun, wi' steel
 cokers."

Fornenst: see **Anenst**.

For o', G. (FUR'ÄU.; FR'ÄU) — Al-
 though; notwithstanding.

(It) was t' best fiddle 'at iver squeak't,
 FOR o' it mead ivery body else badly to
 hear 't. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 12, line 18.

Forthman, C, N., SW. (C. FOOU'RTH;
 N. FÄURTH)—The person in charge
 of a stinted pasture, who directs
 when the cattle, etc. are to be
 driven forth.

Forthneet, G. (FOOU'RTH; FUORTH-
 NEET)—An annual merry-making.
 When flax-spinning by the line
 (or lint) wheel was the custom,
 the young women would assemble
 in half-dozens at their neighbours'
 houses with their wheels, and
 spend the evening in spinning and
 singing till bed-time, when fre-
 quently their sweet-hearts would
 be in attendance to conduct them
 home. See **Gangan forth**.

Fwok up leatt at neets and sair tue 't
 To git till o' t' FURTHNEETS.

CUMBRIANA. p. 239, line 7.

Fospel whol, C, SW. (FÄUSP.U'L
 WÄUL)—The impression of horses'
 or other feet on soft ground.

Foter, C, E., SW. (FÄUTTH.U'R'). **Fot-
 ter**, N., NW. (FÄUTTH.U'R'). **Fatter**,
 NE. (FÄATTH.U'R') — To hummel
 barley, to break off the awns.

The servants had to FATTER the barley
 preparatory to its being put through the
 winnowing machine.

C. JR. 1899, Jan. 24. p. 2, col. 8.

Foterin' iron, G. (FÄUT'R'UN
 ÄÄLR'UN). **Fatter**, NE.—An imple-
 ment with a square iron frame,
 with parallel pieces of iron running
 from side to side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, the
 frame being from 15 to 18 inches
 square. 'Thishad an upright handle
 with a cross piece on the top, and
 was used on the grain after thrash-
 ing and winnowing—spread out on
 a clean floor—beating it with an up
 and down motion. The ANG'S were
 thus removed.

C. JR. 1899, Jan. 17. p. 3, col. 1.

The barley . . . was struck vertically by
 the FATTER. C. JR. 1899, Jan. 24. p. 2, col. 8.

Fo' through, G. (FÄU-THR'OO)—To
 fail, not to succeed (of projects).

Fots: see **Scoggers**.

Fowt, G. (FÄUWT)—A petted child;
 a foolish person.

An' Etty is the hinny-fowt

Ov aw the country roun.

ANDERSON—Thuirsy Witch. Stz. 2.

Fowten, C, E., NW. (FÄUW.TU'N)—
 Fought.

He wad hae FOWTEN wi' enny body 'at
 neam't it. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 98, line 5.

Fox feet, C, SW. (FÄUKS)—The fir
 club-moss—*Lycopodium Selago*.

Fox's tail: see **Buck horn**.

Foxy, G. (FÄUKS.I)—Crafty.

Foz-bog: see **Shog bog**.

Fozzy, C. (FUOZI). **Fuzzy**, E., SW.
—Soft as a frosted turnip.

T' bark was a kind eh FOZZY, an nut at oa
unlike cork. SCOAP. p. 231, line 8.

Fradge, G. (FR'ÄAJ)—To fray.

He'd rub'd it tell he'd FRIJ'D o' t' skin off.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 17.

Frahdle, (FR'ÄAD.UL)—To talk
foolishly. FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 48.

(Not known to correspondents).

Frain't, G. (FR'AENT)—Marked with
many small spots or "ticks."

Frap, C., SW. (FR'ÄAP)—The noise
of a sudden crack or report; blow
producing such a sound.

He gev 'im sec a FRAP on 't seid o' t' heed.

S.D.B.

—To snap the finger and thumb, to
strike.

If it FRAPS an' cracks it's bad coal. Jos. P.

Fratck, G. (FR'ÄACH)—A noisy
quarrel.

T' FRATCH gat feurcer an' louder ner iver.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 92, line 5.

"FRATCH is a Cumberland word. What is
the meaning of it?" "A wordy quarrel
between two women."

C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 18. p. 7, col. 1.

—To quarrel, bicker in words; scold.
I am better in lodgings than at your
house, getting FRATCHED every time I go
in. C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 12. p. 2, col. 7.

I thowt they FRATCH'T an' argee 't on

Till it was var nar neet.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 82, line 9.

Freckled sky, C. (FR'EK.ULT SKÄAI)
—Mackerel sky.

Free, C., SW., E. (FR'EE). **Tine**, N., SW.
(TAEIN). **Hain**, N., E., NW. (HAEIN)
—To shut up a pasture field till
the grass grows again; to keep
untouched. See **Tine**.

We'll not give ya pleece a' our gift

An' HAIN nought for anither.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 24.

Freedom, C., SW., B.—Cease play.
Children also shout "Kings!" (J.B.).
See **Barley play**.

Freelidge, G. (FR'EE.LIJ)—The free-
hold privileges belonging to the
burgage tenure.

Freetnin, SW.—A ghost or dobbie.
See **Dobbie**.

Fremd, SW., N., E. (FR'EMD). **Naud**,
E. (not known)—Strange; (B.) applied
to weather, dry, cold and ungenial.
Now, nin er nar us, but FREMM'D feaces.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz. 1.

What, if the hand of fate unkind

Has us'd us FREMTLY, need we payne?

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 10.

We have had a very cold FREMT spring,
and work is very backward. J.H.

French grey: see **Tailor finch**.

Fresh, C., E. (FR'ESH). **Freysh**,
SW., NW. (FR'AEISH)—The excess
of water in a river due to heavy
rains or melting snow.

—Partly intoxicated.

"Were you sober that night?" "I was
rather FRESH."

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 15. p. 3, col. 2.

Fresh weather, G.—Thaw weather.

Freuz: see **Fleuz**.

Frev, N. (FR'EV)—From. See **Fray**.
Thoo wullent git a fardin mair FREV me.

MARY DRAYSON. p. 25, line 9.

Fridge, C., E. (FR'IJ). **Frudge**, N.
(FR'UJ)—To brush past or against
a person in a rude manner. To
wear away by rubbing, as a coat
cuff, or a stocking heel.

Frig, C. **Friggle**, EC. (FR'IG.UL)—
To struggle.

It was FRIGGLEN aboot an' varra near at
last gasp. PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 11.

Froff, C., E., SW. (FR'ÄUF). **Frough**,
N., SW. (FR'ÄAF)—Easily broken.
"FROFF as a carrot."

Frogs' lettuce, small—: see **Watter Caltrops**.

Frosk, c. (FR'ÄUSK)—The frog (nearly obsolete).

If thou saw me now thou cuddent tell me
bea FROSK 'at hed been hung up bit heels i'th
sunshine. SMITH—Borrowdale Letter.
p. 131, line 13.

Frostit, g. (FR'ÄUST.IT)—Frozen;
damaged by frost.

My mudder hes got FROSTET heels.
ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 12.

Frowe, g. (FRÄUW)—A fat and
morose woman.

Wey, Gworge! tou's owther fuil or font,
To think ov sec a FROW!
ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 7.

Frowsy, c., B., E., SW. (FR'ÄUW.ZI)—
Coarse, overgrown, vulgar (of a
woman).

Frozen oot, g. (FR'ÄUZ.UN)—In
long continued frost the surface of
the ground becomes dry and dusty,
and the moisture is then said to
be FROZEN OOT.

Frudge: see **Fridge**.

Fruggam, c., SW. (FR'UOG.U'M)—A
dirty lazy woman.

Frummety, c., E., SW. (FR'UOM.U'TI)
— Barley or wheat boiled and
mixed with milk.

Some wheat mun be cree't for a FRUMMETY
dish. CUMBRIANA. p. 240, line 4.

Frump, g. (FR'UOMP)—To be scorn-
ful, contemptuous.

When neest Nan FRUMPS and frowns.
CLARK—Seymon. line 77.

'Frunts, tak t' — : c., NW. (TÄAKT
FR'UONTS)—To take offence.

Many a fellow wad TAK T' 'FRUNTS if his
wife spak till i' that way.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 17, line 12.
J

Frush, n., NW. (FR'UOSH)—Very
brittle, crumbly, apt to splinter.

Fuddermert, c., Ws. (FUODDH.U'R-
MUNT)—Warm clothing; excess
of clothing. Also, language when
excessive and untrue (R.K.).

Fuddersom, c., N., NW., E. (FUODDH.-
U'R'SUM)—Troublesome, annoy-
ing; bulky.

A gurt cooat 's varra FULTERSOME when
yan 's ta clim ower dikes.

PEN. OBS. 1893, Jan. 25.

Fuddle, g. (FUOD.U'L)—To in-
toxicate; to drink in order to be
intoxicated; also applied to the
poisoning of fish by throwing lime
or other chemicals into the water.
The Eden Fishery Board gave or-
ders to their watchers to throw
into the river in summer time
when the water was low, a mix-
ture of *Cocculus indicus* and rice,
flourpaste or blood. The SKELLY, a
greedy fish, on eating this, becomes
intoxicated, and rushes on to the
shallows, where it is stranded, and
easily caught.

He knew a member who said he would
FUDDLE them for a free ticket.

C. PATR. 1894, Feb. 16. p. 3, col. 3.

Sum lads kent o' t' party, an triet ta
FUDDLE Ben, an' they succedit.

BETTY WILSON. p. 71, line 1.

Fudgel, c. (FUOJ.U'L)—A clumsy,
stupid child. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.
She was . . . a "slape-fisted FUDGEL" if
she let a brush fall.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 39, line 5.

Fudgel aboot, c., Ws. (FUOJ.U'L-
U'BOOT)—To move about in a
clumsy manner (J.B.). To "cadge"
about, sponging on others (R.K.).

Fuff: see **Whuff**.

Fuffy: see **Fluffy**.

Full, C., SW., E. (FUOL). **Foo**, N., NW. (FOO)—Full; intoxicated.

A three-quart piggin FOU o' keale.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 7.

An' sometimes they

Wad sup away

Till they war gaily FU.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 82, line 7.

—To fill.

"FULL that cup."

I nivver thowte he wad finnd owte on t' fells to FULL his laal bags wid.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 9.

Full drive, **Full bump**: see **Ding drive**.

Fulley, C., E., NW. (FUOLI)—Ample, large.

"That's a FULLEY meadd goon, Tibby."

"Ey barn, it's t' fashion to leukk broad now, thou."

Fullick, G. (FUOLIK)—To reach over the mark when playing marbles.

But sometimes to give the taw more force he will jerk his hand forward, this is FULLICKIN'. R.M.

We'll have a fair round now. No FUL-LOCKING. It's a daft game is that, and none but novices would try it.

MAYROD. p. 80, line 7.

Fullins, G. (FUOLINS)—Small stones which are used to fill up the inside of a stone wall; refuse material.

Full-oot, G. and **Full-mickle**. —Slightly. (EC.) FULL MICKLE means rather too much.

Ah's FULLOUT better nor ah was a week sen.

MIDSUMMER. p. 80, line 12.

Full pelt, G. and **Full tilt**—Quickly; headlong; at full speed.

"He went FULL TILT doonbank an' fell an' brak his nwose."

They ran by FULL PELT streight up into Brouton.

T' SEIGE. p. 4, line 8.

Fummel, G.—A blundering attempt.

Fummellan feast, C., SW. (FUOM-ULUN FEEST). **Mafflan f.**, C., SW., E. (MÄAF.LUN)—When a married couple are dilatory in producing issue, a few sly neighbours assemble unbidden, at the house of the barren pair, and invite themselves to tea and make merry, and to wish better success.

Funeral customs—Some customs have already been referred to, but the following are also interesting. White hat mournings were worn by men at funerals, and the men sat with their hats on in the church, not only on the day of the funeral, but also on the first visit to church afterwards, usually the second Sunday after the funeral. Cushions might be stuffed with pigeon or live feathers, but beds never, the old superstition being that no one dying would pass away easily if lying on dove feathers. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

Fur, C., E. (FUOR'). **Foor**, SW. (FOOAR')—A furrow.

He didn't ken how many FURS a plewman wad hev when he'd been twice at ayder end of the field. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 4.

—C., B., SW.—To earth up the tops of young potatoes with a hoe.

Fur apples, G. (FUOR' ÄAP.U'LZ)—Fir cones.

Thuh'll ha been teh see them girt trees?

. . . An hoo duh they git them girt FUR-APPLES off them? SCOAP. p. 229, line 1.

Furst feut, G. (FUOR'ST FIUOT)—The person who first enters the house on New Year's Day. As the fortunes of the house during the ensuing year are supposed to be dependent on the character of the FURST FEUT, care is taken that only such an one, generally a child, is admitted who is likely to bring luck; a male is preferred to a female, and a dark to a fair person.

Frequently arrangements are made previously with a "lucky" individual to present himself at the front door on New Year's morning, bringing a piece of coal, not wood, in his hand, when he will be admitted as **FURST FEUT**, whilst anyone else will be refused admittance. This custom is not so common as formerly.

New Year hed followed Cursmas, an' the "FURST FOOT" hed browte Symie mony a glass. **FIRE-SIDE CRACK.** p. 16, line 17.

Fusom': see **Fewsom**.

Fussle, G. (FUOS.UL)—To bustle about.

The breydemaid, a' wi' FUSLIN care,
The breyde, hauf-yieldin', doft.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 42.

Fusty lugs, G. (FUOST.I-LUOGZ)—Mouldy, antiquated.

Thoo's a lal FUSTY-LUGS i' that cooat.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 4.

Fuz bo', G. (FUOZ BÄU). **Fiz ba'**.
Devil's snuff-box, WC.—The puff-ball fungus—*Lycoperdon bovista*.

Purple an yellow lamps, big as FUZ-BAWS.

ANDERSON—The Cram, p. 60, col. 1, line 15.

Fuzzen, G. (FUOZ.UN)—Strength, pungency, briskness, applied to liquors.

Fuzzenless, G. (FUOZ.UNLUS)—Insipid, dry, wanting in strength or spirit.

"Dud ta nut give her a kiss?" "Nea, kisses is nobbet FUZZENLESS things."

Fuzzy: see **Fozzy**.

Fwoalfeet: see **Cleets**.

Fwoke, C., N., E., NW. (FWÄUK).
Foak, C., SW., E. (FOOAK)—Folk, people; the men say "woman folk" and "woman body," whilst the women say "men fwok" and "man body."

In later years some of the dale-fwok went far afield to preach.

C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 9. p. 5, col. 1.

J 2

Fwoke say ye ken oa things—what hev I forgotten?

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 19, line 6.

Varry nar o' t' MEN FOOAK about hed geean . . . till Cunniston.

GIBSON—Betty Yewdale. p. 74, line 9.

"What it is to be a MAN-BODY" she would say, as she sat opposite to him.

WHITE HEATHER. p. 107, line 18.

It wod ha' been a queerly WOMAN BODY 'at wod ha' teean a fancy till Jonathan.

GIBSON—Betty Yewdale. p. 74, line 4.

Now in com the WOMEN FWOKE.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 6.

Fworce, C., E., SW. (FWÄURS)—A waterfall—Scale Force, Birker Force.

G

Ga, G. (GÄA). **Gang**, G. (GÄANG).

Gowa, SW. **Gowe**, SW. (GÄUW).

Gan, N., E., NW. (GÄAN)—Go; gowa is nearly obsolete, and was chiefly used as an invitation, "Come, lads, an' gowa to t' reasses," but now appears in the form "Howay."

He wantit somebody to GA wid him on 't fells.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 4.

An' then gow to Carel wi' me.

GILPIN—Songs, 2nd. Lonsdale. p. 11, line 9.

I thowt 't was laal matter what way I sud GANG. **RICHARDSON**, 1st. p. 51, line 2.

Ga-a-rockin, G. (GÄA U' R'ÄÜK.IN)—To meet at friends' houses in the evening, taking the rock, for work and talk. See **Rock-gairds**.

Gab: see **Gob**.

Gabber, G. (GÄAB.U'R')—To talk nonsense.

They gat oot eh geeat iv a fella at wad
GABBER sec stuff as ah dud.

SCOAP. p. 74, line 13.

Gaby, G. (GAE.BI). **Goby**, E. (GÄU.BI)
—A silly fellow.

Dis ta hear that, thou greet GABY?

BETTY WILSON. p. 16, line 8.

Gadwands: see **Yadwands**.

Gaff, G. (GÄAF)—A metal hook at the end of a long handle, used by anglers to aid them in landing a large fish. It is likewise employed by poachers in an illegal manner. Idle chatter, gossip.

Ran across the field with the fish kicking on the GAFF. C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 26. p. 7, col. 3.

—To chatter. To use the gaff.

Betty steud an' GAFF'T at t' dooer.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 165, line 3.

T' lass was deean nowt bit GAFFAN wid a chap. J.H.C.

His favourite mode of procuring salmon was to creep down prostrate to the river side, and GAFF the unwary fish.

C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 30. p. 6, col. 5.

Gaff, to be on the — : G.—To gossip, chatter.

Old Tommy has BEEN ON T' GAFF — Tommy's on t' randy.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Gaffer, G. (GÄAF.U'R')—Governor; master; AGENT in lead mines. Introduced with the railways.

Ivverybody kent t' ring o' t' GAFFER's hammer. C. PACQ. 1893, Ap. 20. p. 6, col. 1.

"Oh! dash it!" said Jod; "GAFFER, that's nane fair!" MAYROYD. p. 80, line 1.

Gaffment, G.—Idle chatter, gossip.

"Stop aw that GAFFMENT," said by a foreman to the factory girls who were chattering and not attending to their work.

J.H.C.

Gain: see **Bain**.

Gairs: see **Butts**.

Gake, G. not E. (GAEK). **Kayk**, NW., NC.—To loiter about and be slow at making a start; wander listlessly; stare vacantly. See **Kayk**.

"KAYKAN aboot like a pet geus."

What's thoo GAKEIN theear aboot? JOS. P.

An' Peat' lass, wud her yellow muffs,
Stude KAAIKAN' like a gezlin'.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 36.

Gakey, G. not E. (GAEKI)—One who loiters, and is slow in beginning.

What's thoo gakein aboot? thoo's a fair
GAKEY. JOS. P.

Gallas, G. (GÄAL.US)—A person of evil conduct; gallows.

If ah didn't mend me ways, ah wad end
eh t' GALLAS at last. SCOAP. p. 38, line 11.

—Badly conducted, wicked; excessive.

"Whea brok't?" "Whey sum GALLAS
chap."

We'll see them cheat an' lythe them lee
Owr monny a GALLOWs bargain.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 25.

Gallases, C, E, N, NW. (GÄAL.U'SIZ)
—Braces; suspenders.

Asteed eh beean bucklt eh t' top wih a
ledger strap, sum fella hed wappt a par
eh oald GALLASSES three or fower times
aboot them. SCOAP. p. 218, line 23.

Gallivant, G. (GÄAL.IVÄANT)—To flirt.

Ther off fra heame an' ga GALLIVANTAN
aboot. W.C.T. 1893, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Galloway, G. (GÄAL.U'WAE)—A stout pony or cob.

Dr — com' ridin' up through t' rain, on
his black GALLOWAY.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 18, line 5.

Gally boke: see **Rannel tree**.

Gamashers, E. (GÄAM.USHU'R'Z)—
Gaiters.

Gambaleery (GĀAMB.U'LEER'I)—A peculiar kind of leather from which the better class of "Sunday shun" were manufactured; probably equivalent to our "patent leather." Obs.

I'd weer neyce cottinet stockins ;

An new GAMBALEERY clean shoes.

ANDERSON—King Roger. Stz. 3.

Gammerstang, G. (GĀAM.U'R'-STĀANG)—A tall and awkward person.

At skuil she wad 'labour the lads 'aw about her,

But reading the GAMMERSTANG never wad learn. RAYSON—Bandyman Bet. line 3.

Gammon, G. (GĀAM.U'N)—Nonsense; play.

Gang, G. (GĀANG)—A set or company; (B.) turn to play. See **Ga**. Her neighbour asked her if she would bring her back a GANG of calves' feet.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 3, col. 2.

"It s thy GANG (B.) noo!"

Gangan forth: see **Forth neet**.

Gangan time, G. (GĀANG.UN TĀAIM)—A course of free living; a busy time.

Gangin's on, G. (GĀANG.INZ ĀUN; GĀANZ ĀUN)—Proceedings.

"Ey theer was fine GANGIN'S ON at t' weddin."

Gangrel, G. (GĀANG.U'R'U'L)—A tramp, a vagabond.

Ah's nut t' fella teh be tean in be enny GANGREL chaps, at mey hev markt cards.

SCOAP. p. 26, line 23.

Gangs: see list in preface under **Gaz**.

Gang thy ways, G. (GĀANG THI WAEZ)—This merely signifies "go!" and is becoming obsolete.

Just GANG THY WAYS reet heam agean,
An' throw that goon away.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 81, line 8.

Gant, SW., N., NE. (GĀANT)—To yawn.

Gantree, G. (GĀAN.TRI)—A stool for supporting ale casks; (C.) applied to a garret or room upstairs.

A dark cellar . . . hes a steane slab an' a GANTRY to set casks on.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 8. p. 6, col. 2.

"Ah think Ah'l moont' GANTRY," *i.e.* go to bed upstairs. S.D.B.

Ga on, G. (GĀA-ĀUN)—To talk, chatter.

"She scoaldit and WENT ON at a parlish rate."

Gap, C., SW. (GĀAP)—An opening in a fence. Used of the openings or passes amongst the mountains of Lakeland, e.g. Whinlatter GAP, Raise GAP (ELLWOOD).

Gap rails, G. (GĀAP R'AE LZ)—Poles let into stone or wooden posts in place of gates.

Gap stead, G. (GĀAP STEED)—The entrance to a field closed by gap rails.

Yan on them hed mebbe to back ivver seah far till it gat intill a GAP-STEED to let t'udder past.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 1. p. 6, col. 3.

Gar, G. (GĀAR')—To compel.

Thoo laal monkey, I'll GAR the' gang to t' scheul. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 179, line 12.

Garn, C., SW., EC. (GĀAR'U'N). **Gairn**, N., NW. (GAEU'R'N). **Yern**, C., N. (IAER'N)—Yarn.

Hoo t' lasses, wi' their spinnin' wheels,

Aw t' cardin's into GARN wad mak ;

An' hoo t' auld fwok their hanks o' GARN,
To t' market ivvery week wad tak.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 55, line 9.

Our weyfe reel'd GAIRN, and sat i' the nuik. ANDERSON—Ruth. Stz. 1.

Garn clew, G. (KLIOO)—A ball of yarn.

Like turnan a GARN CLEW on a knittin needle stuck through t' middle on 't.

SCOAP. p. 202, line 10.

Garn winnells, G. (WIN.U'LZ)—A horizontal wooden cross from which yarn is wound off. See **Swifts**.

Ah wasn't lang noo eh makken t' legs on em flee roon like a par eh GARN-WINNELS.

SCOAP. p. 124, line 1.

Garraak, G. (GÄAR.U'K)—An awkward, stupid person.

Geudman steud wrauwlan at her lug,

An' coa't her many a GARRICK.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 20.

—Awkward, stupid.

"As GARRAK as an unbrokken cowt."

Wi' ways sea GARRAK an' wi' words sea shy. GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger.

p. 295, line 3.

Garron, C., E., SW. (GÄAR.UN)—A tall and awkward horse; (N.) anything tall and ungainly.

Garth, G. (GÄAR.TH), **Gards**—A small enclosure near the house, as the Calf-GARTH (fig.: the place whence a family springs), Hemp-GARTH, Stack-GARTH, Apple-GARTH, etc. A garden, when used alone. Place-name, as GARTH-head, West-GARTH, MellGUARDS.

Fish-GARTH or places for catching salmon in the Eden. FERGUSON. p. 45.

The cattle shed in the GARTH.

C. PATR. 1894, June 8. p. 7, col. 3.

T' cuddy jook't under a rail in a stack-GARTH. BETTY WILSON. p. 138, line 13.

I clappt me-sel doon on t' skemmel iv oor GARTH eh t' frunt dooar.

SCOAP. p. 5, line 8.

Gatens, G. (GÄAT.U'NS)—Sheaves of corn set up singly to dry.

Gaudy-feast, G. (GÄU.DI-FIÄAST)—Said of an animal having white on the face in undefined quantity; applied in a metaphorical sense to a woman, when speaking of her in a depreciatory manner.

Hoot, snaff! she's a GAUDY-FEACE'T yan.

J.B.

Gaut: see **Gelt**.

Gavel, C., SW. (GAE.VU'L; GÄAV.U'L)

—A term applied to a mountain in reference to its resemblance to the end of a house. We have GAVEL Fell, and Great GABLE OT GAVEL (FERGUSON, p. 93).

Gavel-dyke, C., NW., SW.—An allotment of fence liable to be maintained by a farm not adjoining to it. Allotments of GAVEL-DYKE are mostly against commons, and the origin seems to have been for relieving the farmers next the common from a part of the pressure and trespass occasioned by sheep turned upon the commons.

Gawel, C., SW. (GÄUW.U'L). **Moss-wythan**, NW. (MÄUS-WÄALTHU'N; WÄELTHU'N). **Bog myrtle**—Sweet Gale—*Myrica gale*.

Gawk: see **Gowk**.

Gawm, C., E., SW. (GÄUM)—Attention.

"To give GAWM to" (FERGUSON. p. 178).

—To understand, comprehend, give attention to. To take care of. Obsolete.

Gawmas, G. (GÄU.MU'S)—A silly person.

Stop, Wull! whee was 't brong the' a fortune, peer GOMAS!

ANDERSON—Elizabeth Burth-day. Stz. 5.

Gawmin, C. (GÄU.MIN)—Ignorant, thoughtless. FERGUSON. p. 178.

A body knaas better haw tae carry thesrel when they er amang gentlefolk; yan leaks nit sae GAWMIN.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue IV.

p. 72, line 10.

Gawving, C., E., Ws. (GÄU.VU'N)—Vapouring; adjective from **Guff**.

ELLWOOD.

Greet GOVING fuil. ELLWOOD.

Gawvison, C., N., E. (GÄU.VISU'N)—
A noisy foolish person. There are
other words formed in the same
manner as this. See **Mawkison**.

Queyte flayt ov a naig bein laught at by
thousands

Nae guid sec GAWVISON iver sud share!

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 3.

Gay, G. (GAE; GAEL). **Gaily** (GAELI)
—An augmentative term; toler-
able, considerable.

"A GAY fine day."

"Here's a GAY canny mwornin'." — A
common salutation.

"No varra, but GAY." — By-saying.

It's a GAY bad job.

C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 5, col. 4.

GAY offen, when Dinah I manish to meet
I whisper. GIBSON—Lal Dinah. line 7.

They geddert up a GAY few.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 2.

"Hoo irr ye preuvn?" "GAILY, GAILY,
gagin' about!"

T' priest was fworc't to keep us GAILY
weel anunder his thoom.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 19, line 1.

Gayshen, C., N., E., NW. (GAESHU'N)
—An emaciated person, one re-
duced almost to a skeleton.

I's turn'd queyte a GAYSHEN aw neybores
say. ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 4.

Geea, C. (GIÄA)—Go, a hunting
term.

"Hoo GEAA hark to Towler."

Geal, G. (GIÄAL; GIÄAL)—A sudden
pain or ache.

—To ache with cold; to grieve or
pain (obs.); to crack from heat,
cold or dryness.

I've an oald teuth, when t' coald gits tull't,
it maks o' GEAL agean. GIBSON. p. 177.

Lang be your heart an' happins' heale;

Ne'er may your constitution GEAL.

STAGG—New Year. Stz. 36.

Geals, G. (GIÄALS). **Jayls**, C., SW.
(JÄELZ)—The cracks and fissures
of timber in seasoning.

Gean wid it, G. (GIÄAN WID IT)—
In the way of recovery; having
accomplished it.

Geat, G. (GIÄAT)—Path, road, way.
The main streets leading out of
Carlisle and other towns are desig-
nated GATES—RickerGATE, Caldew-
GATE. A place-name—MealsGATE.
The passage made by a saw when
cutting wood is a saw-GEAT. Rights
of pasturing upon marshes or fells,
are sheep GATES, cattle GATES.
"Git oot o' my GEAT." "Ta GEAT!"—
get along!

T' nick-neam of Wise Whiff . . . com tul
him i' this GEAT.

GIBSON—Wise Whiff. p. 27, line 12.

Intill ivery hoose, ayder up t' GEAT or
doon. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 2.

Set me out a meyle o' GEAT.

ANDERSON—The Visit. Stz. 5.

The tracks down the side of the mountain
—are by old people termed SLEDD GEATS,
because they were formerly used for bring-
ing the peats down on sledges.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 184, line 5.

Geat, C., E., NE. (GIÄAT; E., GIET)—
Appetite.

It gies yan a bit o' GIAT fer yan's break-
fast.

PEN. OBS. 1893, Jan. 13.

Geave (GIÄAV)—To stare vacantly.
Obsolescent.

T'ou's ayways in a ponder;

Ay GEAVIN wi' thy oppen mouth.

BLAMIRE—Cumb. Scoald. Stz. 6.

Geavlock, C., E., N. (GIÄAV.LÄUK).
Geavlick, C., NW., N., E. (GIÄAV-
LIK)—An iron crow-bar.

Aw cummen togidder, wi' GEAVLOCKS an'
hammers ower their shoorders.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 21, line 6.

Nin leyke thee cud fling a GEAVLICK.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz. 2.

Gedder, G. (GEDDH.U'R'). **Gidder**, SW.—To gather; to pick up and take away.

I hedn't brong him t' steans 'at he'd GEDDER'T on t' fells.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 11, line 18.

Mr Rowllins tel't his men ut GIDDER up the'r hacks an' the'r speedas.

GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 68, line 4.

GIDDER t' yan up, an' tak' it heam.

W.C.T.X. 1896. p. 2, col. 4.

Gee, G. (JEE)—A word used to cause horses to turn to the left. An ill-trained horse or an obstinate man will neither GEE NOR WOY (JEE NU'R WÄU), i.e. obey command or entreaty. An affront, stubbornness. To "tak t' GEE" is to take offence. See **Ajee**.

He sed GEE-HOP, an' dreave on his cart.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 7. p. 6, col. 2.

I niver cried WHOA, hop, or jee,

She kent, aye ev'ry turn.

ANDERSON—Peet-cadger. Stz. 9.

Wake, Wakin! shake, shakin!

Then she teks the GEE.

ANDERSON—Ill-gien Wife. Stz. 6.

Geen, C., N. (GEEN)—The wild cherry—*Prunus avium*. "Applied to the small and large variety of wild cherry" (J. AR.).

Ge'en; **Gee's**: see Preface under **Gin** and **Giz**.

Geer, G. (GEEU'R')—Wealth, dress, property in general, cart and plough harness.

But I moon't sit by an' see him,

GEAR an' grun' spang-hew an' spen'.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 3.

I can dyke, men car-GEAR.

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 4.

The Bruff-seyde lairds bangt aw the rest For braggin o' their GEAR.

ANDERSON—Worton. line 6.

Geggin, G. (GEG.U'N). **Cofe-geggin**.—A small tub of equal diameter at top and bottom, with one of the staves longer than the rest to act as a handle; used for feeding calves. Formerly called **Hannel**.

Just like t' cofe GEGGINS 'at we see.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 56, line 2.

Geggles, G. (GEG.U'LZ)—A giddy girl; a careless horse which carries a high and unsteady head. (E.) A game something like ninepins, and nearly extinct. GEGGLE alleys existed in many villages within living memory.

Geld, G. (GELD)—Not pregnant. A barren married woman is a GELD wife:

When ivry yowe bearr twins, an' nut a GELD yowe among them.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. IV., 2.

GELD cattle to £8.

W.C.T. 1898, Dec. 3. p. 6, col. 5.

Geld grund, C., W., NW. (GELD GR'UOND)—A mining term signifying ground devoid of minerals. Barren ground where the seam of coal is wanting (R.W.M.).

Gelt, E. (GELT). **Gilt**, N. **Gaut**, EC. (GÄUT)—A male pig. See **Gilt**.

Gentle and semple, G. (JENT.U'L U'N SEMP.U'L)—Upper and lower classes in society.

Dan! Dan! what doest mean? silly beggar-like fellow!

Few GENTLES woud sit near a creetcher like thee!

ANDERSON—Dandy Dan. Stz. 2.

Thoo'll be leukt up till be greet an smaw, be rich an pooar, be GENTEL AN' SEMPL.

BETTY WILSON. p. 29, line 20.

Get away—"How get ye away"—an old form of greeting.

Geus beuk, E. (GIUOS BIUOK)—

‘Wherein is recorded the foot and other marks of each flock of geese, kept in the parish of Kirkland, whereby each may be identified in case of being mixed with other flocks, or of straying.’

Geus bow, G. (BÄUW)—A bow hung round a goose’s neck to prevent it creeping through hedges.

Geus flesh, G. (GIUOS-FLESH)—A roughened state of the skin occasioned by a chill.

That bristly feeling popularly known as GOOSEY FLESH. W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 14, col. 3.

Geus girse and **cworn**: see **Havver girse**, **Clavver girse**.

Geus tansy; **Wild tansy**—Goose grass—*Potentilla anserina*.

Ghem, G. (GEM). **Ghemmy**.—Lame, injured. A person who halts in his gait has perhaps a GHEM my leg, and he may have a GHEM finger which will prevent him from using his hand.

I had an old patient with a bad toe and I sent my assistant to him. “What is the matter with you?” “A GHEM teeah.”

DR BARNES.

Ghem, ga way tull’t, C.—Game, go to it; a hunting phrase, used proverbially to signify any attractive fun or quarrelling.

There was a fine see howe—an’ GHEM GA WAY TULL’T. GIBSON. p. 178.

Ghyll, G. (GIL). **Gill**.—A ravine; in combination with a proper name denotes a boundary or mark of division; thus OuthGILL, HawlgILL, RampsgILL, StargILL.

We com till a farm hoose, ’at stud at t’ heed ov t’ GILL. BETTY WILSON. p. 109, line 12.

Gibby: see **Kebby**.

Giblet-pie, G.—It was customary to eat on Christmas Day a giblet-pie to which were added black puddings made of goose’s or pig’s blood mixed with unrendered lard finely shredded, shelled oats (groats), and seasoned with Cornmint. W.H. See **Hackin**.

Gidder: see **Gedder**.

Gif, C., N., SW. (GIF). **Gin**, N. (GIN)—If.

“GIN ye’ll gan I’ll gan.”

He’ll git clashed oop wi’ twa sermons gif they coom ower nigh til ane anither.

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 14, line 7.

Gift again: see **Luck-penny**.

Gifts, G.—White specks on the finger-nails, reputed to indicate certain events in life.

Gigget: see **Yan**.

Gilder, G. (GILDDH.U’R)—A number of horse-hair snares attached to cross-strings run across a hoop or bent stick.

He formed in yah end a snirrup sec as us lads used to mak in t’ horse hair for GILDERTS to catch sparrows wid.

C. PACQ. 1893, April 20. p. 6, col. 1.

Nor ventur’d yen ar a—ewards luik

For fear he’d in the GILDERS fa’.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 7.

Gill-go-by-round—Ground Ivy—*Nepeta glechoma*. NICOLSON.

Gilt, C., E., W. (GILT). **Oppengilt**, SW. **Gelt**, NW.—A young sow intended for breeding purposes. See **Gelt**.

Two GILTS due in a fortnight.

W.C.T. 1899, Mar. 11. p. 1, col. 3.

Gimmer, G. (GIM.U’R)—A female sheep not exceeding two years old. They found a lamb and a GIMMER shearing.

C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 5, col. 4.

Gimmer cloot, C., SW. (GIM.U’R KLOOT)—Cloth sewed on the ewe to prevent procreation.

Ginell, C., SW. (GIN.U'L)—An opening or crack in the rock—a quarrying term.

Hunds ran'd fox into a GINELL i' t' crag.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 25. p. 3, col. 4.

Ginger, G. (JINJ.U'R'). **Gingerly**.—Softly, cautiously.

Then furth to th' deer oal Brammery went,
Right goddarty an' GINGER.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 35.

Gin keas, G. (JIN.KIÄAS)—The building which shelters the horse whilst working the machinery which drives the chaff-cutter, etc.

Ginners, G. (GIN.U'R'Z)—The gills of a fish.

Gird, C., SW. (GUOR'D). **Gurd**, C., E., N., NW. (GUR'D)—A fit, as a GIRD of passion or laughter. The wooden hoops with which pails and tubs are bound. A child's hoop.

Girdle, C., N., SW. (GUOR'D.U'L).

Gurdle, C., N., NW., E. (GUR'D.U'L)—A circular iron plate with a bow-handle, on which cakes, etc. are baked.

Aunt Ester spoilt the GURDLE cakes.

ANDERSON—Wort. Wed. Stz. 5.

Girn, C., SW. (GUOR'N). **Gurn**, C., Ns., E. (GUR'N)—A (1) grin; a (2) growl or grumble.

"I can sowe yit," says she wid a (1) GIRN.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 16, line 12.

If theer hed bin as much as a (2) GURN, we knew we war in fer five minutes ov a rough hoose. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

—(1) To grin; (2) to growl or grumble, look angry.

He (1) GURNED oa't feace ower when I went in.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 4, line 14.

She (1) GIRNINGLY whispered.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Mar. 10. p. 8, col. 1.

Twea (2) GURNIN gibies in a nuik

Sat fratchin' yen anudder.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 38.

Nagglin' an' (2) GURNIN' fra mworn till neet.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 1.

Girnel, NW. Obs.—The store-house in which the salt was kept, in the days when salt making was a prosperous industry on the shores of the Solway. SOLWAY. p. 45.

Girse, C., SW. (GUOR'S). **Gurse**, C., Ns., E. (GUR'S)—Grass.

Or shworn my rigg, or thick GURSE mown.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 29, line 7.

Wid t' Booin-leys liggin i' GIRSE.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 25, line 2.

—To put cattle out to graze.

We mun GIRSE their nukkelt coo.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 176, line 5.

Girse-cock: see **Feut-cock**.

Girse-hopper Lark: see **Sidder grinder**.

Girsin', C. (GUOR'S.IN). **Gursin**, N., E. (GUR'S.IN)—Pasturage, grassing. Far is the GURSIN off, top-ful the kits.

RALPH—Hay-time. Stz. 7.

The GRASSINGS are seen to be improving almost day by day.

C. PATR. 1895, May 10. p. 4, col. 2.

While GIRSINS is bare efter lambs and their yowes,

Milk kye hes n't mickle to eat.

CUMBERIANA. p. 245, line 4.

Girse nail, G. (NAEL). **Sye nail**, C., B., SW. (SAEI)—Grass nail or short bar of iron fastens the scythe blade to the handle, and tends to relieve the strain on the head.

"Ah'll hap his GURSE-NAIL for him!" was once a common boast. W.H.

The signification of the above boast implies a threat that the speaker would oblige the other man to move his scythe more quickly if he would escape the reproach of having his GURSE-NAIL covered by the swathe of the next man, *i.e.* the the speaker himself.

Ah wad ha that chap teh mind his GURSE NAIL if he means to square oot mickle mair eh that fashin. SCOT. p. 81, line 2.

Girt: see **Greet** in Preface.

Girt bees, C., NW. (GUORT BEEZ)—
Drone bees.

Girt cock, G.—A heap or cock of
hay formed by putting two or more
FEUT cocks together.

He hed ya field i' GIRT COCK, . . . 'at they
duddent brek.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 156, line 7.

Girt end, G. **Main feck**, N.—The
major portion. See **Feck**.

Ther wad be t' GIRT END eh twenty fellas
sleepan eh t' seem room.

SCOAP. p. 46, line 15.

Girtest at ivver owt, G.—The
greatest that ever was; highly
excited.

When they telt t' auld chap what he was
to hev, he was t' GIRTEST AS IVVER OWT
was.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 74, line 7.

Girt goods, C., NW.—The larger do-
mestic animals; cattle and horses.

Giss! (GIS). **Gissy!** G. (GIS.I)—
Call notes for swine; also applied
to the swine itself.

Thocll chowk t' poor thing. Poor GISSY!
poor thing!—Poor GISS! GISS!

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 2, col. 4.

Giss nor sty, G.—When a person
does not speak nor answer, people
say "He nowder says GISS NOR STY."
Ye shoot GISS when ye want t' swine to
come, an' STYE when ye want it ta gang.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan 25.

Git, G. (GIT)—Offspring.

"They're o' his oan GIT."

—To get; to attain to; to procure
to be in some state; to be scolded
or beaten.

"Thoo'll GIT it"—you will be punished.

"Gaang awa heam an GIT it deun."

He GITS doon aboot Cockermuth an' Wur-
kiton, noos an' thans.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 6, line 4.

For aw that they cuddent GIT through
when they'd deun.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 21, line 2.

Git oot, G.—An expression used to
imply sudden, rough and forcible
dismissal.

An' Cumberland talk, 'at's as rough as
GIT OOT, hes sense.

RICHARDSON, 1st. V. line 7.

Wi' sek cleaz, an sek feasses, it was a fair
sheamm;

An' than they meadd t' blankets far warse
nor GIT OOT. CUMBRIANA. p. 12, line 4.

Git oot as impertinent as possible. W.H.

Git ower, G.—To get the better in
a bargain or argument.

He thinks he's summet when he says,—
"GIT OWER me 'at can!"

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 26, stz. 2.

Gitter, G. (GITH.U'R)—One who
begets; applied to the male.

It's strang bean'd, weel action'd, a famish
fwoal-GITTER. RAYSON—Lady Fair. Stz. 4.

Give mooth, G. (GIV MOO'U'TH)—To
speak out; to give tongue—a hunt-
ing phrase.

Give ower, G. (GIV AUWR)—To
leave off, to cease.

"Is't gaan to GIVE OWER sno'an think ye?"

He screap't off his beurd—he GEV OW'R
wid his squeel.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 13.

Gizzern, C., SW. (GIZ.U'R'U'N). **Giz-
zert**, E. (GIZ.U'R'T). **Gizzin**, N.,
NW. (GIZ.IN)—The throat; (SW.)
the stomach.

Now loundrin' shives o' cheese an' breed
Are down their GIZZERN's whang'd.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 26.

Fadder wurd's stack eh me GIZZART.

SCOAP. p. 16, line 22.

It's a coald day, an' a glass'll warm up
yer GIZZERN an' kill t' flukes aboot yer.

Jos. P.

—E., NE.—To choke ("rare." W.A.R.).

Ah war varra nar GIZZUN'D wi' lime stoor.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 28.

Glad, C., EC., SW. (GLÄAD). **Gleg**, C., E., N., NW. (GLEG). **Gleb**, SW. (GLEB)—Pleasant, agreeable, sharp, quick; working smoothly.

"He's GLEG at that job."

GLEG as they may be to have a mon at their apron-strings.

LOVE OE A LASS. II. p. 2, line 9.

It was a GLAD day when his wife bundled him off to Carel. FIRESIDE. 1896. p. 58.

Glaum (GLÄUM)—To grasp, to snatch. (Obsolesc.)

A darky GLAUM'd her by the hips,

The sodger band (bang'd) leyke thunder.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 35.

Glaupy: see **Staupy**.

Glazener, G. (GLAEZU'NU'R'). **Glasser**, SW. (GLÄAS.U'R')—Glazier.

Bit sent fer t' GLAZENER at yance an hed them (window panes) oa puttn in ageaan.

SCOAP. p. 151, line 24.

Glaz't, G. (GLAEZT)—Varnished with dirt.

Glead, C., SW., N. (GLIÄAD; GLIED).

Jacky slope, C., SW. (JÄAK.I SLÄUWP.) **Blue hawk**, C.—Glead is applied to the Hen Harrier—

Circus cyaneus, the female being RING TAIL; also together with JACKY SLOPE, to the Kite *Milvus icotinus*, now a rare bird; and in addition to PUTTOCK and SHREAK (H.M.) to the Buzzard—*Buteo vulgaris*, fast becoming extinct. See **Blue Hawk**. Her skin's freckl'd aw leyke a GLEID.

ANDERSON—Fellowsroun Torkin. Stz. 6.

This bird (Hen Harrier) is commonly known as the BLUE HAWK.

REMINISCENCES. p. 11.

The Borrowdale vernacular, which calls a heron "Joan na ma crank," and a GLEAD or kite JACKY SLOPE.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 66, line 1.

The male Harrier was also secured . . .

He last night brought me the Cock Bird of the RING TAIL. FAUNA. p. 182, line 17.

The Kite was known in Cumberland as the GLEAD. FAUNA. p. 203, line 13.

Glee, G. (GLEE). **Sken**, C., SW. (SKEN)—A sideways look, a squint.

Furst he wad pop intil yah dooar, leuke oot, tak a SKEN up t' street, an' than doon.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 2.

—To squint.

Theer was GLEE'AN Jenn an' Jenny Reed.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 16.

Gleed, G. not SW. (GLEED)—Cross-eyed; having a squint.

Besides he's GLEED, and swavels as he gangs. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 96.

Gleg: see **Glad**.

Glender, G. (GLEN.DDHU'R')—To gaze about in a half-dazed condition.

Ah war GLENDERIN aboot at dark, an' ah could see nowt wi' comen oot frae t' leet o' t' lamp. PEN. OBS. 1898, Jan. 18.

Glent, C., NW., N., E. (GLENT). **Glint**, C., SW., EC. (GLINT)—A gleam, glance, twinkle, glimpse.

Wid a lit iv her step an' a GLENT iv her e'e. GIBSON—Lal Dinah. line 2.

T' varra furst GLENT at Jothan teuck at oa t' yalla stuff. SCOAP. p. 4, line 23.

—To glance, look aside; sparkle.

He GLENTIT up at me throo his specks.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 3.

His eyes GLENTED fire.

BETTY WILSON. p. 30, line 6.

Oh, his eyes are black as sleas

An' they GLINT wid luive an' trooth.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 3, col. 2.

Gliff, G. (GLIF). **Whiff**, C. (WIF)—A transient view; a peep at a moving object.

"I just gat a GLIFF on 't."

When t' black-kite blossom shews itsel' i' hafe-seen GLIFFS o' grey.

GIBSON—Billy Watson. p. 39, line 8.

Glime, C., E., SW. (GLÄAIM). **Gleyme**, N., NW. (GLAEIM)—A sideways look, a sly glance.

Leuk, I tell the', GLIMES won't dee!

GIBSON—Sannter. line 18.

Efter anudder GLIME oot eh t' side of her een. SCOAP. p. 6, line 7.

—To look sideways; to ogle.

"GLYMAN' out at' end of his e'."

T' oald thief . . . keep't twiddlin' his thooms an' GLIMIN' up at me.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 11, line 1.

An ay he owr his shouder GLEYMT.

ANDERSON—Fleckless Wully. Stz. 5.

Glint: see **Glent**.

Glisk, G. not E. (GLISK)—A transient light; a "watery" gleam; a faint view; sparkling brilliancy.

Theer nivver was a rainboo 'at ivver hed a finer GLISK nor oor laal kingfisher.

W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 8, col. 5.

Glisky, G. — Gleaming, glittering, sparkling.

"It'll rain afoor neet, it's seah GLISKY this mwornin'."

An' fat aunt Ruth, ya GLISKY mworn,
Com hotteran round.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 177.

Glooming, G. (GLOO.MU'N)—Twilight.

When GLOOMING black'd the bent.

MINSTREL—Apparition. Stz. 11.

Glop, G. (GLÄUP)—To stare with open mouth; to look wildly or surprised.

Gwordie GLOP'T an' glower't aboot.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 88, line 7.

The lads gaapt wide; the lasses GLOPP'T about.

CLARK—Seymon. line 25.

Gloppen, G. (GLÄUP.UN)—To frighten; to astonish; startle.

They wer' nea use—nea, nin at o'. They wer' fairly GLOPPEN'D.

T' INVASION. p. 6, line 5.

Glore, G. not E. (GLWÄUR)—Filth of any kind in a wet state.

Leam'd hips, an' cleas cover'd wi GLWORE.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Weddin. Stz. 21.

Others wi' bluid an' GLORE a' clamm'd.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 48.

Glower, C., -SW., E. (GLÄUW.U'R; GLWÄUR'). **Gloor**, C., NW., N. (GLOOU'R')—A fixed or staring look. She hed'nt sa much as leuk't at him efter t' ya hard GLOWRE.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 8, line 10.

Just tak anudder GLOOAR at em.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 9.

—To stare intently in amazement, or angrily.

He GLOWER'T at the mune till he fell i' the midden. GIBSON. p. 178.

I've hard aw aboot the'; aye, weel thoo may GLOWER. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 68, line 5.

Glowt: see **Loot**.

Glum, G. (GLOOM)—Gloom, frown.

Nivver use the taws when a GLOOM will do the turn. SAYING.

Raff soon reply'd and licktd his thumb,
To gorb'le't up without a GLOOM.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 9.

—Gloomy, sulky, sullen.

What had he been a doing of to mak' hissel' sae dour an' GLUM?

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 203, line 3.

—To frown.

Neist teyme we met, he glumt an GLOOMT,
An turnt his head anudder way.

ANDERSON—Lass Abuin Thirty. Stz. 2.

Glump, G. not SW. (GLUOMP)—Sulkiness; "in the GLUMPS"—to be sulky.

Miss Waylad was i' the GLUMPS because her cousin hed given her the "go by."

ROSENTHAL. p. 249, line 7.

—To look surly; to sulk. Also **Glumpen**.

Yowls when it wants owte, an' GLUMPS when it gits it. GIBSON—Clean Ned. Stz. 2.

T' girt glowt GLUMPT and wreaat, bit sed laal efter that. SCOAP. p. 214, line 1.

Glumpy, G. (GLUOMP.I). **Glumpish**. —Sulky.

Noo, Lantie was GLUMPY, an wadden't submit. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 90, line 1.

He was varra GLUMPISH an dudn't leuk at ennybody. SCOAP. p. 20, line 16.

Glunch (GLUONCH)—To look angry.
Obs.

Bowtheeker' weyfe began to GLUNCH;
Says Theeker, "Aw defy tha."

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 21.

Glut, G. (GLUOT)—The act of swallowing, a rapid gulp.

Popped it intill his mooth, gev two hacks
an' a GLUT, an' ower it went.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

The priest was ready waitin',
The wed'ners just took GLUTS apiece
Wheyle he his buik was laitin'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 17.

—To swallow greedily, hurriedly.

Ah used to GLUT up t' contents o' that buik.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 30. p. 6, col. 2.

Goaf—The space remaining in a pit after the removal of the coal.

Gob, G. (GÄUB). **Mooth** (MOO'UTH).
Mun, C., N., SW. (MUN)—Mouth.

When t' wind's i' t' sooth,
There'll be muck up teh t' MOOTH.

SAYING.

She hedn't oppen't her MOOTH sen fadder
co' heam. GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 8.

He's got a GOB frae lug to lug.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 2.

Gob, C., E. (GÄUB). **Gab**, N., SW.
(GÄAB)—Idle talk.

Hod thee GOB, min, and than whoke
willn't knoa thuh's sec a feull.

SCOAP. p. 197, line 17.

A flashey sort a' fella . . . wi' a tarrible
gift o' the GAB.

JOE THE BUTS. p. 19, line 19.

Gone back, G. (GÄUN BÄAK)—Declined in health or substance.

Gobber nowl, SW. (GÄUB.UR'
NÄUWL)—A foolish person.

REV J. STEELE, Beckermet.

Gobbly: see **Tommy Loach**.

Go bon! G. (GÄU BUON)—An exclamation.

Go BON! Brandy 'ill fling thee oot o' t'
ring. WRESTLING. p. 49, line 4.

Gobstick, G. not NW. (GÄUB-STIK)—
A wooden spoon.

Goby: see **Gaby**.

Gocks, by, G. (BÄAI GÄUKS)—An exclamation of surprise.

BY GOCKS, Joe, does thoo say that?

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Oct. 6. p. 8, col. 4.

"BY GOCKERS, lads!" Jwohn Suntan said.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 9.

Goddartly (GÄUDDH.UR'TLI)—
Cautiously. Obs.

Than furth to th' deer oal Brammery went,
Reet GODDARTLY an' ginger.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 35.

Goddy, C., SW., N. (GÄUDI)—A sponsor.

Oal Peat' wife laikt wa Nan-Rob-Jack,
Because she was his GODDY.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 20.

God's horse, C., NC.—The Sun beetle; any bronze beetle of the genera *Amara obsoleta*, *Anchomenus* and *Loricera* (F.D.). This beetle, like Rainy Clock, is supposed to cause terrible storms if it be killed.

God-speed, G. (GÄUD SPEED)—A small partition or screen placed within the house or outer-door of a cottage, sometimes on one side of the passage-way only, at other times on both sides. Its object was to break the draught, and to keep passers-by from seeing too much into the house. It has probably been so called from the departing guests being wished "God speed" beside it.

Betty com' limpin' by t' GOD-SPEED.

BOBBY BANKS. p. 22, line 8.

Goe: see **Keld**.

Goff, G. (GÄUF). **Guff**, C., N., SW.
(GUOF, GUF)—A silly person. See **Gawvison**.

"Thoo greet GOFF," varied to "greet GOWF."

J.B.

Mey mudder caws me peer deyld guff.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 4.

Thay'r a rum lot, and that goff ov a
pleesman es as bad as t' rest.

CHRISTIAN—Sailor Lad, p. 5, line 13.

—To scorn, scoff.

A' you 'at smudge at merry teales,

Or at devarshon sheyle,

Or goff and gurn at tuolliments.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 1.

Goggy, C., SW. (GÄUG.I)—A child's
name for egg.

Gokert. Obs.—Awkward.

Sud iver gar a spankin' lass like me

Into sec mafflin', GOKERT arms comply?

GILPIN—Poetry. Wilkinson's Death of

ROGER. p. 205, line 2.

Gok sonn! (GÄUKSÄUN)—An ex-
clamation of surprise.

GOK SONN, thoo gert mayzlin thoo.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 8, col. 4.

Goller, C., N., E., NW. (GÄUL.U'R')—
A shout, yell. See under **Yool**.

Should the youth, at this age (12) receive
scholastic and not paternal correction, he
is said to be "ointit," and he relieves his
feelings under this form of chastisement
by "gowls an' greet GOLLERS."

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

—To shout, to bark or rate loudly.

What's ta doin, GOLLERIN at t' laal bairns
i' that mak? J. AR.

Gollin, C., SW. (GÄULIN). **Lockin
gowan**, CE., NW. (LÄUK.INGÄUWN).
Lockerty, G. **Nockelty**, G., C.
Doctor Bottles (KESWICK)—Globe
flower—*Trollius europæus*.

"What ails ta? Thoo's as yalla as a
GOLLIN."

Golden marigolds and LUCKEN GOWANS set
in the midst of its troubled waters.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 27, line 8.

LOCKETY GOWANS . . . as the bairns in the
north called the marigolds.

RAWNSLEY. p. 31, line 3.

Gommarel, G. (GÄUM.U'R'U'L)—An
awkward, silly person. (C.) A
three-legged milking stool (Obs.
J.B.).

Thoo is a gert GOMMERAL, to be sure.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 1.

Gone by his sel, C., NW.—Become
mentally deranged.

Good, C., SW. (GUOD)—To congratu-
late; (B.) to indulge; take the good
of, or make the most of.

"He may good hissel on 't, for he'll git
nae mair."

"Gie me anudder kiss." "Nay, thou mun
gud thyself wid what thou's gitten."

GIBSON. p. 180.

Good an', G. (GUOD U'N)—"He set
to wark like a GOOD AN'"—with
spirit, energetically.

Good-few, G. (FIOO)—Very many,
numerous.

There was "a good few turnips" among
them, but it was a very bad crop alto-
gether. By a "GOOD FEW" you mean a
"good many?" Yes.

C. PATR. 1893, May 13. p. 6, col. 5.

Goodish, G. (GUOD.ISH)—Goodly.

"A GOODISH swort of a fellow."

Goodlike, G. (LÄAIK)—Good look-
ing; handsome.

A strappin', GOOD LIKE chap I was.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 65, line 5.

Goodman, G. (MÄAN)—Husband or
master of the house.

An' Billy Bowe, her oan GUEDEMAN,

Was weel known for a rough 'un.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Goods, G.—Property. In C. GOODS
are household furniture, "GOODS and
chattels"; in High Furness, GOODS
are the sheep and cattle belonging
to a farm. ELLWOOD. See **Girt
goods**.

Good to nought, G. (TU' NĀUWT).

Good to ought—Good for nothing; good for anything.

'A man will spend

And God will send,

If his wife be **GOOD TO OUGHT**!

But man may spare

And still be bare,

If his wife be **GOOD TO NOUGHT**.'

CUMB. RHYME.

Gope, C., SW., E. (GĀUP)—To talk vulgarly and loud. To snatch or grasp (Obs.).

"A girt **GOPAN** geus! thou's hev nin on him."

Syne til 't he fell, and seem'd right yap,

His mealtith quickly up to **GAWP**.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 11.

Gorble (GĀUR'BU'L)—To eat or gobble. Obs.

Raff soon reply'd, and licktd his thumb,

To **GORBLE** 't up without a gloom;

DAFT BARGAIN. line 9.

Gorcock, Obs. **Muircock**, NE. (MIUR-KĀUK)—The Red Grouse—*Tetrao Scoticus*.

GORCOCKS beck around Aid Crag.

ARMSTRONG—Wanny Blossoms. 1876.
p. 4, line 6.

Amang **MUIRCKOCKS** an' plovers an' red heatherbells. Ditto. p. 2, line 2.

Gorlin: see **Bare gorp**.

Gormow, G. (GĀUR'MĀUW)—A clownish fellow; sometimes applied to a great eater; a selfish person. "One that talks bigoted-like, and is inclined to be quarrelsome if folks differ from him" (J. AR.).

Gorp: see **Bare gorp**.

Gorrish, SW. (GĀUR'ISH)—Gross; over luxuriant.

Goway, C. (GĀAWĀE.)—Go. The industrious farmer says "Come **goway** to yer wark wid me lads."

The indifferent farmer says "**Howay** to yer wark lads," and leaves them to themselves. See **Gang**.

Come, **goway** down t' hill.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 221, line 6.

Gowan: see **Gollin**.

Gowe: see **Ga**.

Go with, G. (GĀA WID)—To steal, take away.

I haven't **GONE** with anything belonging him. C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 15. p. 3, col. 2.

The sea is slowly gaining ground, and will in time **go with** the road.

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 18. p. 6, col. 6.

Gowk, G. (GĀUWK)—The cuckoo—*Cuculus canorus*.

Ye breed o' the **gowk**, ye've nae rhyme but ane. PROVERB.

To hear the cuckoo or t' **gowk**, as it is called, for the first time during the spring, with an empty pocket was a bad augury.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 13, col. 2.

Gowk, G. **Gowky** (GĀUW.KI)—A staring idiotical person, a fool; an ungainly man.

T' pocar lal **gowk** hesn't gumption aneuf.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 7.

A clownish **gowk** was I!

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 113.

—To stare about in a dazed loutish manner.

Gowk, C., SW. **Cowk**, C., NW., E. (KĀUWK)—The core of an apple; any hard centre.

"It's badly burnt lime—it's nought bit **cowks**."

When thoos eaten th' apple gi' me t' **gowk**. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 3.

Gowky, G.—Awkward, ungainly.

Gowl, G. (GĀUWL)—The cry of a human being. See **Goller**, **Skreek** and **Yool**.

Gowl signifies more properly a noisy lamentation—"greet" a quiet cry.

FERGUSON. p. 179.

Comes in an' set up a fearful gowl o' lamentation. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 3.

He is said to be ointit and he relieves his feelings . . . by "GOWLS an' greet gollers." W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

—To howl, weep.

"Hod thy noise, thoo bellerin' coaf"—says t' fadder, as he got oot o' patience at Whiff's GOWLIN.

GIBSON—Wise Whiff. p. 25, line 14.

I GOWLT tull my een wer sair.

ANDERSON—Carel Fair. p. 47, line 3.

Gowpins, G. (GÄUW.PINZ)—A handful; the two hands full.

God bliss him! hed he gowd i' GOWPENS,

I waddent hev taen sec a clown!

ANDERSON—Bundles ov Oddities. Stz. 6.

Ah thrast me neef eh me brutches pocket, an' browt oot a GOWPENfull o' soverans.

SCOAP. p. 14, line 14.

Gowry, C., NW. (GÄULRI)—Dull, stupid; gloomy, frightful.

A varra girt GOWERY-leuckan spot it was.

SCOAP. p. 43, line 18.

Gowze, C., SW. (GÄUWZ)—A rush or gush of fluid.

—To burst out suddenly.

"Watter com' GOWZAN' out."

Goy, G. (GÄUI). **Goy sonn** (GÄUI SÄUN)—Same as **Gock** (God, and God's Son).

Goyster, G. (GÄULSTTHU'R'). **Royster**, C. (RÄULSTTHU'R')—To bully; to laugh loudly; to be turbulent. "He's a girt GOYSTERAN feul."

Yeh'll oalas finnd at its thur girt ROYSTERAN fellas at's t' biggest cooarts.

SCOAP. p. 21, line 8.

"One horse among two," they said, with a great GOASTEREN laugh.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 193, line 16.

Grab, G. (GRÄAB)—To snatch at; to lay hold of quickly, to grasp.

Graft, B., E., N., SW. (GRÄAFT)—A grave.

K

Graidly, C., SW. (GRÄEDLI)—Proper, good. (Rare).

I have overheard myself, in contravention of the proverb, spoken of as a "varra GRADELY man" in the lake district.

GIBSON. p. 179.

When just a bit fra t' toon I gat,

I met a young an' GRADELY pair.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 63, line 4.

Grains, G. (GRÄENZ)—Prongs; branches of a tree; (NC.) barked branches of felled oak (J. Ar.). See **Beck grains**, **Coke**.

Pointing the GRAINS of the fork in the direction of the coming attack.

CUMBRIANA. p. 33, line 1.

Grain't, G. (GRÄENT)—Forked, divided.

He kept proddin' down intul t' mud wi' a GRAIN'T stick, an' bringin' up a fleek.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 39, line 6.

Graith, C., N., E. (GRÄETH). **Greath**, SW. (GRÄETH)—Wealth; horse-gear.

Our kye, our owsen, off they druive;

Our gear, our GRAITH, our naigs our sweyne.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 4.

—To dress, accoutre.

Oft GRAITH'D in aw their kurk-gaun gear.

ANDERSON—Thuirsbys Witch. Stz. 4.

Grally: see **Scrowe**.

Grandy-step, G. (GRÄAND.I STEP)—A term in wrestling; the action consists in getting one of the legs behind both of those of the opponent.

Grane: see Preface; under **Grean**.

Grank, G. (GRÄANK)—To complain, grumble.

Grippin' hard by his oan, an' still GRANKIN' for mair. GIBSON—Ned O' Kes'ick. Stz. 7.

A cud heer it stanken', an' GRANKEN', an' blooen'.

CHRISTIAN—Mason's Ghost. p. 9, line 1.

Granky: see **Cranky**.

Grape: see Preface.

Grapple, G. (GR'ĀP.U'L)—To catch fish by hand in a brook; to "tickle for trout."

He saw the accused GRAPPLING for grey trout, and that he took eight fish from them. C. PATR. 1893, May 26. p. 3, col. 5.

It was the practice of the miners to go by the river for the purpose of "kittling" or GRAPPLING fish.

C. PATR. 1895, June 14. p. 6, col. 7.

Grass, G.—To bring to the ground; to throw down.

T. L. . . . , whose opponent tried to twist him, but was GRASSED by the right leg hipe. C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 4.

Grass bunting, Alston—Corn bunting—*Emberiza miliaria*. FAUNA. p. 546.

Grassom, G. (GR'AS.U'M)—Properly means a "General" Fine, that is the fine paid by all the tenants of a Manor on the death of the Lord; the word "General" is to distinguish a GRASSOM from a dropping fine, which is the fine payable on the death or alienation of the Tenant. It is sometimes used to signify a Manorial Rent. S. G. SAUL. Payment of the yearly customary rent of 18s. GRASSAM.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 21. p. 8, col. 1.

Grat, G. (GR'ĀAT). **Gret**, N., SW.—Wept; past of GREET. See **Goller**. And GRAT to see the lad return.

BLAMIRE—Traveller's Return. Stz. 3.

Grater feast, C., N., E., NW. (GR'AE-TTHU'R' FIĀAST)—Much marked with small-pox.

Thoo ugly, GREATER-FAACE'T, . . . specimen. SCOAP. p. 116, line 12.

Grave: see **Greave**.

Gravel duck, NW. **Grayve**, Obs. **Dun Diver**. **Sawbill**—The Goosander—*Mergus merganser*. These names are also given to the Red-breasted Merganser—*M. serrator*.

The Goosander is still called the GRAVEL-DUCK on the shores of the English Solway.

FAUNA. p. 303, line 14.

Gray dayleet, NC., E., EC. **Crack o' day**, Alston—The first dawn-ing before sunrise.

Gray duck, N. **Mire duck**—The wild duck or Mallard—*Anas bosca*. The commonest fowl on all of these estuaries is the GREY DUCK.

FAUNA. p. 270, line 8.

Gray-feas, C., NW. **Gray-hen**, E., NS. **Gray Geordie**, SW.—The stone bottle used for carrying ale out to the mowers.

He gat hoaf a gallon iv a GREY-FEACE.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 1, col. 1.

Gray Hawk—Peregrine Falcon (W.H.)—*Falco peregrinus*.

Gray Hemplin. **Wattery Wag-tail**—The Pied Wagtail—*Motacilla lugubris*.

Gray Lag, NW.—Bean goose—*Anser segetum*. BIRDS.

Gray yoads, G. (GR'AE IĀUDZ)—Grey mares—a circle of stones near Cumwhinton.

Greased shun, G. (GR'EEST SHUON)—A time was when "weel GREAS'T SHUN" was the prevailing mode amongst the people, and no black balling. A dancing master noted for his well polished shoes, was nick-named "Boly his leann" (B.). Furst, Tib, git me mey best lin sark,

Mey wig, an' NEW-GREAS'D SHOON.

ANDERSON—Tib and her Maister. Stz 1.

Greath: see **Graith**.

Greave, G. (GR'ĀAV). **Grave**, C., WS. (GR'AEV)—To dig with a spade. See **Greuv**.

Theer waddent be a laal neuk in aw I could see, whoar I could gang an' GREAVE a sod oot. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 110, line 10. Lads comin' heam frae GRAVIN' peats.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 161, line 1.

Greave (GR'EEV)—An official of the Netherwasdale Court Leet of Lord Leconfield; his duty is to collect the lord's rent.

Greedy, G. (GR'EEDI)—Greedy.

Theer' three maks o' GREEDY. Theer' menseful GREEDY, theer menseless GREEDY, an' theer senseless GREEDY! I think these three terms may be defined as follows: "Menseful GREEDY" applies to a person who is careful and saving, but who at the same time will not be mean or shabby in anything that he has to do. "Menseless GREEDY" on the contrary, would apply to a person who is thoroughly stingy, and who would not as the old saying is, "Part wi' t' reek off his keal." And "Senseless GREEDY" may perhaps be taken to have the same meaning as the old English proverb, "Penny wise and pound foolish." RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 181, line 3

Greenback: see **Bluffin**.

Greenhew, G. (GR'EEEN.IOO)—A payment to lords of manors for the privilege of cutting underwood in the lords' forests for flails, scythe and pitchfork shafts, swill wood, besoms, snow poles, fell poles, peasticks, and for cropping the ash trees when in full leaf to feed milk cows with.

Greenie, G. (GR'EEEN.I)—Greenfinch
—*Ligurinus chloris*.

The GREENIE, as our birdcatchers call it.

FAUNA. p. 136, line 5.

Green side up, G. (GR'EEEN SĀAID)—Said of pasture land as distinct from arable.

Keep t' plew oot o' t' land; it 'ill give t' meast ligg'in t' GREEN SIDE UP.

GIBSON. Wise Whiff. p. 23, line 2.

Greet, to be on by — : G.—To do piece work.

Greet, G. (GR'EET)—To weep quietly, deplore. See also Preface.

It's nae mair to see a woman GREET than to see a goose gang barefit. PROVERB.

Greg, C., NW. (GR'EG). **Grype, C., E., Ns. (GR'ĀAIP)**—To mortify the mind, to tantalize, vex.

It does GREG yan to hear a hunt yan can-not see. GIBSON. p. 179.

K 2

Greun, G. (GR'UON)—A swine's snout; a projecting lip; as place-name, GREUN Point and GREUN End near Skinburness.

T' oald thing turn't t' rowl o' bacca ower in t' cheek on 't, an' jyb't, an' twistit t' GREUN on 't.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 206, line 9.

Greup, C., E. (GR'UOP). **Greeap, SW. (GR'EEAP).** **Groop, N. (GR'UP)**—The space behind the cows in a stall; a narrow passage; a privy; a sink (Obs.).

They war oa croodlt tegidder on laalskem-mels, . . . an theer was neah way for ME bit stannen eh t' middle GREUPP.

SCOAP. p. 14, line 2.

A petted nag along the road
Drew, but unwillingly, its load,
Would stop, if but a hillock rose,
Nor pass'd a GRIP till forc'd by blows.

RELPH—Petted Nag. line 1.

Greuv, G. (GR'UOV). **Greave, E. (GRĪĀAV)**—A place from whence coal, slate, etc. have been dug.

Lang at t' ewol GREUV thou's to wait for thy bout. CUMBRIANA. p. 240, line 13.

The miners speak of the scene of their daily labour as "the GREAVES."

RISE OF RIVER. p. 241, line 16.

Greuv hoose, G.—A hut on a coal-pit bank.

Grilse, G.—A salmon of two and under three years of age. Formerly called GILSE.

Salmon, GILSE, sea trout. FISHERMAN. p. 2.

Grime, G. (GR'ĀAIM). **Greyne, NW. (GR'AEIM)**—A flake of soot.

Thou's gitten a smitch a GREYME on thy feace. J.H.

Grimin, C., E., SW. (GR'ĀALMU'N). **Greymin, N., NW. (GR'AEIMIN)**—A thin covering of snow, etc.

'Twas frost an thro' leet, wid a GREYMIN ov snaw. ANDERSON—Biddy. Stz. 1.

Grimy, C., E. (GRĀALMI). **Greymy, N. (GR'AEIM)**—Sooty, begrimed.

Grin: see under **Grund** in Preface.

Gripe, C., E. (GR'ĀAIP). **Greyp** (GR'AEIP). **Greap**, N., NW. (GR'EEAP) **Muckfork**, SW., EC. (MUOK-FÄUR'K) —A dung fork, yelve.

Afterwards L— took up a **GRIPE**, and threatened to put it into him.

C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 30. p. 2, col. 4.

The waws wer aw finisht, er darknin,
Now, GREYPES, shouls, barrows flung by.
ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 2.

Grise—Young pigs; used to be anciently wild swine. (LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.) As a place-name—**GRISE**-dale.

Groats, G. (GR'WÄUTS; GR'ÄUTS). **Skeelings**, SW. (SKEEU'LINZ) —Shelled oats.

GROATS, which were dry havver efter t' shells hed been teane off.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 15. p. 6, col. 2.

Groo, NW., NE., E. (GR'OO)—Cold and raw; a cold state of the atmosphere.

A raggy April an' a groo May
Gars eydent farmers ettle out their hay.

OLD SAYING.

Grooas, B. (GR'OOUS)—Thick weather. HT.

Groop: see **Greup**.

Groosam', G. (C., GR'IOO.SUM; N., GR'OO.SUM)—Grim; dark and morose; coarse-featured.

Fadder leuk'd parlish GROUSOME like.

WILLY WATTLE. p. 3, line 16.

Grosk, C., E., SW. (GR'ÄUSK)—Freely grown; gross; fat.

Grossers: see **Berries**.

Grouty, C., E., NW. (GR'ÄUW.TI)—Rather muddy.

Groven, G. (GR'ÄUV.ÜN)—Dug with a spade.

Come an' see t' cairns oppen't, an' t' grund under t'em GROVEN up.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 67, line 6.

Growin o' wark (GRÄUW.ÜN-ÄU-WÄARK)—Becoming all work, becoming an effort, no longer easy. An' its GROWIN O' WARK to say "Jwohnnny, git oot."

GIBSON—Jwohnnny, git oot. Stz. 8.

Growt, SE., SW. (GRÄUWT)—To bore with the snout.

Routing an' GROUTING at what's nae call of yours. TODHUNTER'S. p. 276, line 17.

Grubby, C., WS. (GR'UOBI). **Gruby**, E. (GR'UOBI)—Dirty.

Grumfy, C., SW. **Grumpy**, C., E., NW. (GR'UOMP.I)—Complaining, ailing or believing to be so, out of humour.

What's smatter wi' yeh noo, thoo's bin nowt bit GRUMFY oa t' day lang.

Grump, G. (GR'UOMP)—To tak t' GRUMP is to be displeased.

But picks was trump an' he tuke GRUMP,
An' sed he wad laik nea mair than.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 17.

Grund, G. (GR'UOND)—Ground, land, farm. As a place-name, **GROUNDY** Croft, High GROUND.

Their fire places war on t' GRUND.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 60, line 10.

Thurty yacre o' gud GRUND.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 35, line 5.

Grundlin', NW.—The Slender Goby *Gobius gracilis*. FAUNA. p. 480.

Grunsel, G. (GR'UONS.UL). **Grunswathe**, C., SW. (GR'UONS.WAETH) Common Groundsel — *Senecio vulgaris*. Also, "referred indiscriminately to Mountain groundsel — *Senecio sylvatica*, and *S. viscosus*. Different names are applied to the same plant in different districts.

W.H.

Grup: see **Greup**.

Grutten, E., SW. (GR'UOT.ÜN)—P. part. of **Greet**.

Gryke: see **Cryke**.

Grype: see **Greg**.

Guard-fish: see **Herring**.

Guff: see **Goff**.

Guile-fat, G. (C., GĀAIL-FĀAT; N., GAEIL)—A wort tub.

Flang them intull a girt GUILE-FAT kind of a tub. SCOAP. p. 97, line 20.

An' some o' th' hallan or th' meel deers,
Their GEYLEFAT guts war clearin'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 47.

Guinea-hen flower, C., SW.
Pheasant lilly, NW.—The Fritillary—*Fritillaria meleagris*.

Gulder (GUOLDDH.U'R)—To talk loudly and with a dissonant voice. Obs.

He seed somebody in the croft,
An GULDERS as he'd wurry me.

ANDERSON—Dick Waters. Stz. 1.

Gull, C., E., SW. (GUOL). **Yellow gull**—The corn marigold—*Chrysanthemum segetum*.

Gullick, E. (GUOLIK)—A deep gully or ravine; a deep cut or slash.

The ghyll roared louder and louder. It seemed to overflow the GULLOCK.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 27, line 16.

Gulls, E. (GUOL)—Messes given to sick cattle; gruel prepared for calves; porridge.

Gully, G. (GUOLI)—A butcher's knife, a large knife used for cutting bread and cheese; a hollow or slack between hills.

Fadder wurds . . . stack in me breest like a GULLY KNIFE. SCOAP. p. 10, line 8.

Gumption, G. (GUOMP.SHU'N)—Spirit, wit, sense, shrewdness.

T' pooar lal gowk hesn't GUMPTION aneuf to see 'at they're no' but makin ghem on him. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 5.

Hed I thy GUMPSHIN, and thy gift o' gob.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 114.

Gurmaw, NW. (GUOR.MĀUW). **Devoke Water maw**, SW. (Obs.)—Great black-backed Gull—*Larus marinus*; formerly called WAG'NER.

DEVOKE WATER MAWS bred in that district.

FAUNA. p. 493, line 13.

Jwohn Simple was bworn at Cardurnock,
An' browt up amang the GURMOWS;

SONGS. p. 5, line 8.

Gurn: see **Girn**.

Gurnel, NW. (GUR'NU'L)—A wooden post shod with a sharp piece of iron used for making holes in the ground into which to put the stakes which support the stake-nets. Rev. S. LINDOW, Bowness.

Gurt: see Preface under **Greet**.

Gutlin, C., W. (GUOT.LUN). **Gutsey**, E., NW., SW., NC.—A glutton.

Gutter Wasp, NC., NW. (GUOTTH.U'R WĀASP). **Sump**, W., SW.—A fly resembling the wasp in appearance, but not quite so large; often seen on the edge of water in a ditch. Probably CONOPS (W.H.Y.).

Gwat: see **Watter-gwoat**.

Gweordie, G. (JWĀU.R'DI). **Broon G.**—Brown bread made of rye and barley.

Beake as much BROON GWORDIE as wad last. C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 2. p. 6, col. 1.

Gwol, C., E., SW. (GWĀUL)—A deep pool.

Gyps, C., SW. (JIPS). **Gyp**, W.—A person of quarrelsome or black-guard character; one who would fight to the last.

He's a bit of a GYP that chap awivver.

J. AR.

'Twad shem the heale parish

To let her be teane wud a GIPSY leyke
Strang.

RAYSON—Worthless Strang. Stz. 1.

Gyversom, G. (GĀAI.VU'R'SUM). **Gyverous**, NW.—Eager, very anxious, greedy.

T' mair ye give till greedy fwoke t' mair
GYVERSOME they growe.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 180.

He'd hed nowt et itt o' t' day, an' wos
varra GYVERSON.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 13, line 4.

H

H—This letter is generally omitted in the C. and SW. district, but not in the E., N., or NW., indeed in the northern parts we hear the aspiration in such words as *WHEE* for *WHO*. This should be remembered when consulting the Glossary or the long list in the Preface, for it has not been thought necessary to increase the number of entries made there. In the dales the aspiration of the vowels is somewhat irregular; we find “in t’ hoose,” and “t’ oose,” also “a hegg” but not “three heggs”; an empty cask, not a *hempty*.

Haaf, NW. (*HĀAF*)—To fish with a haaf-net.

Haaf-bawk, NW.—The pole attached to a haaf-net, whereby it is raised out of the water. *FISHERMAN*. p. 50.

Haaf-net, NW.—A net used on the Solway, which consists of a pock-net fixed on a frame of wood, being kept open by a cross-bar fixed at right angles to the pole held by the fisherman standing in the water. Whenever a fish strikes the net, the whole is hauled out of the water.

He had heard of fishing for flounders at Cardurnock, with a smaller mesh *HAAF-NET*. *C. PATR.* 1893, Oct. 13. p. 3, col. 2.

Haata: see **Yan**.

Hack, G. (*ĀAK*)—A pickaxe having two points about an inch in width; a hard cough.

Mr Rowllins tel’t his men ut gidder up the’r *HACKS* an’ speads.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 68, line 4.

—To work with a pickaxe. (N.W.) To dress a hedge-breast, or a gutter with a sickle. See **Dogger**.

Sunshine mead him throw his cwoat off,

When wi’ *HACKIN’* he grew warm.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 43.

Hacker, G. (*ĀAK.U’R*). **Hack**, EC.
—To stammer.

“He *HAKKERS* an’ gits nin on wid his talk.”

And muttert tull his sel and *HAKKERT*.

CUMBRIANA. p. 256, line 7.

Sad *HAKKERAN* wark they maade o’ ther neamen. *W.C.T.* 1898, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Hackin, C., E., NW. (*ĀAK.IN*). **Haggis**, N., NE. (*HĀAG.IS*)—A pudding made of mincemeat and fruit and, until lately, eaten at breakfast on Christmas day. Cf. **Giblet pie**.

When Curs’mas com’ what stivan wark,
Wi’ sweet minch’d-pyes and *HACKINS* feyne.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 15.

For dinner, we’d stewt-geuse an *HAGGISH*.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 13.

Hackled seeves—The exact meaning of *HACKLED* has passed out of recollection; I suggest that “plaited” was intended.

Halters of hemp both heads and shanks;
But some were made of *HACKLED* seives.

C. PATR.—Auld Lang Seyne. 1870, May 13.

Hack’t, C., E., SW. (*ĀAKT*). **Chap’t**, Ns., E. (*CHĀAPT*)—Having cracks in the skin of the hands by reason of cold or neglect.

Had: see **Hoald**.

Hadder, N., E. (*HĀADDH.U’R*)—Small rain; drizzle; o’ in a *HADDER* is to be wet through—generally from perspiration. See **Mizzle**.

T’ party ’at asst knew neea mair ner a flul what *HADDER* meant, . . . an’ come back wet throo. *PEN. OBS.* 1898, Feb. 1.

—To drizzle.

“It *HADDERS* and rains on.”

It’s nivver geen ower *HADDERAN* sen Ah went oot. *PEN. OBS.* 1898, Feb. 1.

Hafins: see **Hoafins**.

Haffets, Ns. (HÄAF.UTS)—Locks of hair on the temples; the temples.

And others left me yen by yen,
Till I've grown grey about the HAFET.

RAYSON—Auld Bachelor. Stz. 2.

Rashly they scale the scatteran swathe,
Wi' zig-zag fling the reakers tweyne,
An' seylin sweats their HAFETS bathe.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 17.

Hag, C, Ws. (ÄAG)—A woody place intermixed with grass; (E., EC.) a wooded hill; (N., NE.) MOSS-HAGS are channels formed by water in peaty ground; (G.) a field or place-name.

They teak her doon intult HAGS an trail'd her up on tul a hay mow.

MUNCASTER BOGGLE. p. 6, line 5.

The deep chocolate of the peat-HAG, whence the fuel for Dobson's fireside was being "lead away."

LOVE OF A LASS p. 4, line 2.

Hag at it, C.—To persevere in labouring.

Hag clog, C, N, E, NW. **Hag stock**, SW.—A chopping block.

Hagger, G. (ÄAG.UR')—A coal hewer.

It's leyke forty thousand cwoal HAGGERS at wark i' me insejde.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 2.

Haggis: see **Hackin**.

Haggle, G. (ÄAG.U'L). **Higgle**, G. not NW. (IG.U'L)—To tease in bargaining; to overwork, to fatigue. Thuh'll just pay meh noo adoot enny mair HIGGLIN.

SCOAP. p. 109, line 19.

A countryman came up and after much HAGGLING he agreed to buy one for thirty shillings. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 9, col. 3.

Haggle, C, E, NW. (ÄAG.U'L). **Hassle**, C, N, SW. (ÄAS.U'L)—To cut with a blunt knife, and with a sawing motion.

An' t' doctor said, "Well, my lad—off this mun cum!"

An' he HAGGELT an cot at his pultess-bleach't po'.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 10.

A razor meaad oot of an oald hand saw eh t' tudder, was shaven oa t' feaace on em . . . When he'd HASSELT at em till bleudd began teh cum.

SCOAP. p. 199, line 1.

Hagh ye! Hath ye! N.—Listen: seldom used.

Hagwesh: see **Bagwesh**.

Hag worm, G. (ÄAG-WUOR'UM)—Applied to the viper, common snake and the slow-worm.

An' t' fat rwoastit oot o' beath HAG-WURMS an' eels.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 7.

Hail sweep: see **Hell**.

Hain—To preserve untouched, save. See **Free**.

Hairly: see **Harleys**.

Hairy worm: see **Tommy's cannelstick**.

Haister, SW. (ÄESTTHUR')—A surfeit.

—G.—To starve; to fatigue with hard work; an animal severely pinched by hunger and cold is HAISTER'T. Food put into a quick oven may be overcooked and spoiled; it is then HAISTER'T (R.W.) To pull about roughly (FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 63).

Yon nag's o' HASTERED.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 1.

Young Martha Todd was HAISTER'T sair
By rammish Wully Barr'as.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 37.

Hake, C., N. (ÆK)—A convivial assembly or dance; tumult; provocation, excitement; the cry of a goose. (N.) A lean horse or cow. "See HAKES!"—such doings!

They drank aw th' yell up every sup,
Wi' nowther HAIKE nor quarrel.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 40.

Is there gaan teh be a HAKE here teh-neet?
acoase ah think they're makken t' dancin
loft ruddy. SCOAP. p. 19, line 4.

—C., SW.—To tire; to distress, as applied to land, it indicates exhaustion from over-cropping. To butt with the horns or head.

Seein' t' land howked and HAIKED by a foreigner. LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 154, line 9.

T' field hes been fairly HAKET ta deeth;
what can it grow? Jos. P.

T' cows used to HAKE yan anudder till t' beals were summatt awful to hear.

C. PACQ. 1894, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

—(interj.) An expression of defiance.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 60.

"HAKE for a fight!"

Hale, G. (ÆL)—The act of driving the football between the goal posts.

An up-an-dooner at shinny, or a HAIL at feut-bo. SCOAP. p. 2, line 17.

—To act forcibly; to pull, draw; to drive the ball to the winning-post. The ball went "down" very soon, and did not stop until HAILED in the harbour.

W.C.T. 1898, April 9. p. 5, col. 2.

I HAIL'T Jonathan oot fray amang them.

GIBSON—Betty Yewdale. p. 75, line 8.

Whyle yele in jugs and cans was brought,
And HAIL'D down ev'ry muzzle.

And some they HAIL'D it down sae fast,
STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 23.

Haler, C., E., NW. (ÆLUR')—One who works or does anything energetically and effectively; "goal" or "win" in shinny.

He is a HALER at it, he fairly follows it seamm thing as gangin' tul a day-wark.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 38, line 5.

Hallan, G. not SW. (ÄALUN')—The division between two horse or cow-stalls. (N.) The partition within the entrance of an old-fashioned farmhouse, frequently made of wicker-work plastered with clay. As a place-name, HALLIN Fell on Ullswater.

Loft beurdts they brack, an' theer he stack

A striddlin' cock'd o' th' HALLAN.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 12.

Sittin' on't saddle by t' fire;

I'd just as leeve sat by our HALLAN.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 7.

Hallan drop, G.—A black sooty fluid which trickled down the wide chimney.

An' when they sat by t' grateless fire,

They hed to watch for t' HALLAN DROPS.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 57, line 7.

Hallan-shaker, E., NW.—A beggar.

Hallion: see **Hanniel**.

Hallock, C., SW. (ÄALUK'). **Hulk**, C., Ns., SW. (UOLK)—A tall, lazy, ungainly man; a rough, uncouth person.

Tou's twenty teymes dearer to me,

Than onie lang HULK ov a miller.

ANDERSON—Glendinning. Stz. 6.

—To idle about; to wander as a vagabond.

Halloween, G. **Hanchin' neet**, C.

—The ceremonies observed on this day in Cumberland are similar to those held in Scotland; they are independent of the sister country, and not mere imitations introduced by settlers from Scotland. Relph, about 1730, refers to the search for nuts upon the leafless hazel bushes, on Hallow-even. HANCHIN NEET takes its name from the game of Bob-apple, when with hands behind the back, the players HANCHED at an apple suspended from the ceiling by a string.

Ham, G. (ĀAM)—A term in wrestling; the action differs from "catching the heel" by the attack being made behind the knee of the opponent, instead of behind his ankle.

Hammel, C, NC. (HĀAM.U'L). **Hemmel**, E, NE.—A shed in a field for the shelter of young stock, usually of slender posts, wickered in with whin and having a wide opening for entrance without door (J. AR.). (C.) A shed contiguous to the dwelling house used as a storage for implements, bracken, etc.; the word is current only in the outlying fell-dales (W.H.).

Two fields off . . . in a cattle HEMEL.

GRAHAM—Red Scaur. 1896. p. 77.

Hammer band, C, NW.—Up-hill work; constant work on the shoulders. In old times the horse was yoked to the cart by ropes from the shoulders to iron, willow or hazel rings sliding on the shafts, and retained in their place by a pin. This was HAMMER-BAND yoking. Obs.

No iron staps, nor shoulder links,

For all had HAMMER BANDS.

C. PATR.—Auld Lang Seyne. 1870, May 13.

Hammer-bleat, C, SW., NE. **Heather-bleat**, N, SW. **Full snipe**, SW. **Sceape**, NW. **Sneyp**, NW. (SNAEIP)—The Snipe—*Gallinago caelestis*. In the breeding season the note of the male bird resembles the bleat of a goat.

Lads comin' heam frae gravin' peats,

Na mair you'll hear the HAMMER-BLEATS.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 161, line 1.

Where the HEATHER-BLEAT snipe

Could quiver and pipe.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 117, line 10.

Ham sam, G. (ĀAM-SĀAM)—Promiscuous; all in confusion.

She'd pack't them (clothes) eh sec a hurry, teuh, at they wur oa HAM-SAM.

SCOAP. p. 11, line 6.

Han', G. (ĀAN)—Hand; direction.

"He's gone towart Ireby and that HAN'D."

His left HAN' is anunder my heed, an' his reet HAN' infauls me.

RAYSON—Song of Solomon. II. v. 6.

Han breed, G.—A hand's breadth.

Hanch, C, E, NW. ([H]ĀANCH)—To snap as a dog does when it bites suddenly; to threaten to bite as does a really good-natured horse (J. AR.).

T' policeman pot t' beuck up tull his gob an HANCHT at it as if he was gaan teh tak a lump oot on 't. SCOAP. p. 36, line 2.

"Get away wid yir HANCHIN." "Quiet will ta! HANCHIN on like that." J. AR.

Hanchin' neet: see **Halloween**.

Hancloot, C. (ĀANKLOOT). **Hanclaith**, N. (ĀANKLAETH)—A towel.

Handy, G. (ĀANDI)—Near.

"His house is very HANDY to his office."

Hangarel: see **Hanniel**.

Hang i' th' wind, G.—Subsisting on an uncertainty; awaiting events.

The company consists of the "weel-to-do" and the HANG-I'-TH'-WIN' class.

BURN—Rosenthal. p. 13, line 6.

Hangment, G. (ĀANG.MUNT)—Devil or hangman; an exclamation of surprise; often accompanied by SHAM.

"What the HANGMENT's yon?"

"He'll play the HANGMENT wid ye"—he will be very severe.

Thoo kens what sec a heam I've gotten—What t' HANGMENT wad te mair?

GIBSON—Sannter, Bella. Stz. 4.

What the SHAM AN' HANGMENT d'ye mean be that?

GIBSON—Yan o't Elect. p. 130, line 7.

Hang't like, C, E, NW.—Shamefaced, hang-dog like.

At last he turn't oot, bit HANG'T LIKE.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 24, line 9.

Hang t' baker: see **Droon t' miller.**

Hank, G. (ÄANK)—An evil habit; a skein of thread or yarn, composed of twelve cuts (see **Knack reel**); a loop; the chip described below. To "have or hold the **HANK**" is to be master of the situation. See **Head.**

"He hes a **HANK** o' gangan' oot o' neets."

Git me . . . a **HANK** o' threed.

BOBBY BANKS. p. 16, line 16.

C— tried the click and turned it into the **HANK.** **C. PATR.** 1894, July 13. p. 7, col. 4.

Pay't what she hed a nind, becos she hed t' **HANK** in her awn hand.

BETTY WILSON. p. 127.

—To fasten with a hoop or loop; to form into **HANKS.** When wrestling the left leg is put forward and between the legs of the opponent, thus catching his right. At the same time the body is thrown back, and the opponent turns under. This is considered to be a beaten man's "chip," and not a good one, and to avoid it the "click" or "back-heel" is employed. My informant "liked weel to be **HANKT**, he has sic a lang leg, and generally fel't them 'at triet it." **J.C.C.**

J— was **HANKED**, S— trying the inside click. **C. PATR.** 1894, July 13. p. 7, col. 4.

Hanker, G. (ÄANK.U'R')—To long for; to hesitate between two opinions, etc; to entangle, to become fastened, as when a rope is dragged along the ground, it may be **HANKERED** round a stone or stake.

Auld Skiddaw lang hed **HANKER**'t sair

Itsel to be t' fell king.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 13, line 4.

If a girl was taking linen off the hedge where it had been put to dry and it got fixed to the thorns she would say it was **HANKERED.** **J.H.**

Hanker, NE.

"There's the **HANKER**"—there's the rub.
R.W.

Hanker the heel: see **Back-heel.**

Hankle, G. (ÄANK.U'L)—To entangle.

When yan's fishin' t'ome gits **HANKLED.**

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 2.

Hanless, C., SW. (ÄAN.LU'S)—Making feeble use of the hands.

Hannel, C., Ws. (ÄAN.U'L) Milk hannel, C.—A handle; a tub larger than a geggin, wider at the bottom than at the top, but with a proportionately shorter stave-handle; used for collecting the milk in the byre, or for carrying water from a spring; it was carried on the head.

Hanniel, C., NW., E. (ÄAN.IU'L). Hangarel, C., N., SW. (ÄANG.U'R'U'L)—A worthless, mischievous person (Alston); an uneasy beast (**J. A.E.**); a waggish man, to be looked down on, but with deference (**J.H.**).

"A girt lang **HANNIEL.**"

What duz teh mean, thoo hofe-starvt leuckan **HANNIEL** thoo?

SCOAP. p. 209, line 15.

Yence on a teyme a **HANGRELL** gang

Com' with a bensil owr the sea.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. **Stz.** 5.

We'd hay-cruiks an hen-tails, an **HANNIELS.**

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. **Stz.** 5.

Ah'll tie yer legs, ye **HANNIEL** ye, if ye diven't larn to behave.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 51, line 18.

Hanny, N., SW. (ÄAN.I). Skeel, Alston. Hannykit, SW. (ÄAN-IKIT)—A small tub of cylindrical form having a long handle; elsewhere called **PIGGIN.**

Theere, if ye heven't coup'd t' **SKEEL.**

RISE OF RIVER. p. 51, line 12.

Han' runnan', G.—Quickly and continuously; successively.

Hansel, G. (ÄANSUL)—The price of the first article sold; the first use of anything.

—To use for the first time; the gift of a coin to the wearer of a new suit of clothes, HANSELS or makes that suit lucky.

Kirby wore his best coat . . . whose HANSELING no one could remember.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 118, line 16.

Han' staff, G. (STÄAF)—The first half of the flail.

As threshin' time 's here, we fit up a flail,
Wi' HANDSTAFF, and soople, and cappin;
CUMBRIANA. p. 253, line 9.

Han's turn, G.—Any sort of hand labour, assistance.

"He willn't set to ya HAND'S TURN."

Hantel, C., N., SW. ([H]ÄANTUL)—A large quantity, a number of, much, a handful.

I've been a sad deevil, an spent gowd i' gowpens,

Thenk God! I've a HANTEL left yet.

ANDERSON—Twee Auld Men. Stz. 9.

Porridge . . . kittly slip douns wi' a HANTLE o' cream.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 288, line 9.

Hap, G. (ÄAP)—A covering, cover.

A HAP mear or less is nowt in our house.

MIDSUMMER. p. 8, line 1.

—To cover up lightly, loosely. HAP UP—to bury.

"She HAP'T o' t' barns at bedtime."

He told the plaintiff to help to HAP the potatoes, he refused. The other men assisted him to HAP the potatoes . . . the other men HAPPED the heaps with the tops and straw.

C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 3, col. 3.

Whae wad ha' thoot Ah'd ha' lived to HAP him oop.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 299.

Hap, NW. Obs.—A sledge-drag or scraper, drawn by a horse, used for collecting the surface sleet on the salt bed.

SOLWAY. p. 44.

Hap'm, C., E., SW. (ÄAP.M). **Happen**, N. (HÄAP.UN)—To happen.

Ah HAPPMT teh leuck upbank.

SCOAP. p. 5, line 3.

—Perhaps.

Ah'll HAPPEN cum. S.D.B.

Happins, G. (ÄAP.IN)—Thick woollen bed covers woven carpetwise; cover.

Stoppan t' tudder neif anunder t' bedcleas he bucklt me be t' wrist, . . . he left lowce eh t' arm om meh an let it fo oot-side eh t' HAPPIN. SCOAP. p. 175, line 3.

T' car was wesh't up an' a HAPPIN tied on t' top on 't. WILLY WATTLE. p. 3, line 10.

Hapshy-rapshy, G. (ÄAP.SHI-RÄAP.SHI)—At random; hap-hazard.

Ah sed, HAPSHA-RAPSHEH, sez ah, "Odd-dar! maister." SCOAP. p. 140, line 10.

Hap t' fire: see **Reak t' fire**.

Har, G. (ÄAR'). **Hartree**, C., E. (ÄA.R'TREE)—The upright timber of a gate, into which the bars are fixed, and on which it swings.

Harbour, G. (ÄA.R'BU'R)—A place of reception, a room.

Turned out of huse and HARBOUR. ELLWOOD.

Hard, G. (ÄA.R'D)—Hardy; (E.) fierce, strong, as applied to wind "He's as HARD as a fell tead."

Harden cleath, G. (ÄA.R'DUN)—A coarse hempen cloth not much used now.

Harden jacket, E., SW. **Dicky**, C., B., WS. (DIK.I)—A loose and light jacket worn over the shirt when stripped for work; (W.) a top shirt, commonly of linen.

"A HARDEN bag and a hemp string-puddin' pwoke."

Clog-shoon, HARDEN-SARK, whittle-gait, and guse-gait.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 5, line 1.

Harden kyle, C., E.—A loose jacket worn by girls when employed in attending cattle or in out-door work.

Hard-faver't, G. (FAE.VU'RT)—
Coarse-featured.

Hardfully, C., SW. (ĀA.R'DFU'LI)—
Industriously.

"He gits his leevin reet **HARDFULLY**."

Hard heed, C., E., SW. **Horse knop**,
C., Ws. (ĀUR'S-NĀUP)—The Black
Knap-weed—*Centaurea nigra*.

He saw a single pair of Goldfinches feeding
on **HORSE-KNOPS**. FAUNA. p. 134, line 15.

Hard heed, SW. **Bull front** and
Bottling.—A large (out-grown)
kind of trout found in the Esk,
Irt, Mite, Bleng and Calder rivers.
It has also been caught in Wast-
water. "It is rarely seen now—
at least caught" (R.K.).

Hard laid on, G.—Much oppressed.

Hard on to, G. **Hard agean**.—
Close to.

"It'll be **HARD ON** till neet or we git heam."

"Ye'll finnd t' hoose **HARD AGEAN** t' stay-
shin."

Hard pin't: see **Pin't**.

Hards, NW.—A long stretch of gorse
and whin called the **HARDS**, situated
between Allonby and Abbey Town.
FAUNA. p. 181, line 5.

Hard-setten, G.—Said of eggs sat
upon till nearly the date of hatch-
ing. J. AR.

Hardwood trees, G.—Deciduous
trees, not of the fir tribe; (NC.)
oak, which is barked in spring, ex-
cepted (J. AR.).

Hard-word: see **Bad-word**.

Hardy, NW.—A clay marble having
a bright surface.

Hark, G. not E. (ĀARK)—To whisper,
guess; (NW.) listen. Obsolesc.

While to a corner snug I git,

And kiss and **HARK** wi' Sally.

RELPH—New Ballet. Stz. 3.

Fwoke **HARKT** an' guesst an' guesst agean.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 26.

Harleys, C., SW. (ĀA.R'LIZ). **Hairly**,
N., SW. (HAE.R'LI)—Hardly, scarcely.
Waanely it fell; I **HARDLINS** felt each bat.

CLARK—Seymon. line 65.

Tekin to keepin' another man's bairn,
when he can **ARLIES** keep hissel.

ROSENTHAL. p. 15, line 18.

Harlin, NW. (ĀA.R'LIN)—Difficult,
close.

An' mony a **HARLIN** reace they hed

Owr pasture, hill, an' deale.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 5.

Harn, G. (ĀAR'N). **Hairn** (AER'N)
—To dry anything by holding to
the fire; to "air."

Harns, N. (ĀAR'NZ)—Brains.

Dig out your **HARNS**,—knock out your
brains. LAKE COUNTRY. App. 1.

Harrial, C. (HĀAR.IĀAL)—Heriot.

Harrishin, C., N., E., NW. (HĀAR'ISHIN)
Violent invasion; harrying.

Harrow bulls, G. **Harrow bills**,
NW. The ribs of a wooden harrow.

Harry, G. (HĀAR'I)—To rob, refers
generally to birds' nests.

The nest was **HARRIED**, much to the cha-
grin of the porters, who had cherished
hopes of rearing a brood of owls.

C. PATR. 1898, Ap. 15. p. 5, col 6.

Harry behint: see **Lag-ma-last**.

Harvest bug: see **Cushy-coo**.

Hash, G. (ĀASH)—A term seldom
used except to signify defeat. Also
a sloven; one who talks nonsense.
"Settle his **HASH**."

Lword Nelson settlt t' French ther **HASH**
at sea. SCOAP. p. 105, line 18.

Well, well quoth Raff, tho' ye was rash,
I'll scorn to wrang ye, senseless **HASH**.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 17.

Hask, G. (ĀASK)—Dry and cold;
unkindly; rough, coarse.

"Your cow hez a **HASK** hide on her."

HASK—cold, uncomfortable; "a **HASK**
wind"—a dry cold wind.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 8, col. 1.

Hassle: see **Haggle**.

Hasty-pudding, G. (ÆSTI-PUOD-UN)—Thick pottage, — a dish which almost universally formed the breakfast, and often the supper; it consisted of oatmeal boiled with water to a thick pulp, and was eaten along with butter, milk, treacle or beer.

Hasty whittle: see **Het whittle**.

Hat, G. (ĀAT). **Hot**, C, SW. (ĀUT; UOT)—Did hit.

Efter biddan fer aboot hofe a scooar horses an cars, he **HAT** on yan at a varra low price. SCOAP. p. 217, line 4.

Hat shavs, C, SW. (ĀAT-SHĀAVS).

Heuds, C, E, NW. (IUDZ)—The two covering sheaves of a corn stook.

Hatus: see **Yan**.

Haugh: see **Holme**.

Haunted, G. (ĀANT.IT)—To be HAUNTED to a place is to be accustomed to it, said principally in reference to cattle.

Havrel, C, E, N. (ĀAV.R'UL). **Hovrel**, C, N. (HĀUV.R'UL)—A foolish fellow, half-wit.

A wutless bit **HAV'RIL**, a conceited yape.

RAYSON—Charlie M'Glen. Stz. 1.

Havver, G. (ĀAV.U'R')—Senseless talk.

Ah haven't time t' waste in **HAVERS**,
Whatever ye hev.

LOVE OF A LASS. II. p. 172, line 4.

—To babble, to prate, to speak without thinking.

Let's a done wi' a' this . . . whispering an' HAVERING. TODDUNTER'S. p. 277, line 16.

Havver, C, SW., E. (ĀAV.U'R').

Woats, N, E. (WĀUTS)—Oats.

Butter, cheese, an' **HAVVER** bread.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 56, line 8.

Now aw began to talk at yence.

Ov naigs and kye, an wots an rye.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 8.

Havver bannocks, G.—Thick cakes made of oatmeal.

Their bread was clap-keakk, meadd o' barley meal,

Or hard **HAVVER BANNOCK** so thick.

CUMBRIANA. p. 238, line 13.

Havver girse, **Geuse girse**, C, E, NW. **Duck havver**, **Geuse cworn**, E, NW.—Soft Bromegrass — *Bromus mollis*. See **Button twitch**.

Havy skavy, C, EC. (HAE.VI-SKAE.VI).

Hevy skevy, Ns., E. (HEV.I-SKEV.I)
—All in confusion.

NOW HEEVY SKEEVY off they set

To th' kurk, a merry crew.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 17.

Household goods piled **HAVEY-SKAVEY** in the middle of the floor.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 46, line 10.

Haw, G. (ĀU). **Cat haw**. **Haa**, SW. (HĀA)—The fruit of the white thorn—*Crataegus Oxyantha*.

There's a good crop o' **CAT-HOS** ta year . . . it'll be a hard winter. E.D.D.

A **HAW** year, a snaw year. SAYING.

Hawkie, G. (ĀUKI). **Hokey**.—A bull or cow, red or black, but which has a white face and head. Extinct 1857.

Saul o' t' Ho, wad talk about nowt bit Lampla' **HOKEY** bulls.

CUMBRIANA. p. 9, line 10.

Formerly they had an inferior breed of cattle in Swindale, near Shap, and the term "**SWINDALE HAWKIE**" continues to this day as applicable to a person of inferior mental capacity. The old long horned breed had many of them white faces, as I well remember seeing them on Rosley hill more than 60 years ago

(W.H.).

And Dick ran on before,

Wi' **HAWKIE** in a string.

GILPIN—Songs. Lonsdale. p. 15, line 9.

Hawks, C., SW. (HĀAKS). **Howks**, E., NW.—Urticaria in pigs only, "bleb" when occurring in cattle (T. HEWETSON, Brampton). Other practitioners inform me that the disease indicated by the word is an inflammation of the *Membrana nictitans* of pigs, whereas (G.) it is applied to URTICARIA in cattle (J. BIBBY, Drigg; H. THOMPSON, Aspatria; J. HOWE, Keswick). (NW.) "In cattle, more commonly known here as Blains, and seen about eyes, ears, neck and vulva, and other parts of thickened skin; in the horse the attack comes on suddenly and appears as elastic patchy swellings all over the body" (J.H.).

Hawk't, G. **Twin't**, SW. (TWAEINT). **Twing't**, C. (TWINJT)—Suffering from the disease Hawks.

Hawky, SW., E. (HĀUKI)—A waller's or bricklayer's stone-hod. (N., NE.) The man who carries the hod or monkey.

What was he ony way?—nobbut a HAWKY, settin hissel oop! R.W.

Hawse, G. (ĀUZ)—A narrow mountain pass or neck between two valleys; the gullet.

Towards the HAWSE leading into Matterdale. FLORA. p. 262.

Bit twae or three let-down's o' yell
Soon set their HAWSES free.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 26.

Hay ? G. (AE)—What did you say?

Hay bay, G.—Disturbance; uproar.

"But nay" sez I "if wantin' t' heid, she raises sec a rout,

I'd like to see what way she takes to
fetch sec HAYBAYS oot."

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 7.

I gev a laal bit iv a shoo, an' theer was sek
a HAY-BAY as ye niver hard i' yer life.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 72, line 10.

Hay bote, G.—The right of cutting a specified quantity of hay-grass from the property of another.

Hay creuk, G.—A rod with a barb at its end; this implement is pushed into a hay-stack and withdraws a sample of hay. Metaphorically used to described a long, lank, greedy man.

We'd HAYCRUIKS, an' hen-tails, an' hanniels. ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedg. Stz. 5.

That's a cruikt un'. I think it's leyke a
HAY-CRUICK.

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 5, line 15.

Hay gang, C., NW.—The gang-way leading from the barn or hay loft to the cow stalls.

Haygreen: see **Booin**.

Hayness, C., SW. (AENU'S)—Extraordinary.

"HAYNESS fine"; "HAYNESS dirty."

Ah was wokent up be a HAYNESS ruck-shin
gaan forret ower me heid.

SCOAP. p. 200, line 3.

Haysel, C. (AESUL)—Hay-time.

Yan o' t' measte important seasons o' t'
year wid t' farmer was HAYSEL or haytime.

C. PACQ. 1898, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Hazed, G. (AEZT). **Hoazt**, C., SW. (ĀUZT)—Hoarse.

Bellart an rooart at them teh be whyet,
till he was HOAZT SCOAP. p. 147, line 10.

Heaf, G. ([H]EEĀAF)—The part of the mountain or moor on which any flock is accustomed to depasture. The Herdwick always keeps to its heaf, and resents the intrusion of any stranger; "Where the lamb sucks, there it will be" is a saying which refers to the above fact.

Witness and his partners had a fell HEAF
adjoining that of the accused.

C. PATR. 1898, Nov. 3. p. 5, col. 4.

The HEAVES or pastures of mountain sheep
farms. WRESTLING. p. 12, line 7

—Of sheep, to cling to the same spot. Hence, people who cling to their home or birth-place, are said to **HEAF** themselves to it.

ELLWOOD. p. 76.

So, Miss — you have come to see your sister **HEAFED**. FELS. p. 371.

Heaf gangan', C., SW., E. **Hefted**, N., E. (**HEFT.ID**)—**HEFTED** sheep are mountain sheep let along with a farm and depastured on a particular part of the common or fell termed their **HEAF**.

T' **HEAF-GAAN** sheep, wey, he turn't t' booke o' them owre teh Ned Nelson.

SCOAP. p. 144, line 9.

Heal watter, G. (**IĀAL**)—An extremely heavy rainfall.

It leuckt rāyder mair like a heam shooer, an nut just **HEAAL WATTER** cumman slap doon ontah yan eh gegginfuls.

SCOAP. p. 200, line 9.

Heam comin', G. (**IĀAM**)—Return-ing.

"I whope thou'll hev a hearty **HEAM COMIN'**."

Heam teuny, E.—A stronghold or place of security. Obs.

Heart abeun, G.—Always hoping, never despairing.

"He hez a sair tue on 't, bit he's **HEART ABEUN** still."

Hear tell, G.—To hear of or about; hear by report.

Dud ye ivver **HEAR TELL** iv auld Willie Cooband? RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 44, line 1.

Hearten, G. (**ĀA.R'TU'N**)—To comfort, to encourage.

An' few cud whyet hod the'r feet
When Ben strack up his **HEARTENIN'** reels.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 3.

Reach doon ma fiddle and gie 's a bit tien to **HEARTEN** us up.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 31, line 9.

Hearth keak: see **Thar' keak**.

Heartsome, G. (**ĀA.R'TSUM**)—Lively, cheerful, pleasant.

Eigh! Branthet Neuk's a **HEARTSOME** spot
i' t' sunny time o' year.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 1.

Let's creep owre the **HEARTSOME** turf ingle.

ANDERSON—The days that are geane.
1820. Stz. 1.

Heart's wind, C., Ws.—At the very top speed.

"They wrought at **HEART'S WIND** o' t' day."

Heatherbleat: see **Hammerbleat**.

Heatherpillar, NC.—Contraction of **Heather caterpillar**, applied to larvæ of the Emperor moth—*Saturnia pavonia*. F.D.

Heck, G. (**EK**)—A half-door, a small gate; a rack for hay. "Bark at t' **HECK**"—a compulsory waiting.

An iron **HECK** with bars about five inches apart was fixed to the bridge.

C. PATR. 1894, Aug. 31. p. 3, col. 2.

Heckberry: see **Eggberry**.

Heck-board: see **Car end-bboard**.

Heck nor ree, G.—Words used by a carter to guide his horse to the left or right; Obs. An obstinate person or beast will "**nowder heck nor ree**"; **REE** is a form of **GEE**.

'Twas neither **HECK** NOR **REE**,

As the fiddler shog'd his knee.

GILPIN—Songs. Lonsdale. p. 15, line 5.

Hedder gray, **Thorn Hemplin**, **Red Rump**, **Hedder Linty**—The Twite or red-rumped Linnet—*Linota flavirostris*.

Hedder-feast, G. (**EDDH.U'R'-FIĀAST**)—Rough-faced, unshaven.

He's nobbet a **HEDDER-FEAC'D** mazlin.

ANDERSON—Uncle Wully. Stz. 1.

Hedge bote, G.—The right of getting hedging wood from the property of another.

Hedge looker—An official whose duties are to see that the hedges on the boundary of the common are kept in repair; the appointment is made at the annual Court Leet of Lord Leconfield for Wasdale and Eskdale.

HEDGE LOOKERS and peat moss lookers.

W.C.T. 1899, May 20. p. 2, col. 7.

Hee, c. (HEE)—A call note for a cur dog.

"HEE Cwolly," "HEE Barfoot," etc.

HIE! theh, git away by, Sharp—Sharp,
HIE! theh, git away by below.

SCOAP. p. 22, line 17.

Hee bo leep, G.—A very old game which is thus played: sides are chosen and stationed at opposite sides of a building; the ball is thrown over the roof, and whoever catches it runs round to the other side of the building and throws it at the players there; should anyone be hit, he must change sides and return with the thrower. W.H. See **Lee co'**.

There's some are playing HIE BAW LEEP.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 9, line 5.

Heed, C., N., E. (EED). Heead, SW. (EEAD)—Head; the higher end of a place, as stair-**HEED**, toon-**HEED**, dale-**HEED**. Bears the same meaning as **HANK**, and consists of 840 yards of twine when the material is fine, but in fine stuff it often contains from 10 up to 20 hanks; it is used as often as hank by those who buy yarn by the bundle, but not when they buy a single hank; a bundle of twine according to fineness, contains so many **HEADS** to the 28 lbs (J.B.S.).

Theer was a laal wholl in his HEID, just
sec a yan as mud be mead wi' a bodkin.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 97, line 7.

Hezzent t' foke rownd HEEADS i' Kirby?

FORNESS FOLK. p. 11, line 3.

Ae neet we met, at our croft **HEAD**.

ANDERSON—Grizzy. Stz. 3.

Theear was oald Ben Sprott, at leevt up
toon**HEED**. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

No man can imagine, that twine, spun to
sixty **HEADS** . . . in the dozen pound
weight of hemp, should be as effectual in
killing salmon, as the same hemp when
spun only to twenty-six **HEADS**.

FISHERMAN. p. 10.

Heedam acrossam, C., SW. (UKR'ÄUS.UM)—All in disorder
like hay and straw.

Hee day leet, G.—Broad daylight.

It was HEEGH DAYLEEGHT t' next mwornin.

SCOAP. p. 242, line 7.

Heed geer, C., Ws.

"He's gitten his **HEED GEER**"—he is so
injured that he cannot survive.

**Heedlin', C., N. (EE.DLU'N). Heead-
lin', SW. (EEU'DLU'N). Land end,**
E.—Head rig or head-land, or those
butts in a ploughed field which lie
at right angles to the general
direction of the others.

When frost gits away, theer haver to sow,

And a **HEEDLIN'** o' hemp or line;

CUMBRIANA. p. 243, line 4.

Heeds an' thraws, G.—Alternately
heads and tails; heads at one end,
feet at the other.

Lie **HEEDS AN' THRAWS** like Jock an' his
mither. SAYING.

Some **HEEDS AN' THRAWS** war stretch't i'
th' nuik. STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 48.

**Heedwark, C., E. (WÄAR'K). Heed-
yak, SW. (IÄAK). Heedyik, N. (IK)**—Head ache. See **Lousy
bed**.

My matey pleent sair of **HEIDWARK**, an
wanted whyetness. SCOAP. p. 234, line 14.

**Heegary, G. (HEEGAERI). Fligary,
C. (FLÄAIGAERI). Flee-gary, N.,
NW. (FLIGAERI)**—A high temper,
rage, passion; a disturbance; a
whimsically dressed person.

Heel ledders, G.—A piece of thin leather shaped like the posterior half of a boot or clog (without the sole) only not quite so high; these were worn, fastened in front, over the stocking so as to preserve it from the heavy wear of the clog.

Hankutchers, and HEEL-LEDDERS.

SCOAP. p. 11, line 3.

Heemest, G. (EELMU'ST)—Highest.

Heese: see **Hoyse**.

Heeve, G. (HEEV)—To vomit.

Heft, G. (HEFT)—Haft; a pretext, deception.

—C, SW., EC., B.—To prevaricate; (W.) to punish; to vex (J.S.).

He did HEFT him. —L.A.

Hefted: see **Heaf gangan'**.

Hefter, G. (HEFTTHUR)—An effective speech or operation; anything large; used to express the effective disposing, as of an argument, like "clincher"; (S.W.) a romancer or teller of incredible stories.

"Thow's larnt me summat I duddent kna afocar, an' I'se obleegt ta the"; but I thowt ta mesell, "That is a HEFTER."

FORNESS FOLK. p. 11, line 7.

Heftin', G. (EFTUN)—A beating with a haft or shaft.

Hefty, G. (EFTI)—One who uses a haft well—a handy man.

Heg: see **Seg**.

Hein—Be off! (Obs.)

Heir, G. (AER)—To inherit.

Dum' folk HEIRS nae lan'. SAYING.

Helle (EL)—To pour rapidly. Obs.

Till gash went the sickle into my hand:

Down HELL'D the bluid.

RELPH—Harvest. p. 2, line 8.

Hell sweep, C. **Hail sweep**, C. (EL; AEL). **Hell spinner**, WC.

Hell sweeper, NW. **Midge**, SW.

—The common gnat—*Culex pipiens*,

L

whose bite is most severe just before rain. See **Midge**.

Helm bar, E.—A lesser cloud which seems to resist the progress of the Helm wind.

It must have been the helm-wind for sure; yet I cannot mind that I saw the HELM-BAR.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 102, line 11.

Helm wind, E. (ELM-WIND)—An atmospheric phenomenon prevalent on Crossfell. It is the result of air rushing down the west (Eden Valley) side of the range, after having come up the east (Alston) side in a much drier condition. The descending air, being heavy, comes down very rapidly, and it is probably its coming in contact with the hot air below that produces the roar associated with the HELM WIND. A rebound afterwards takes place, and the air is pressed upwards, laden with moisture, and becomes visible in the form of the Bar some little distance from the fell top.

C. PATR. 1894, July 27. p. 5, col. 14.

A rolling cloud, sometimes for three or four days together, hovers over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other parts. This HELM is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but continues in its station although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain, ready to tear up all before it; then, on a sudden, ensues a profound calm; and then again alternately the tempest, which seldom extends into the country above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.

NICHOLSON AND BURN—West. and Cumb.

I. p. 7.

There is much of the whirlwind character in the blasts, when cocks of hay will be suddenly lifted aloft,

and as suddenly let drop to the ground. J. AR.

When the staunch troop, with travel sore,

Passed up within the HELM-CLOUD's veil,

And 'scaped the blast—yet heard its roar.

ECHOES—The Packhorse Bell. p. 87, line 1.

Helpy, C., E., N. (ELP.LI)—Helpful.

A gud temper't swort ov a chap he was,
ta be sure; HELPLY amang t' nabours.

BETTY WILSON. p. 5, line 3.

Helpsum', C., N., NW. (ELP.SUM)—
Ready and willing to help.

Helse, C., SW. (ELS)—A rope to loop
round a horse's neck in place of the
more elaborate halter. Obsolesc.

Helter, G. (EL.THUR')—Halter.
HELTER for HELTER. Amongst the
lowest class of horse-dealers this
term denotes an exchange of horses
without any money passing.

He went to fetch t' auld meer ya day,—

It was a reet good brek;—

When wi' his HELTER he gat theer,

He cuddent reach t' yat sneck.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 73, line 4.

—To halter.

Thoo thinks to catch an' HELTER hur.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 79, line 3.

Helter skelter, G.—In hurry and
confusion, disorderly.

Than t' udder aw went HELTER-SKELTER
effer 't doon t' rwoad.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 94, line 4.

Hemp dub, G.—A small pond used
for steeping green HEMP.

**Hemplin, G. (EMP.LIN); Whin h.;
Whin gray**—Brown Linnet—
Linota cannabina. On the Borders
HEMPLIN refers to Hedge sparrow
(H.M.).

Hempton, NW. (EMP.TU'N)—A suc-
cession of fairs, principally for
horses, held at Carlisle between
the first of October and Martinmas.
Carlisle Head HEMPTON . . . The second
of the October fairs was held on Saturday.

W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 29. p. 6, col. 4.

Hempy, N. (HEMP.I)—A mischievous
character, one who bids fair to de-
serve hanging. Mischievous.

"Eh, but she's a HEMPPIE is yon yen." W.H.

Hen bokes, G.—The attic of a shed
where poultry are accustomed to
roost.

Hench, G. (ENCH)—A term in
wrestling which has fallen into
disuse among modern wrestlers;
it is the equivalent of the "half-
buttock." The wrestler turns in
as for a "buttock" and pulls his
opponent across his haunch in-
stead of over his back as in the
"buttock."

He was an excellent striker with the
right leg, effective with the HENCH, and
clever also at hyping.

WRESTLING. p. 142, line 7.

—To throw by a jerk from the haunch
or hip.

Hencoor, C., N. Hen cawwer, SW.
To cower or sit down as the hen
sits; to sit on the haunches as
pitmen do in mines.

Hen drunks: see **Cock drunks**.

Hen hardy, G.—The white female
three-spined Stickleback (G.D.).

**Hen pen, C., E., SW. Horse pen, C.
Shepherd's Purse, W.**—The
Yellow-rattle plant — *Rhinanthus
crista-galli*. Also (SW.) **Caww
wheat** (E.D.D.).

Hen scarts, E.—A peculiar form of
cloud indicating wind.

Hen shun, C., SW., NC.—Cloth shoes
put on the feet of poultry to pre-
vent them scratching in gardens.

Hensigem, C. (ENSIGUM) — The
township and village of Hensing-
ham. A HENSIGEM fortune (one
hundred years ago), was a pair of
pattens and a white apron.

Hen silver, E.—Money begged at
the church door after a wedding.

Amongst the strange customs practised . . . was that of firing over the house of a newly-wedded couple on the night after marriage. . . . On these occasions the firing party expected a present which was termed HEN SILVER.

C. PATR. 1896, Sept. 18. p. 6, col. 1.

Hent, G. (ENT)—To plough up the bottom furrow between ridges. Also to take, to hold.

But as I am, I'll rest content,
To something rub or sideways HENT
A character in plain black prent.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 145, line 7.

Hentails, G.—The name formerly given to the coarse worthless Mat-grass—*Nardus stricta*; a worthless person.

We'd hay-cruiks, an HENTAILS, an hanniels.
ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 5.

Her: see She.

Herdwick, C., SW. (UORD.WIK)—The mountain sheep of Cumberland. The Rev. T. Ellwood considers that they were introduced into the county during the period when the Norwegians first formed a settlement, i.e. during the migrations caused by the oppression of Harald Fairhair, in the 9th and 10th Centuries. The local tradition that these sheep were saved from the wreck of a Norwegian vessel is not trustworthy.

"He breaks bands like a HERDWICK tip"
is a proverbial saying I have heard applied to a rustic scape-grace. GIBSON. p. 181.

"What were the sheep you bought?"
Plaintiff: "HERDWICK hogs."

C. PATR. 1895, Feb. 8. p. 3, col. 6.

Hereaway, G. (EER.U'WAE)—In this neighbourhood.

Ye ken as much as most ither lasses HERE-
AWAYS. PEARLIN SHELL. p. 77, line 20.

Here's t' ye, G.—Said to a friend when drinking his health.

L 2

Herling (HURLING), Whiting, Pink, N.—The word WHITING is peculiar to Carlisle and district; there is a great doubt still existing as to whether it is a distinct fish or only the grilse stage of the salmon-trout—*Salmo trutta*; the fish is common to most rivers containing sea-trout, and runs up the Eden in large numbers, but never very far up, having been hatched during the May of the previous year; the ova are deposited 90 to 95 days before that in some of the tributary streams (J. B. SLATER, of the Fishery Board). The prefix "Silver" distinguishes the ordinary Whiting—*Gadus merlangus*, from the river Whiting. See **Float whiting**.

A net was drawn ashore, and two took out of it twelve HERLING or WHITING.

C. PATR. 1893, Aug. 25. p. 3, col. 5.

Heronsew, C., E., SW. (ER.UNSIOO).
Joan-na-ma-crank, C. (JÄU.NU'-MU'KR'ÄANK). **Herrinsho, C., N. (HER'.UNSHÄU).** **Jacky Crane.** **Lang-neck, EC.** **Lang necked Nanny, NW.** **Jinny Lang neck, C.**—Heron—*Ardea cinerea*.

Thou's gitten sec a par o' shanks! I've seen many a HERON-SEW on our fell edge wid a better pair! CUMBRIANA. p. 291.

The . . . Borrowdale vernacular, which calls a heron JOAN-NA-MA-CRANK.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 66, line 1.

When just wi' that a kestrel hawk

A dart at JENNY-LANG-NECK mead.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 26, line 9.

Our food till now was good and cheap;

POOF JACKY CRANES!

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 160, line 2.

Herple, C., E., NW. (UOR.PUL).
Hurple, N., SW. (HUR.PUL)—To walk lame or tenderly as when afflicted with corns; to limp.

HIRPLING fast on lyfe's down-hill.

MINSTREL—Auld Lang Syne. Stz. 20.

"Tatter" mud a bitten t' oald scheul-
maister gayly sair teuh, for, thoo knoas,
he HURPLET about t' scheul a gud lock o'
days efter. SCOAP. p. 3, line 24.

Gev him a real gud whezzlin wid a hezel
woaking stick. T' chap HERPELT aboot for
days efter. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 2.

**Herring, or Mackerel Guide ;
Guardfish**, NW.—Gar-fish—
Belone vulgaris. H.M.

Hespin, SW. (HESPIN)—A close-
fisted person, a miser. T.E.

Hest, NW. (EST)—A horse. ELLWOOD.

Het feut, C., SW., E.—In a great
hurry.

Ah met em gaan doon HET FEUTT . . . he
sed he hedn't a minnet teh work on.

SCOAP. p. 131, line 6.

Het trod, C., N.—In close pursuit.

"He follo't the reivers on the HET TROD."

The chase carried on in HOT TROD with
hounds. C.PATR. 1893, Oct. 21. p. 7, col. 6.

Het whittle, E., NC. (HWITUL).

Hasty whittle, SW. (AES.TI).

Het whissel, NW. NC.—An iron
skewer heated red hot, for the
purpose of burning a hole through
a piece of wood.

Heuds: see **Hat-shavs**.

Heugh, N., E. (HIUOGH)—A dry
well; a grassy ravine without
water. A place name—HEUGH'S
Town.

Heuk, G. ([H]IUOK)—Hook; a reap-
ing hook.

He bowt hoaf-a-duzzen lal fish HEUKS.

BETTY WILSON. p. 159, line 11.

Armed wid a sickle or a HEUK.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

—To hook; to grab, seize hold of.

She HEUKS his lugs wid yah fist an' a
kebbey wid t' udder an' gaes for him pell-
mell. W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 3, col. 4.

I HEUKT a stob and lost my strop and iver
so mickle tackle. CUMBRIANA. p. 221, line 2.

Heuk, G. (IUOK). **Yuck**. **Hough**,
EC., NC. (AUF)—The hip of a man,
or beast.

Nin eh yer whamp-waistit dolleys . . .
(wih) girt bags, stufft weh nowt, on ther
HEUCKS. SCOAP. p. 17, line 11.

Ah's as sair as sair about t' HOFFS wi'
mowin. PEN. OBS. Feb. 1.

Heup, G. (IUOP)—Hoop; a six-quart
measure, formerly made of a broad
wooden hoop; quarter of a Carlisle
bushel.

He peel'd fer his sel a full HEUP an a hawf,
An drank what wad mek us beath
peuk, min.

ANDERSON—The Kurn-winnin. Stz. 4.

He telt me it was a fashion to weer HUIPS.
SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 130, line 11.

Heusins, C., EC. (IUOZ.UNS)—The
husks of nuts.

Ah coh across sum eh thur girt fur-apple
things . . . wih HEUZZINS o' them stickan
oot oa roond like deid-horse-heucks for
size. SCOAP. p. 232, line 18.

Heutle: see **Whewtle**.

Heutty-back, C. (HIUOTI-BÄCK)—
Crooked or hump-backed.

T' laal HEUTTYBACK rowlt his een aboot
fra t' yah side teh t' tudder.

SCOAP—p. 183, line 3.

Heuz, C., N., E. (HIUOZ). **Hoose**,
SW. (OOZ)—A dry cough.

That coo heza nasty HIUZ wi 't; it's a bit o'
turnip i' t' throat. PEN. OBS. 1893, Feb. 15.

Heuz—To cough.

He HUIZT, cought, an laught.

ANDERSON—Aul Ben. Stz. 7.

Hev, G.—"Ah hev tha noo"—I
comprehend. See in Preface.

Hev at, G.—To set to. A mower
said to his grass—

"Tea and whay (whey) a feckless day!

An' will n't pay I'll bet a crown;

But beef and breid, HEV AT thy heid,

And good strang yal, an' I'll swash
thee down."

Hezzle, G. (EZ.U'L). **Hizzel**, N. (HIZ.U'L)—To beat or thrash with a stick.

"I'll HEZZLE thee."

Gev him a real gud WHEZZLIN wid a hezel woakingstick. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 2.

Hezzle mowd, G.—The fine powdery soil found about the roots of the hazel. Sick cattle are fond of this soil when recovering.

Hidin', C, SW., E. (ĀAALDIN). **Heydin'**, NW. (HAEIDIN)—A thrashing, beating given by father to son. Fadder 'll mebbe give hem a HIDING or mebbe he 'll nobbult welt him.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

Hidlins, G. (ID.LINZ)—In HIDLINS—in hiding or in secret.

A man was IN HIDLINS in the mysterious room. CUMBRIANA. p. 141, line 4.

I've lang IN HIDLINS leyked him weel.

BROWN. p. 93, line 9.

Hiffle, C, (IF.U'L). **Heffle**, SW., E. (EF.U'L). **Haffle**, N., E. (HĀAF.U'L)—To be undecided, prevaricate.

She has fettled the things in the house over and over again, and she has ift and HAFLED over everything.

HAGAR. II. p. 93, line 6.

Asteed a payan om meh, adoot enny mair HIFFLIN. SCOAP. p. 110, line 12.

Hight (ĀAIT)—To promise (not known to correspondents).

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 65.

Hills agean slacks, G.—To set HILLS against SLACKS is to equalize matters by giving and taking.

Hinder en', C, Ws. (IN.DDHU'R-EN). **Hin' en'**, N. (HIN-EN)—Refuse or light corn blown out by the winnowing machine; the end or last part.

Me teh trail t' chain, an him teh be foarman an carry t' HINDER-END on 't.

SCOAP. p. 79, line 5.

When a farmer hed a lal lock o' HINDER-ENDS wheat to grund he pot it intill a bag.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 15. p. 6, col. 2.

Hindersom', C, Ws. (IN.DDHU'R'SUM)—Retarding, hindering.

Hine, G. (ĀAIN)—Hind; a manager of an off-lying farm.

Nanny and her HIND went to lait corn.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 294.

But equals seem'd the squire and HEYND.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 13.

Hine-berries, C, SW. (HĀAIN-BER'IZ). **Ang-b.**, C. **Angle-b.**, N., NW. (ĀANG.U'L)—Excrescences on the under parts of cattle resembling raspberries or hineberries; also called WRENS. See **Rasp**.

The sore was what was commonly called a RAYNE. C. PATR. 1899, Feb. 17. p. 2, col. 4.

Hing, C, W., N., NW.—The male salmon—*Salmo salar*.

Hingan', G.—Hanging, sloping. A HINGAN field, or HINGAN ground is one on the side of a hill.

Here's a rare bit o' HINGIN GROUND, divvnt haud her! let her gan. J. AR.

Yon rich HINGIN cworn-fields.

ECHOES—Brokken Statesman. Stz. 1.

Hing in t' bell reap: see **Ax'** at Church.

Hing lock, G.—A padlock.

Fitted wid a strang dooar an' a HING LOCK.

C. PACQ. 1893, April 20. p. 6, col. 1.

Found the defendant standing there "very crazed like," with a HANG-LOCK in his hand.

C. PATR. 1893, Sept. 30. p. 3, col. 1.

Hing on, G.—To continue; to stick to.

Hing-pillick, C, SW., NE.—An expression applied to a slinky, slouching person. J.B.

Hing the lug, G.—To be crestfallen.

An send t' lad back tull his beuck HINGEN HIS LUGS war ner iver. SCOAP. p. 2, line 10.

Hingy, G. (ING.I). **Hangy**, NC.—Poorly, dull through incipient illness.

"Fadder's o' HINGY to-day and nin reet at o'."

Ah's HINGY an twiny an' feckless an oot o' fettle. DR BARNES.

Hinnest o' three, C., EC. **Hinder-mest o' three**, B.—A game played on village greens.

Hinny: see **Honey**.

Hipe, G. (ĀAIP)—A term in wrestling, when the opponent is lifted off the ground and swung round to the right (left), at the same time the inside of his right (left) thigh is struck by the left (right) knee, and he is thrown by the hip.

There are two forms of the HIPE, the "standing" and the "swinging"; this last consists of a quick swing off the breast once round, or nearly so, and then a turn over the knee inside the thigh.

WRESTLING. p. 178, line 1.

In the third round S—threw M—after a tight bout with the inside HIPE. In the next tussle J—passed S—by means of the outside HIPE.

C. PATR. 1893, May 26. p. 3, col. 3.

Givan then a lessin in t' furst step eh SWING-EN HIPE. SCOAP. p. 102, line 13.

—To perform the manœuvre as described above.

Give him a sudden click—"kind o bear him off his feet"—and then lift and HIPE.

WRESTLING. p. 46, line 6.

Hippins, G. (IP.INZ)—Infants' under-clothing.

T' fella at ah hed noo afooar meh waddent be far oot o' HIPPINS when ah left heaam.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 15.

Hiring, G.—The fair or market at which country servants are hired. Certain streets are generally devoted to this purpose, the men

standing with a straw in their mouths on one side, the women on the other. See **Brog**.

Suin at Carel I stuid wid a strae i' my mouth. ANDERSON—Watty. p. 14, col. 2.

Hisk, C, SW. (ISK)—To gasp; used with reference to the difficulty a person experiences in breathing on plunging into a cold bath, or to children sobbing.

He was eh t'middle of a fit eh sum mak, . . . an HISKEN fer wind.

SCOAP. p. 235, line 15.

Draggt lad in t' watter. He HISK'T when he went in. FORNESS FOLK. p. 6, line 6.

Hitch, G.—An impediment, a break; a hop or spring from one foot. See **Lowp**.

HITCH-STEP-AN'-LOUP some tried for spwort.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 30.

—To move a chair without rising from it; to hook on; to hop or spring from one foot.

He could ha' HITCH'T ower a five-bar't yat wi' just ligger ya hand on t' top on 't.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 58, line 3.

Hitchy-pot, G. ([H]ICH.I). **Hoppy-bed**, G. (HÄUP.I). **Hitchey-bed**, NW.—These terms apply to a form of the game Hop-scotch, and in some parts the terms are synonymous, whereas in SW., NC. etc. HOPPY-BED refers to a simple form when only five or eight divisions are used; HITCHY-POT being more complicated requires ten divisions, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh being formed by sub-dividing the larger and central space into triangles. It is not possible to give here a full account of the game, of which there are variations besides those referred to above, which is played with a POT.

Some are by inclination led,

To "skipping rope" or HITCHY-BED.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 9.

Hit on, G. (IT-ÄUN)—To agree.

Ah doan't know hoo it was, bit we nivver
HIT ON. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 13.

Hits, mind one's — : To embrace one's opportunity. Obs.

'Twas at a feast (whoar youngsters MIND THEIR HITS). GILPIN—Poetry. Wilkin-son's Death of Roger. p. 204, line 5.

Hitten, G. (IT.UN)—P. part. of HIT.

Hitty missy, G.—Chance. The sign of an old inn at Pardshaw was a sportsman firing at a bird, and "HITTY MISSY, luck's o'."

It was aw HITTY MISSY, . . . they didn't calas hit t' mark.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Hives, G. (ÄAIVZ)—Varieties of a skin disease called *Lichea strophulus* (DR BARNES). (SW.) "I have seen cases of chicken-pox, *Urticaria* and *Impetigo* called HIVES (DR CASS, Raven-glass). "INWARD HIVES usually means a condition of low health accom-panied with diarrhoea" (DR KNIGHT, Keswick).

Hivy, G. (ÄALVI)—Children with blue lips and general debility are HIVY.

Life there was too hard and bleak for HIVY children. TODHUNTER'S. p. 259, line 15.

Ho, Hoo, G. (HOO) — Preliminary expletives used as some use the word "well."

Ho, C., N., E. (ÄU). **Haa**, SW. (ÄA).

Ah wey, C., SW. (ÄA WAEL)—A word used in guiding horses to the left; similar to CUMIDDER which is obsolete.

Ah finnd ah mun be fworcet teh HOA ray-der, aboot an inch. SCOAP. p. 5, line 18.

Hoald, C., E. (ÄULD). **Hod** (ÄUD).

Haald, SW. (ÄALD). **Had**, N. (HÄAD)

Hoddin, NC. — Hold; shelter, a shelter for fish in a stream or pond; good covert for game.

"They've nowder house nor HOALD to draw teah."

Betty bucklet HOALD o' t' egg.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 73, line 4.

I'll wirry 't if I git HALD on 't.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 124, line 7.

God help them, widout house or HAULD,
This dark an angry neet!

ANDERSON—Happy Family. Stz. 1.

Hoalds, C., E. NW. (ÄULDS; ÄUDS).

Hauds, C., N., E. (ÄUDS)—A wrest-ling term used when the wrestler gets hold of his own two hands. HOALDS may be "slack" or "close." It teaak a fella wid t' grip of a dancën bear teh keep Bob fra twisten that girt round back eh his oot eh HOALDS.

SCOAP. p. 75, line 7.

The appearance in the ring of J. L—, a tall long-legged athlete, with his opponent, K—, who is as much under the average height as L— is above it. When they were in HAUDS the comical sight provoked a burst of laughter.

C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 4.

Hoast, C., SW. (ÄUST). **Woast**, E. (WÄUST)—The curd for cheese be-fore it is taken from the whey.

Hoast: see **Hazed**.

Hob-cock, C., E. (ÄUB-KÄUK). **Fit-**

cock, NW.—A small cock made in the early stages of hay-making, and consists of about two or three forksful of hay.

Hob-thrush, G. (ÄUB-THR'UOSH).

Robin Goodfellow, B.—A hob-goblin having the repute of doing much useful work unseen and un-heard during the night, if not interfered with; but discontinuing or doing mischief if crossed or watched, or if endeavours are made to coax or bribe him to work in any way but his own. Grose gives HOB o' t' HURST, spirit of the wood.

Their i' some oot o' t' way pleaces HOB-THRUSHES dud aw maks o' queer pranks.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 153, line 5.

Another unearthly visitant firmly believed in in Cumberland was **HOB-THROSS** or **HOB-THRUSH**. **HOB** was generally seen lying by the fire-side at nights.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 13, col. 3.

Ho-buck, G. (ÄU-BUOK)—A noisy and turbulent young fellow.

For fear some **HAWBUCK** tek 't i' his heade
To brake us weel for tarrying.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 39.

Ho bye, Hod bye, G. **Had bye**, N.—Stand out of the way.

Mak a ring, mak a ring; iverybody **HOB-BYE**,
'and let's ha fairplay. SCOAP. p. 123, line 11.

Hocker, G. (ÄUK,UR)—To scramble awkwardly. To bend.

When ah'd gittn **HOCKERT** up a lock o' girt
hee steps. SCOAP. p. 14, line 3.

Hod: see **Hoald**.

Hodden gray, G.—Cloth made from a mixture of undyed black and white wool.

To weer a cwoat o' **HODDEN** grey,
I' them auld times was thowt neah sin.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 54, line 7.

Hodden, hard —; sair —: G. (HÄUD-UN)—In straits to accomplish a task, etc.; hard or sorely held by sickness, pains; (NW.) said of ground trodden down by walking. Ah was **HARD HODDEN** ta keep mi tongue atween mi teeth, an' keep frae tellin mi mind.

PEN. OBS. Feb. 8.

Thoo's maist as **SAIR HODDEN** as moother.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 231, line 3.

Hoddenly, G. (ÄUD.UNLI) — Frequently, continuously, without interruption.

"Does your pain come and go?" "It nayder cums ner ga's; it's there **HODDENLY**."

GIBSON. p. 132.

He's **HODDENLY** been a gud husband to me.

GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. Stz. 5.

Hodfash, G. (ÄUD.FÄASH)—Annoyance.

"He's a fair **HODFASH**, fer he niver lets yan alean."

Hod feut wi', C., NW., N., E.—To keep up with; to equal.

"I can **HOD FIT WI'** that chap."

Hod his bit, C., E., Ns.—To retain health, station, or position.

"Hoo's **Peggy**?" "Nobbet waekly and pinch't to **HOD HER BIT**."

Hod-in, G. (ÄUD-IN)—The ploughman's direction to his horse to keep in the furrow.

Hod off, Hop off, G. (ÄUD ÄUF).

Hop, G. (HÄUP). **Awthet**, NW. (ÄU.THUT)—A word used in guiding horses to the right.

I niver cried woah, **HOP**, or gee.

ANDERSON—Peetcadger. Stz. 9.

Bon,ger on, will ta;—Dick, **HOP UP** beath.

BETTY WILSON. p. 131, line 12.

Hod oot, G.—The call to the **NAR** plough-horse when it gets too far from the **FAR** horse.

Hod pot, G.—The one who detains the circling bottle or drinking vessel.

Hod ta dea, C., ws.—Useless, or troublesome employment.

"It's fair **HOD TA DEA**."

Hod te tail i'watter, G.—Persevere! stick to it! A phrase of encouragement, but how originated is not known. Perhaps it may be that so long as a fish is not completely out of water, there is hope for it.

To the bewlin-green yen taik me down,
Whoar proud bits o' chaps er owre
chatty;

Yen stoopt just as he wad catch hens;
Ananudder cried, "**HOD TAIL O'WATTY**."

ANDERSON—Nichol, Newsmonger. Stz. 6.

Hod yer whisht, G.; **Hod thy bodder**; **Hod thy jo**.—Be silent!

Oh! **HAUD YER WHISHT!** **HAUD YER WHISHT**,
Geordie! **PEARLIN A SHELL**. p. 107, line 11.

Hofa: see **Yan**.

Hofelin, G. (ÄUFLIN)—Half-way ; a simpleton.

She nobbet meade gem o' the HAUFLIN.

SONGS. p. 6, line 7.

Hofelins, G. (ÄUFLUNS). **Hafins** (ÄAFLINS)—Half done, half witted, half shares.

"When 'tis carded, row'd, and spun,
Then the work is HAFINS done."

OLD SONG of Tarry Woo'.

Hofe reet, G.—Half witted.

But Ned wad hev nowt to du' wid her—

They say 'at she's nobbut HAWF REET,

GILPIN—Songs, 1st. Raffles Merry Neet.
p. 230, line 4.

Hofe-rock't, C, E, NW.—Feeble, weak minded ; literally, imperfectly nursed in infancy.

He was yan o' t' HAFE-ROCK'T mack, was Wiffy, varra lal in him but what was putten in wid a speun.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. ' p. 23, line 6.

Hofe thick, G. not NE. (ÄUF-THIK).

Haf thick, N., NW. (HÄAF).—A half-witted person ; a half-fatted beast.

He'd just coa't me a girt clotheid, an' a HOAF-THICK.

SCOAP. p. 7, line 15.

Hog, G. (ÄUG)—A lamb for twelve months after weaning.

"What were the sheep you bought?"
Plaintiff: "Four herdwick HOGGS."

C. PATR. 1895, Feb. 8. p. 3, col. 7.

Hog-a-back: see **Blue buttons**.

Hog gap, **Hog whol**, G.—A covered opening in a wall through which sheep can pass.

As it wosn't seaf ut let him climm t' wo's, I meead him creep t' HOG-HOOALS.

GIBSON—Betty Yewdale. p. 75, line 10.

Hoggas, C. (ÄUG.ÜS). **Hoggast**, E.—A sheephous; a house for wintering lambs in after weaning.

Hoggers: see **Scoggers**.

Hoise, C. (ÄUIS). **Heese**, SW., N., E. (EES).—The act of hoisting.

Hogget, G.—A sheep more than one year old.

Cross Down HOGGS to 27s. 6d., cross HOGGETS to 26s. 6d.

C. PATR. 1890, Jan. 27. p. 2, col. 4.

"Ah'll let yeh see a HOISE." Ah turnt in t' buttick, an fetcht me greasy gentleman reeght ower me heid.

SCOAP. p. 130, line 14.

—To hoist.

Hollin, G. (ÄULIN). **Jack sharp**, SW.—The holly.

Oh! man, aboot harvest sec jwokes we oft hed,

When whinbobs an' HOLLINS we pot into bed. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 139, line 9.

Holme, C., N., SW., E. (ÄUWM). **Haugh**, N., E. (HÄAF or HÄAGH).—Alluvial land by the riverside ; Abbey HOLME, Eden HOLME. An island especially in a lake or creek—House HOLM, Ling HOLM, on Ullswater.

That lown-liggin' onset by fair Eden side ;
Aw its green HOLMS an ings.

POWLEY—Echoes. p. 143, line 2.

Holt (ÄULT)—A peaked hill covered with wood. FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 181.
As a place-name (ELLWOOD).

Honey, C., SW., E. (UONI). **Hinny**, N. (HINI)—Honey ; a term of endearment.

Industrious as the HINNY bee.

ANDERSON—Adveyce to Nanny. Stz. 1.

Whey, HINNEY, if that's the best thou hes it's not worth the money.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 3, col. 1.

Honk, C., E., SW. ([H]ÄUNK). **Sconk**, SW. (SKÄUNK).—An idle man.

Thoo girt idle HONK, thoo.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 8.

—To idle about.

HONKIN about yam when he sud be at work. FORNESS FOLK. p. 33, line 1.

Hooal't: see **Whoal't**.

Hoo goes it? G.—A slang substitute for “How are you?” now engrafted on the dialect; other and more legitimate modes of saluting are “Hoo preuv ye?” “Hoo fend ye?” “Are ye gaily?” “Are ye middlin’ weel?” “Hoo’s a’ wi’ ye?” etc.

“What; Jwosep! How go?” — “Wey, blui-tert, an baizt.”

ANDERSON—Cursmass Eve. Stz. 1.

Hoolet: see **Hulert**.

Hoomer: see **Oomer**.

Hoond trail, G. (ŌON-TR’AEL). **Dog-trail**.—A drag hunt.

HOUND TRAIL. The programme included a hound **TRAIL** in the morning. . . . The **TRAIL** commenced in the Meadip Holme, and was laid around by Baton Bush. . . . Only four dogs accomplished the full length of the **TRAIL**.

C. PATR. 1893, May 23. p. 3, col. 3.

Hoose, C., E., N. (OOS). **Hawwse**, SW. (ĀAWS). **Hooas**, SW. (HOOU’S)—House; the apartment or living room into which the front door opens. The ground floor consists of **HOUSE**, parlour, kitchen and milk-house. See **Heuz**.

T’ hooes noo-a-days ur liker babby **HOUSES** norowteelse. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 60, line 5.

Ah sits mesel down in t’ frunt **HOOSE**.

W.C.T. 1898, May 7. p. 6, col. 1.

Hoose arse, W.—The Sea Anemone.

Hoosie, G. (OO.SI). **Sping** (SPING). **Sprug**, Carlisle (SPRUOG). House sparrow—*Passer domesticus*.

FAUNA. p. 547.

Hoosin’, C., E. (OO.ZUN)—A set of buildings.

Hoot! Hut! C. (ŌOT; HŌOT). **Hout tout!** N.—Expression of dissent, or denoting contempt.

Oot thoo duzent clap thee thoom teh thee nwose. SCOAP. p. 137, line 16.

“Ye’ve fettlet him, Becka!” “Hoor, shaff, nowt o’ t’ mak,” says Becka.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 4, col. 2.

Hoo that! C.—Why was it so?

Hoozer, SW. (HOO.ZUR’)—Said of anything unusually large.

Rev. J. S. STEELE, Beckermest.

Ho’ penny heed and a fardin tail, C.—The different parts do not correspond, one part much better than another.

Ho’ plaster, E., NE. (HĀU PLAE-STTHUR’)—Plaster of Paris.

Hop nor ree: see **Jee nor woy** and **Hod off**.

Hopper, W. ([H]ĀUP.UR’)—A barge which receives the mud from the harbour dredger and takes it out to sea.

The **HOPPER** which was in tow of the tug.

W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 22. p. 3, col. 1.

Hopperry, C., NC. (ĀUP.UR’). **Skippery**, SW. (SKIP.UR’)—Said of bacon and cheese when full of “jumpers.” Also of ground full of hares and rabbits, whilst “crawling” refers to a large number of game birds (J. AR.).

Hopple, G. (ĀUP.UL)—To fether. See **Langel**.

Hoppy, G. (ĀUP.I)—A horse, in nursery language.

Hoppy bed: see **Hitchy-pot**.

Horbled: see **Knur’t**.

Horndoon, C. (ĀUR’UN-DOON). **Orndinner**, N. (ĀUR’UN-DIN.UR’)—A lunch about ten in the morning. Obs. See **Dowin’**.

Horngeld: see **Cornage**.

Horn hard, C.

“He wink’t **HORN HARD** when he fir’t his gun.”

Horrock, c., SW. (HUR'U'K)—A hand-ful, collection; it is used in the expression "a HORROCK o' beans," a skeleton.

Horse bee, G. **Horsestang**, c., SW., WC.—The great spotted horse-bot fly—*Gasterophilus equi*. At Lorton, the true Cleg or Breeze fly—*Tabanus bovinus* is called HORSE BEE (W.H.Y.).

T' HORSE-BEES com buzzin' roond.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 27, line 8.

Horse mushamer, G.—The large edible mushroom.

Poisoning from eating red dogberries and HORSE MUSHROOMS.

C. PATR. 1898, Sept. 2. p. 4, col. 6.

Horse knops: see **Hard heeds**.

Horse pease—Wood-bitter Vetch—*Vicia orobus*. NICOLSON.

Horse Savin', G. (SÄAV.IN)—Common Juniper—*Juniperus communis*.

Horse stinger: see **Bull stang**.

Horsin'stean, G. (ÄUR'SUNSTIÄAN)—Horse block; a stone or block, a flight of steps to mount horses from.

Two or three . . . hed gitten atop eh t' Huntsman Inn HORSINTSTEAAN.

SCOAP. p. 155, line 20.

Hot: see **Muck hot**, **Hat**.

Hotch, G. (ÄUCH)—Market day trot which is slow and heavy.

—To shake roughly; a fat person HOTCHES and laughs, when his sides shake with laughter, and he cannot remain still. To trot slowly and clumsily.

Theer ah laid HOTCHAN an laughan fer lang eneuf. SCOAP. p. 73, line 8.

Now fit up a pillion for maister and deam, To HOTCH off to t' town amang t' rest.

CUMBRIANA. p. 241, line 1.

Hotchey cap, G.—A row of caps being laid on the ground, each

boy in turn hops over each cap, finally picking up his own cap in his mouth and throwing it over his shoulders; should he fail in this, he is chased by the others and brayed with their caps.

There's some will play "drybellied scot," And HOTCHEY CAP is not forgot.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 8, line 2.

Hotter, c. (ÄUTTH.U'R). **Hottle**, E. (ÄUT.U'L).—To totter, to walk feebly.

T' young fwoks'll gang till a cannel-seave dyke,

And pick a shaff strangans for leets; Than HOTTER to heamm, through bog and wetdyke. CUMBRIANA. p. 253, line 1.

Hotter dockin', c.—A nursery term for a child learning to walk.

Hough: see **Heuk**.

Hough band, c. (ÄUF-BÄAN)—A strap or band is sometimes fastened round the HOUGH of an unruly cow or a wild sheep to restrain its movements.

Hovera: see **Yan**.

Hovrel: see **Havrel**.

How, G. (ÄUW)—A word used in driving cattle, etc. to quicken their speed.

Begins to how them to the fold.

RAWNSLEY. p. 98, line 5.

Ho-way, **Hoo-way**, c., N. (ÄU-WAE).

Ha-way, SW. (ÄA-WAE).—Go along. In the Alston district: "Come here."

HOWE WAY witheh, min, and try ageaan.

SCOAP. p. 103, line 17.

"HOWAY, HERE, laddie and hev a ride" (ALSTON).

Howdy, c., N., E., NW. (ÄUW.DI)—A midwife.

The parish HOWDY, Greacy Peel,

Suin happ'd her up.

ANDERSON—Worton Wed. Stz. 12.

Howe, G. (ĀUW)—A grave-mound, and sometimes so used. A small hill, an eminence, or knoll. A hoe. We trace the meaning of the word how to be in many cases, if not invariably, that of a sepulchral hill . . . Blackhow Bullhow, Scale how. FERGUSON. p. 56.

Than croppins of esh mun be foddert on
t' HOWES,

To give to t' oald milkers a treat.

CUMBRIANA. p. 245, line 2.

He doon wid t' HOWE, an set off runnin'.

BETTY WILSON. p. 108, line 16.

—Hollow, empty.

Ah began teh finnd rader a kind of HOWE
. . . Ah poot oot me jackylegs knife teh
cut a lump a breid an a whang eh cheese.

SCOAP. p. 73, line 9.

Howe doup, Obs.—The empty season when work cannot be earned by out-door labour. See **Doup**.

Her bit.sarkin' linen,

'At keep'd her feckly thro' th' how DOUP

Wate weel reeght constant spinnin'.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 23.

Howe meal seeds, C.—The inner husks of oats.

Howe neet, E.—The silence of the dead of night.

Howe strowe, G. (STTHR'ĀUW)—All in disorder.

T' cobble steeans wor left liggin HOWE
STROWE amang t' brackens.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 69, line 13.

Howk, G. (ĀUWK)—To dig imperfectly; to scratch out a hole in the earth; to punish.

Shoved the "taty-pot" towards him, and
said, "noo, ye mun help yersel, an' howk
in." RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 8, line 1.

Or ha' been HOWKIN' away in a tatie stitch,
an' nut known whedder it was plantit wid
Skerry Blues. BETTY WILSON. p. 106, line 14.

Howker, C. (ĀUW..KUR')—A large one.

"It's a HOWKAN lee." DICKINSON. App. 1859.

Howkin', G.—Punishment.

Aal ge thee a HOWKIN, aa lay.

DICKINSON. 1859.

Howney, C., NW. (ĀUW.NI)—Dismal, empty. Applied to a house depleted of furniture.

Howry, C. (ĀUW.RI)—Hollow, empty.

Hoyder, C., E. (ĀULDDHU'R)—Injury, mischief.

"Stop! you're gaan to play HOYDER wi' me."

Hubble, C., Ws. (UOB.U'L)—A crowd.

"A HUBBLE o' fwok."

Hubby shoo, N. (HUOBI-SHOO); E. ([H]UOBI.SHĀU)—A commotion, din, a state of confusion.

When a child is turning things topsy-turvy, its mother will most likely say
"What a HUBBY-SHOO thoo's mekin!"

I cannot duah wi' fwok mekin' a HUBBY-SHOO about nowt. ROSENTHAL. p. 137, line 6.

Hud, G. (UOD)—The hob or covering of the top of the side of a fireplace.

Ye've gien it (chimney) ower mickle draft,
yan can trust nought on t' HUD for 't.

CUMBRIANA. p. 282, line 17.

Huddle, N. (HUOD.U'L)—To embrace.

Huff, G. (UOF)—Pet, ill-humour.

When Mary comes whisperin' an' preachin'

I oft send her off in a HUFF.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 19, line 3.

—To offend, to displease.

He left meh whyte HUFFT.

SCOAP. p. 64, line 5.

Huffle: see **Huvel**.

Hug-a-back, C., SW. (UOG.U'BĀAK).

Traddah, C. Heuk-a-back, SW.

—Bush vetch—*Vicia cracca*. See **Traddah**.

Hugger mugger, G. (UOG.U'R'-MUOG.-U'R')—To act in a confused, clandestine or unfair manner; to spend time unprofitably.

"HUGGER MUGGERAN about heam."

T' kornel wos clean off it to keep a taggelt
HUGGER MUGG'RIN about i' that fashion.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 31, line 8.

Hugger muggerer, G.—One who spends his time unprofitably.

Nin o' thur eight-page ditties, et HUGGER-MUGGERERS sec as us er fworc'd to lissen tui.

ANDERSON—The Cram. p. 61, col. 1, line 7.

Huggin, NC. (HUOG-IN)—An armful of straw, etc. "Rare" (J. AR.).

As mich yal as a chap can carry an' walk streck; that's a HUGGIN.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 5.

Hulert, C. (OOLUR'T). **Hullet**, SW. (OOLUT). **Hoolet**, N. (HOOLUT)—The owl—*Syrnium aluco*, also called Wood and Brown owl.

He was as wankle as a wet seck, an' luikt war ner a boilt oolet.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 4, col. 2.

That screechan sound

And hagworm-hiss abeun his heed
Sprang frae a HULERT and her breed.

CUMBERIANA. p. 258, line 12.

It wod screeam like a HULLET.

T' INVASION. p. 4, line 9.

Hulk: see **Hallock**.

Hull, G. (UOL)—A small shed for calves or pigs, etc.

In a HULL . . . they found eight sheep.

C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 5, col. 4.

A sow was turned out of the HULL into the stackyard.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 5. p. 3, col. 3.

—B., (HUL.)—To drive a trout into its hold.

Huller't, C., E. (UOLUR'T)—Coagulated or clotted—applied to blood.

T' HULLER'T bleud laid an inch thick on t' floor.

GIBSON. p. 183.

Humlin', C., NW. (UOMLU'N). **Hummel**, C., SW. (UOMUL)—A ram, etc., having both testicles in its loins. See **Chasser** and **Riggelt**.

Hummeljummel, G. (UOM.U'L-JUOM.U'L)—Confusedly mixed up.

Jack-dohs an sec like, oa HUMMEL-JUMMELT tegidder.

SCOAP. p. 89, line 17.

Hummel mittens, N. — Woollen gloves without fingers, but having a division for the thumb only.

Hummelty cour, N., E. (UOM.U'LTi KOO'UR'). **Humly cowers** (UOM.LI)—Huddled up; the crouched position often taken up by boys when sliding on ice.

"But let's cour down i' this dyke-back."
Sae said, an' HUMLY COWRS they sat.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 6.

Humpy, G. not SW. (UOMPI)—A hunch-back, used in the simplest goodfellowship. J. AR.

Hunger, W. (HUONG.UR')—Crystallised carbonate of lime (W.W.F.) which is found as "white threads" in the backs or cleets of the coal seam (S.D.); it is much used by miners for polishing the brass of their lamps. Also called WHITE HUNGER.

Hunk, G. (UONK)—A lump of anything, especially of food.

He cot a girt HUNK eh breid.

SCOAP. p. 169, line 18.

Ah saw a girt HUNK of a fellow ledderan away.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 3.

Hunkers, G. (UONK.UR'Z)—The haunches.

"He sat doon on his HUNKERS ahint t' dyke."

Hunsup, C., SW., E. (UONSUP)—A row or tumult; the special Christmas tune used by the country fiddler waits, "The hunt's up."

HUNSEP through the wood, HUNSEP through the wood

Merrily goes the day, sir;

Get up old wives and bake your pies,

To-morrow is Christmas day, sir, etc.

Thy fadder's comin thro' the croft—

A bonny HUNSUP faith he'll mek.

ANDERSON—Dick Watters. Stz. 8.

T' HUNT's UP of a Kersmas mworn . . .

Wadrooseus. GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 2.

—G.—To scold.

Hunt-up, G. (UONT-UOP)—At a certain stage in each round of Lant (Loo) every player has to put a stake into the pool in addition to the stake he has to pay ordinarily,—this is called HUNT-UP.

Hurl: see **Whurlblast**.

Hurple: see **Herple**.

Hurry, G. (UOR'I)—Iron shoots at the Whitehaven docks used for loading coal into ships.

Gat to Whitehebben, a girt sea-side town, whare sea-nags eats cwoals out o' rack-HURRYS.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 125, line 1.

Concealed in a HURRY on the Lonsdale Dock. W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 3, col. 8.

Hurrysom, C., NC., WS. (UOR'ISUOM)—Hurried and confused.

Hursle, G. (UOR'SUL). **Hussel**, C., NW. (UOS'UL).—A shrug of the shoulders.

Aul Deavie rwoart out, wid a HURSLE,
"Od-rabbit-it! lads, ye'll be dry."

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 2.

T' Oald'n was ledderan away oa t' time wid his powls, at nobbut wantit a HUSSEL up noo an than teh keep them fra ower-balancen. SCOAP. p. 73, line 2.

—To hustle; to shrug the shoulders. He'd been HUSSELLAN iv his chair fer a canny bit. SCOAP. p. 244, line 15.

Than tyelleyer he began to chow,
And HURS'LT up his shou'der.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 14.

Hush, G. (UOSH). **Whush**, C. (HWUOSH).—A sudden gush; a rushing sound generally; expresses the feeling as it were of wind

coming (J. AR.). A rumbling and hissing in a mine, due to the cracking of the roof and escape of gas. A part in a mine or quarry which has been cleared for excavation by an artificial flow of water.

T' train went by wid a WHUSH. J.N.D.

But laugh at courts, an owre-grown kneaves,

When I've a HUSH o' gud strang yell.

ANDERSON—Guid strang Yell. Stz. 4.

There was a HUSH of falling waters in the air. LOVE OF A LASS. p. 71, line 4.

He worked . . . in what is called a HUSH connected with the mines.

WRESTLING. p. 37, line 3.

—To gush forth; to rush with a hissing noise; to wash away soil from the surface of stone or minerals by a rush of water.

Blend HUSH't out like watter.

DICKINSON. 1859.

An' t' wind WHUSHIN east 'art

Brong t' ching-tee-ching clear.

GILPIN—Songs. Gibson's Nature. Stz. 3.

Huvel, C. ([H]UOV'UL). **Sark**, C. (SÄARK). **Huffle**, SW. (HOUF'UL). **Thummel pwok**, E.—A cloth bandage to protect a sore finger, made like a glove, and tied with strings round the wrist.

Huzaf, G. (UOZ'UF)—A pocket case for needles and thread. This word is of Scandinavian origin and is generally confused with housewife, with which word, however, it has no connection (SKEAT'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY).

Ah fand a girt HUZZEFUL eh jackylegs knives, an' sidders. SCOAP. p. 12, line 3.

Hysta, G. (ÄAISTU')—Hie thee.

I

Ilk, N. **Ilka** (ILK.U')—Each, every, the same.

ILK thing that leeves can git a mate.

ANDERSON—Lass abuin. Stz. 5.

The blessing o' health she ay shows in ILK feature. RAYSON—The Flower. Stz. 3.

And the twelve nogs on ILKA side.

GILPIN—Songs. Fray of Suport. Stz. 1.

Ill, G. (IL)—Evil, wicked.

An' them whiskers sa fine, 'at my fancy yance teuk,

They're nobbut to hide thy ILL sinister leuk. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 68, line 2.

—To degrade or slander.

"Do n't ILL a body if you can't say weel o' yan."

Ill gien, G. (GEEN)—Given to evil deeds; bad tempered.

ILL-GIEN gossips. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 159.

Ye'd think to see her ILL-GEAN feace,
She'd fled frae 'mang the gipsies.

RAYSON—Squeeze Crab. Stz. 4.

Ill-farrant, N., NE. (FÄAR'UNT). **Ill-faured** (FÄURT) — Ill-favoured, ugly.

The vile ILL-FARRANT randy.

RAYSON—Sukey Bowman. Stz. 5.

Here was a fearful altercation,

Wi' ILL-FAR'D neames.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 178, line 17.

Ill-gieness, G. (GEENNES)—Ill-naturedness; bad temper.

Ah bully-rag't a lock eh t' warst end o' them fer ther ILL-GEENESS.

SCOAP. p. 167, line 2.

Illify, C., SW., E. (ILIFÄAI)—To defame or scandalize.

He dud iv'thing 'at laid i' his poor to ILLIFY me at mispot. PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 22.

Illmite, C., N. (MÄAIT)—An ill-natured person.

Ill teul, C., SW., NE. (TIUOL)—A bad boy or man.

It was a teal at just suitit that ILL-TEULL Jobby Gutter. SCOAP. p. 8, line 2.

Ill thriven, G. (THRIV.U'N; THRÄUV.U'N)—Not having prospered; stunted; puny.

Ill turn, G. (TUOR'N)—An injury.

Theer war plenty o' fwok ruddy to try to dui me an ILL TURN.

W.O.T.H. 1893. p. 4, col. 1.

Imin, C. (ÄALMU'N). **Ime**, NW. (ÄEIM.) —A thin scum or covering. See **Grimin**.

By this time it hed a good IMIN' of cream over it. C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Impident, G.—"Cheeky, cocky"; the idea intended to be conveyed is much weaker than that of impertinence or insolence, for it is used with reference to a person recovering his spirits after illness.

In, G.—Conjoined with be, get, keep, signifies friendly. Also, an elliptical use of put, carry, bring. Cf. **Oot, Up**.

"HEGATIN wi't' oaldfwok, an' he KEEPS IN."

He IN wid it as hard as he cud. S.D.B.

In an' Oot, G. (IN U'N OOT)—This auxiliary movement in wrestling is performed by striking the opposite leg of the opponent in such a manner that the knee is outside his knee, and the foot inside his ankle; thus the shins cross.

In a twitter, G. (IN-U'-TWITTH.U'R') —Soon; quickly, in a state implying fear or doubt.

In av, NW. (IN U'V)—In.

"He leevs IN AV Aikkton parish."

In bank, G. **In hill**.—Down hill. See **Doon bank**.

It's doon t' broo aw t' way till t' Wheat Shaff, an Ah's t' varra beggar ta ga IN BANK. BETTY WILSON. p. 79, line 4.

Inbank, w.—A working in a pit, driven to the dip of the coal. R.W.M.

Inby, c.—Indoors. (NE., NC.) Said of cultivated lands near a town, having means of communication. He went IN BYE again.

W.C.T. 1899, May 6. p. 8, col. 1.

Income, g. (INKUOM)—A swelling or other bodily infirmity, the origin of which is not apparent.

In dress, ns.—Clothed in best clothes. "Titivate yourself up, Lizzie." Lizzie is soon "IN DRESS." ROSENTHAL. p. 245, line 9.

In-fair: see **Bridewain**.

Infield land, g. (INFEEL[D]-LÄAN)—Ancient enclosed land, and commonly the best.

They'd rayder part wi' life

Ner sell or swap a single yird of INFIELD land or fell.

GIBSON—Skulls of Calgarth. p. 81, line 6.

Ing, g. (ING)—A common name for meadow land in a low or moist situation, and as place-name. (NW.) Long and very narrow fields are called INGS, LONG-INGS, FAR-INGS (J.H.). Aw its green holms an' INGS, whaur the furst o' girse springs.

POWLEY—Echoes. p. 148, line 3.

Mowbank ING.

W.C.T. 1899, Mar. 25. p. 1, col. 4.

In-geat, g. (IN-GIÄAT)—An inroad; an attack. An entrance. (NC.) The time when the post comes in (J. AR.).

Ingle, g. (ING.U'L)—Generally explained as "fire, flame," but it refers to a faggot or bundle of fuel; the fire-side is now frequently referred to, but this would be more correctly expressed as the INGLE-NEUK OR SIDE. In the Glossary to Relph "Fire" is given as the meaning, but the author was then dead.

"An INGLE of sticks" is a bundle of fire-wood.

The farmer leaves the INGLE-SEYDE.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 16.

Quick to a water-pail he hied,
And on the INGLE pour'd a tide,
That soon the daring flames suppress.

SANDERSON. p. 45, line 5.

To aither nut

I gave a neame, and beith i' th' INGLE put.

RELPH—St. Agnes Fast. p. 95, line 4.

Inkle, g. (INK.U'L)—Coarse tape. Obs. except as in phrase below.

"Thick as INKLE weavers"—very intimate.

As busy as INKLE weavers.

BORROWDALE. p. 2, line 6.

Inklin, g. (INK.LIN)—A slight hint or intimation.

Them blacksmith fellas gat an INKLIN eh t' stwory.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 19.

Innerds, g. (IN.U'R'DZ)—The entrails.

Those acquainted with the "INWARDS" of the affair. W.C.T. 1898, July 30. p. 4, col. 5.

Innin', c. (IN.IN)—Bringing in—of corn, etc.

Ins and oots, g. (INZ-U'N-OOTS)—Zigzags; the whole of the matter.

"He telt ma o' t' INS AN OOTS about it."

T' INNS AN OOTS eh t' jwoke was just Cockermuth oa ower. SCOAP. p. 152, line 4.

Insense, g. (INSENS.)—To make to comprehend, to inform.

Than t' maister hed ta explain, . . . an' try an' INSENSE them intill 't.

BETTY WILSON. p. 126, line 5.

Inshot, g. (INSH.ÄUT)—Receding; said of a sickness which works inwardly—"does not come out," like a cold, when the sneezing is taken as a sign that the cold was coming out (J. AR.).

Intack, G. (INT.ĀAK)—An enclosure taken from the common.

T' INTAKS 's t' best o' t' grund.

GIBSON. p. 183.

I happen'd to nwotish some sheep hed gitten intul an INTACK we hed away up t' fell side. RICHARDSON 1st. p. 94, line 7.

Intul't, C. (INT.UOLT). **Inteult** (INT.IUOLT). **Intilt**, N., E. (INT.ILT). —Into it.

Theear was whiskey INTULL'T, an' brandy INTULL'T, an' sliced lemon INTULL'T, an' suggar INTULL'T.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 2.

D' you two feals think you're going to bring us here from our work and nowt INTILT? MAYROYD. p. 96, line 12.

Iron ub'n, C. (ĀAIR'U'N IUOB.U'N)—A flat-bottomed pan for baking in, a fire being placed on the lid as well as below the pan. Now superseded by cast and sheet-iron ovens. See **Shank-pan**.

Is, G. (IZ)—Are. See **Aaz**.

"How is ye to-day?"

Issol: see **Flak**.

—**ish**, G.—This termination is frequently added with the sense of rather, as "rowish," "rather raw," "queerish," and "rummish," for "rather queer, rather rum," etc.

She mead him a FAIRISH wife.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 27, line 10.

Fwok tell me 'att' meanin' on 't's BADDISH to know. RICHARDSON, 1st. VI. 3.

Ithy: see **Yan**.

Iv, C., N., NW. (U'V)—In, before a vowel.

"He's lishest lad iv o' BRUMFELL parish."

He mead them iv a neeght or two.

SCOAP. p. 190, line 17.

Iverly, C., SW., E. (IV.UR'LI)—Frequently, continually.

"How often do you take your ale?"

"Yall? I tak it IVERLY!" "IVERLY?"

"Ey, ebben endways away." GIBSON. p. 183.

M

Ivry lkie, G.; **Ivry whup while** (IV.R'I-WHUOP-WĀAIL)—Every now and then.

He hed teh gah for't IVERY WHUPWHILE.

SCOAP. p. 73, line 1.

Izzert, G.—The old name of the letter z.

J

Jab, G. (JĀAB). **Joep** (JĀUP). **Job** (JĀUB).—A slight blow, which frightens rather than hurts. See **Joep**.

Hittin' Abe a JOPE under t' chin.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 1.

I simply meant to give it two or three JAPS to frighten it.

C. PATR. 1894, May 25. p. 3, col. 2.

—To push and cause to strike; strike with a pointed weapon; to strike, but not so hard as to crush.

"Job him in 't leg wi' t pin."

Jobby whose face was JUBBED against the end of a plank. W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 16, col. 4.

Jabble, G. (JĀAB.U'L)—A slight movement on the surface of water.

See **Jarble**. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 8, col. 1.

Jack Curley, G.—The Whimbrel (H.M.), and **Curley Kneave**, which see.

Jack durnill: see **Yowe yorlin**.

Jacket and waistcoat, C.—Each (sheep) wears what the hill farmer terms a JACKET AND WAISTCOAT—that is, long wool without, with a soft, thick coating beneath.

NATURE. p. 123, line 13.

Jack sharp: see **Hollin**.

Jackylegs, G. (JÄAK.I-LEGZ). **Jockylegs**, N. (JÄUK.ILEGZ).—A pocket clasp knife.

A girt huzzefful eh JACKYLEGS knives, an sidders. SCOAP. p. 12, line 3.

Jacky-nick: see **Snicket**.

Jacky slope: see **Glead**.

Jacky steans, G. (JÄAK.I-STIÄÄNZ).

Jacks, C., E., NW. (JÄUKS)—Pebbles; a game among school girls, played with small pebbles, and sometimes with plum or cherry stones.

A group of girls may be seen with JACKY-STEANS upon the green.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 9, line 3

Jacob's Staff; **Beggar's stalk**; **Beggar's blanket**, C., B.—The Great Mullein—*Verbascum Thapsus*.

Jaffier, N., E. (JÄAFLUR')—A careless idle man. Obsolete.

Wi' Harry, Jack, an' Symie, com',
An' monny JAFFLERS leyke his sell,
To slwot awheyle at th' auld Blue Bell.
SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 176, line 7.

Jamers, C. (JÄAM-UR'Z). **Jymers**, C. (JÄALMUR'Z). **Jemmers**, SW. (JEM.UR'Z). **Jimmers**, N., B. (JIM-UR'Z)—Small hinges for desk or cupboard.

Jamrags: see **Damrags**.

Jams, SW. (JÄAMZ)—James. St. James' fair is held at Ravenglass on August 5th.

Jangle, G. (JÄANG.U'L). **Janglement**.—An angry disputation.

She mud as weel hev o' t' JANGLE tul her-sell. FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 7.

—To wrangle, to squabble.

Them JANGELAN lawyers.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 202, line 3.

Began ta git rayder ower full, an' gat ta JANGLIN like owt. LAMPLUGH. p. 8.

Jannick, G. (JÄAN.IK). **Jannock**, C., E. (JÄAN.U'K)—Right, fit, honest, fair.

Thoo hes ower mickle jaw to be JANNIC.

GIBSON. p. 183.

L— is a JANNIC eneuff fella; bit when he's dry . . . he'll deu varra nar owt for a gill.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 6, col. 3.

Jannock, C., SW. (JÄAN.U'K)—Loaves of oatmeal—oatbread, not cake.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Jant, C., E., NW. (JÄANT). **Awwtin**, SW. (ÄAWTU'N)—A pleasure jaunt.

He myad up his mind 'at he'd hev a JANT off. W.C.T. 1898, July 16. p. 4, col. 5.

Jarbelt—Dirtied, bespattered,

The muddy syke it ower-ran the wear—
The JARBELT lasses, sairy things, were spent. GILPIN—Poetry. Wilkinson's Death of Roger. p. 207.

Jarble, C., Es., SW. (JÄAR'BU'L). **Jabble**, N., NW. (JÄAB.U'L)—To bespatter. See **Jabble**.

What gars t' gowky gang throught t' garth to JARBLE o' her cleazz.

CUMBRIANA. p. 121, line 4.

Jaws o' yell, C., N., NW. (JÄUZ-U'IEL)—Great quantities of ale.

A certain slight rollick in his voice and accent, perhaps due to the JAWS o' YELL.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 233, line 9.

Jayls: see **Geals**.

Jay-pyet, G. (JAE-PÄAI-UT)—The Jay—*Garrulus glandarius*. (SW). Applied rather to the Magpie (R.K.).

Jayvel, C., NW. (JAE.VU'L). **Gayvel**, SW.—To stagger; to walk ungainly like a cow.

Jedder, G. (JEDDH.U'R'). **Jur**, N., E. (JUOR')—A jar, jarring; discord.

—To shake; to jar.

Na mair you'll hear the hammer-beats
Flee JEDD'RIN ow'r your heids at neets.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 161, line 2.

Jee-wa-awe, G. (JĚE-WĀAOO)—
Twisted; all awry.

Jerry, G.—A public house in which
only beer, ale and porter may be
sold.

That neighbour keeps a public house,
doesn't he? A JERRY.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 29. p. 2, col. 4.

Jert: see **Lert**.

Jerusalem, NC., B., NW. (JER'OO.ZLUM)
—Used as an epithet of high praise
of some specially good meal. Ob-
solete (J. AR.).

A fair JERUSALEM feast I do insure you.

J. AR.

Jerusalem cowslip: see **Sage of Jerusalem**.

Jeyke: see **Jyke**.

Jiffy, G. (JIF.I)—“In a JIFFY”—in an
instant.

I thowt it leuk't sec a laal bit to gang, I
wad be theer in A JIFFY.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 107, line 10.

Jiget—A JIGET of sheep is still in
use in Mid-Cumberland to signify
a score of sheep. See **Yan**.

Jigger, C., W. (JIG.UR'), and **Jinny**
(JIN.I)—A snatch made of two or
three hooks tied together, back to
back.

The wound was that of a JENNY. There
was no hook mark about the fish's mouth.
There was no bait or gut on the line . . .
Blood was oozing from the JIGGER marks.

WHITEHAVEN FREE PRESS. 1896, Oct. 31.

p. 4, col. 6.

—To take fish by means of an
illegal instrument, the JINNY or
JIGGER. (SW.) To play the truant.
P—spoke to M—fishing with worm.
The watchers never mentioned JIGGERING.

WHITEHAVEN FREE PRESS. 1896, Oct. 31.

p. 4, col. 6.

He gangs t' scheul i' t' mwornins, an'
JIGGERS i' t' efterneuns. J.N.D.

M 2

Jimmers: see **Jamers**.

Jimmerly, C. (JIM.UR'LI). **Jem-
merly**, NW., SW., NC. (JEM.UR'LI).
—Weak or ill-jointed—applied to
carpenters' work.

Jump, G. (JIMP)—Tight; too little;
tucked up in the flank as grey-
hounds are; prim, neat.

JIMP lively-black fustian breeches.

ANDERSON—King Roger. Stz. 3.

Mark could see the JIMP, trimly-belted
little figure; and Mark liked JIMP trim
waists. TODHUNTER'S. p. 275, line 11.

Jinny, NW. (JIN-I)—A spinning
wheel (H.T.). A snare for part-
ridges (G.D.). See **Jigger**.

Jinny Hulert, G. **White, Cliff**
and **Chimney Owl**.—Barn Owl
—*Strix flammea*; the first is also
applied to any owl.

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 4, line 16.

“Trysummat'at flees.” “A JENNYHEWLET.”
Ye can't mak game cocks oot of JINNY-
HOOLETS. SAYING.

Jinny redtail: see **Nanny red-
tail**.

Jinny spinner, G. (JIN.I SPIN.UR')—
The Tipula, crane-fly, or Daddy-
long-legs. A tee-to-tum.

Ther' wos JENNY-SPINNERS, girse-hoppers,
an' midges. FORNESS FOLK. p. 7, line 5.

Jinny whol: see **Arch-whol**.

Jo, G. (JĀU). **Jaa**, SW. (JĀA).—
Jaw; idle talk, bad language.
“Hod theh Jo”—stop talking.

His Jo fell. SCOAP. p. 193, line 15.

Yet for ow this JAW,
Thou likes thy sister weel enough.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 43.

Joan-na-ma-crank: see **Heron-
sew**.

Job, G. (JÄUB)—An event; an affair or business. See **Jab**.

"It's a bad **JOB** for us o'."

It was a fine **JOB** for Wilfred Wankelthet 'at his fadder was bworn afooar him.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 23, line 1.

Gat em teh fettle a **JOB** a wark for them.

SCOAP. p. 172, line 12.

Job-jurnal, Cs., SW. (JÄUB-JUOR'NU'L)—A toy on the principle of a humming top, but made with a shouldered stick passed through a perforated nut-shell and an apple, or failing that, a potato stuck upon the lower end, to be spun by pulling a string wrapped upon the shaft within the shell. See **Yowe Yorlin**.

GIBSON. p. 184.

I've thowte aboot it till my heid's ga'n like a **JOB-JURNAL**.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 19, line 18.

Jockilegs: see **Jackilegs**.

Joggle, G. (JÄUG.U'L)—To push; to disturb the elbow of a person writing; to shake sharply.

He dreave us ower rwoads 'at varra nar **JOGGLED** us to bits.

GIBSON. p. 184.

Whopp's iv a Christian country whoar t' hooses stand stiddy, an niver **JOGGLE** up an doon as yours was deuhan a laal bit sen.

SCOAP. p. 187, line 6.

Johnny Wapstraw, C., NC.—A nickname for the rabbit.

Joist: see **Jyste**.

Jook, G. (JOOK)—An attempt to elude a missile; (not E.) a long and tiresome journey on foot.

—G. not Es.—To elude; to stoop the head to elude observation or missile.

It's past **JOOKING** when the heid's off.

SAYING.

It seem't to flobber furst a laal bit to yah side, an' than a laal bit til' tudder, tryen to cod him like, so as he medn't **JOWK** it.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 2.

He up wid t' puddin' an threw 't at Betty. She hooivver, **JOOK'T** an' t' puddin' stuck on t' waw as flat as a panceak.

BETTY WILSON. p. 73, line 6.

Jookery packery, N. (JOO.KU'RI PÄU.KU'RI)—Larking, romping, dexterous roguery.

Joop, B., N. (JOOP)—A short upper garment or jacket worn by females.

Joop't, B. (JOO.PT)—Domineered over by a woman.

Joo trump, G. not E. (JOO-TR'UOMP)—Jew's harp, or jaw harp.

An he playt on twee **JEW-TRUMPS** to-gedder. ANDERSON—Leyle Steebem. Stz. 2.

Joep, G. (JÄUP). **Jap**, (C., JÄAP; N., NW., JÄAP)—To splash, bespatter; spill; throw water over anything. See **Jab**.

"She brought milk in a can, an' **JAB'T** it ower at ivery step."

"Anyone in the way when a bucketful of water is thrown down with force, is liable to get **JAPPED**."

Don't **JOPE** t' flooor wid t' whitewesh, noo.

S.D.B.

O, leytle stops me, bit I'd **JAUP**

This whart o' yell about your scope!

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 177.

Jopins, G. (JÄU.PINZ)—Anything spilled.

Joram, C., SW. (JÄU.R'UM). **Jworam**, N., E., NW. (JWÄU.R'UM)—A large mass; abundance.

To pour out a **JORAM** of liquor. A.C.

Joss, NE., NW. (JÄUS)—To crowd, to squeeze.

We **JOSS'D** again yan anudder.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 22.

Jowat, NW. (JOU.UT)—A term of effeminacy.

"He's a feckless **JOWAT**."

Jowl, G. (JÄUWL)—A blow; the noise produced by a blow; the tolling of a bell; the howl of a dog. Ah catcht mi heed seck a JOWL over t' jaum. PEN. OBS. Feb. 22.

They drew their swords to the JOWL of the bell. SONGS—Kinmont Willie. Stz. 4.

—To knock, cause to knock; to strike the walls in a coalpit with a pick, so as to ascertain by the character of the sound produced the thickness of that wall. To jumble, especially a vessel containing liquid; to rumble (of the entrails). Ah'll JOWL yer heeds tagidder.

PEN. OBS. Feb. 22.

Witness saw a crevice in the roof where a piece of stone had fallen out and he said to G. "Just JOWL that" and Ned JOWLED the foreside. W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 22. p. 3, col. 7.

JOWLIN' for fair hunger. J.B.

Jud, G. (JUOD)—Formerly a corveful of coal, that being the quantity brought down by a single fall of coal released by undermining the base of the stratum. Drilling and blasting being now in use, the JUD represents a much larger quantity. (E.) A game played with a hazel nut bored and run upon a string. He found C—holing a JUD of coal which was 18 feet across.

W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 8. p. 2, col. 5.

Judcock: see **Laal Jacky**.

Jullet, C., NW. (JUOLUT; JUOLIK)—To jerk a stone or other missile (W.C.T.H. 1894. col. 1). See **Lert**.

Jump, WC. (JUOMP)—To make a slender bar of iron shorter and thicker by hammering; to strike on the end.

He JUMPT his finger varra badly. S.D.B.

Jumper, G. (JUOMPUR)—A stone borer.

Tryin' to bwore a wholl in't wi' a JUMPER an' a laal hammer.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 121, line 6.

Jumper, C., N., E. **Skipper**, SW.—The maggot of the small fleshfly, maggots and mites in cheese.

Jump siney, C. **Lowpen s.**, E. (LÄUW.PIN)—A sprung or strained sinew.

Jump wid, G.—To meet with accidentally; coincide.

Jur: see **Jedder**.

Just noo, G. (JUOST-NOO). **Justy noo**, NC.—Shortly, soon.

"I'll come JUST NOO."

"Varra weel, Tommy," Ah sed, "Ah'll be theear JUST NOO."

BETTY WILSON. p. 1, line 10.

Jwoat, C., N. (JWÄUT)—A young fellow. Obs.

An monnie a queerfar'd JWOAT was there, An' monnie an unco't shaver.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 10.

Jyke, C. (JÄAIK). **Jeyke**, N., NW. (JAEIK)—The creaking noise made by new shoes, by a slate pencil on a slate.

I hard a JIKE on t' window pane.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 11, line 5.

—To make a creaking noise.

Lad: "I want a par o' new shun, and put us in a pen'orth o' JYKIN ledder."

Shoemaker: "Ey' an' tou sall hev a pen'orth o' stirrup ledder for nought if thoo'll come hither."

What . . . JYKIN ther used teh be wi' them when t' oald car hed teh be druvven roond a corner. SCOAP. p. 59, line 9.

Jyste, C., EC. (JÄAIST). **Joist**, C., NW. **Jeest**, NW.—Though generally distributed, this word is not much known. It means money paid for permission to let land for pasturage, similar to "agist."

The yearly customary rent of grassom, and JOIST 2s.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 21. p. 8, col. 1.

—To put cattle out to grass on the farm of another person.

K

Ka he, G. (KU' ĒĒ)—Quoth he.

Kaim, C. (KAEM)—To bend.

Kaim't, C., E., SW. (KAEMT).

Kyaim't, EC. (KIAEMT)—Ill-disposed, contradictory, crooked.

Aberram was varra KAIM't an' tell't ma to tak them as wasn't brocken if I wantit steans.

GIBSON—Joe and the Geologist. p. 4, line 4.

Kaimtly, C., SW., E. (KAEMTLI)—Restive.

Now t' bullocks nit yok't sen plue-time last year,

His horses out-liggan, and lean,

And KAIMTLY. CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 5.

Kaiter, C., WS. (KAE.TTHU'R)—Kindly, friendly.

Kange, G. (KAENJ)—To flog severely.

Kangin', G. (KAENJU'N)—A severe flogging.

"Ah'll gie him a KANGIN'."

Katie: see **Puss**.

Kaybittit, G. (KAE-BIT.IT)—Having the ear (sheep) marked by the removal of a square piece cut out from the edge.

Black o' the rump, under-KEYBITTED n'ar ear.

MAYROYD. p. 104, line 4.

Kayk, G. (KAEK)—A twist to one side. See **Gake**.

"She hez a KAYK in her neck."

Yah rummelbuck of a lad in t' gallery leap aboot till he gat a KAYK aback eh t' lug.

SCOAP. p. 184, line 2.

Kead, G. (KIĀAD)—The ked or sheep tick—*Melophagus ovinus*; the Sheep Louse is sometimes called **kead**, but the true **kead** remains almost exclusively in the wool, and will pass to the lambs at clipping time, whereas the louse burrows into the skin, often causing sores.

The sheep were only suffering from **KEARDS**. C. PATR. 1895, May 24. p. 7, col. 7.

Keagh!, (KIĀAH)—Go, get away.

Wi' snow a feutt thick—mebby clean out o' cwols,

"KEAA fetch a pack-leadd on a horse."

CUMBRIANA. p. 240, line 9.

Keak breed, EC. (KIĀAK-BR'ED)—Unleavened bread of rye and barley meal, made on a girdle.

Keal, G. (KIĀAL; KAEL)—Kale, broth; (NE.) greens; porridge of oatmeal. See **Field Keal**.

He gat his KAIL in a riven dish.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 184.

A bit o' moss was a spessymen, an' a KEAL blade bwore t' seam neam.

BETTY WILSON. p. 106, line 2.

Keal pot, G. (PĀUT)—The large pan in which the meat and puddings are cooked in farm houses. See **Shank-pan**.

T' kettle belly't KEALPOT hang.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 57, line 5.

Keal runt: see **Cabbish runt**.

Keal stick: see **Thyvel**.

Keasharden't, G. (KIĀAS-ĀA.R'DU'NT)—Insensible to shame and remorse.

Keav, C., E., WS. (KIĀAV). **Teav**, N. (TIĀAV)—To paw with the foot; to kick the straws out of a heap of undressed corn with the foot and a rake. (B.) To pass a knife in all directions through newly-made butter to extract hairs, etc. See **Teav**.

Ben Wales fiddle many a neet,

Wid elbow room an' rozel't weel

Swinge! how he' mak' fwoke KEAV an' prance. GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 3.

Kebby stick, G. (KEBI-STIK). **Nebby**, C., N. **Nib't stick**, N. (NEBI; NIBT). **Gibby**, NC.—A hook-headed walking stick; shepherd's crook.

She heuks his lug wid yah fist a' a KEBBY wid tudder. W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 3, col. 4.

Keb feuttit, E. (KEB-FIUOT.IT)—A person who walks with toes turned inward.

Keck, C., SW. (KEK)—To lift, heave, upset.

Lads wos drivin' horses an' waggin' owt o' t' tunnels, an' bringin' girt clogs o' stuff to t' chaps to be KECKT up reet in front o' them. FORNESS FOLK. p.10, line 1.

Ah KECK'T 'im oot o' t' barrow inta t' watter. S.D.B.

Keckle, C., SW. (KEK.U'L). **Keck**, N. —To cackle; laugh or chuckle.

Keek, C., NW., N. (KEEK)—A look, peep. I tuik a KEEK at a wheyte blakky-muir.

ANDERSON—Carel Fair. p.46, col. 2, line 14.

—To pry, peep.

He that KEEKS through a keyhole may see what will vex him. PROVERB.

I KEEK by the hay-stack, an lissen.

ANDERSON—Sally Grey. Stz. 3.

Keeling or **Killing**: see **Bodling**.

Keen o', G. (KEEN U')—Fond of.

Nooadays theear nut seah many wild berries, nor are young ans seah KEEN o' gedderin' them.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 9. p. 6, col. 1.

Keens, **Keen cuts**: See **Kins**.

Keep nicks, C., SW.—To keep account or tally; to make the same number of points or notches in a game, to keep equal or even with, to keep friends with. Boys KEEP NICKS when watching the school-master, and "NICKS" is equivalent to "CAVE."

While anudder KEPT NICKS, watching up an' doon' street. W.C.T.X. 1894. p.5, col.3.

Keevel, NW. (KEE.VU'L)—The flat wooden bar (mesh gauge) round which the string is worked when making the meshes of a net; also designates the measure of the mesh. The pocknet is knit upon a KEEVEL from six to seven inches in circumference.

FISHERMAN. p. 41.

Keg: see **Cog**.

Kel, C., SW. **Keld**, (KELD). **Goe**, E. —A weak spring of water in arable land; a marshy place. KELD is also applied to the still parts of a lake or river which have an oily smoothness while the rest of the river is ruffled (FERGUSON. p. 119). As a place-name: Gunnars KELD, Spring KELL.

There'll be nae weet coom morning, I'll engage! The KELDS is on t' lake.

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 272, line 11.

Kelk, G. (KELK). **Kelker** (KELK-UR')—A severe blow delivered with the elbow.

I gev him a KELK i' t' guts. J.H.

—To hit roughly with hand, elbow, knee or foot.

She KELK'T him wi' her neef. GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 206, line 11.

Kelkin', G. (KELK.IN)—A beating.

Kellat, W., NW.—Pollack — *Gadus pollachius*. FAUNA. p. 485.

Kelly, C. (KEL.I)—Applied to land containing small springs which partly dry up in summer.

Kelt, G. (KELT)—The male or female salmon after they have deposited their milt or roe; they remain KELTS for two or three months after spawning until they have recovered their strength and are in a fit state to go back to sea. A salmon is three years old before it becomes a KELT. R. ORMAN, Carlisle. Several anglers have not yet landed anything but old KELTS.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 17. p. 5, col. 1.

Kelt cwoat, G. (KWÄUT)—A homespun coat of coarse cloth of mixed white and black wool.

T' maister's clogs and KELT CWOAT.

CUMBRIANA. p. 251 line 15.

Provided with an oaken staff, a pair of clogs, and a KELT surtout.

ANDERSON—Note 39. p. 123.

Kelter, G. (KELTH.U'R') — Money, riches; to be in high KELTER, is to be in good condition (FERGUSON—Dial.).

It was rumor't 'at Mary wad hev a bit o' KELTER. BETTY WILSON. p. 1, line 2.

Kelterment, G. (KELTH.U'R'MUNT') — Useless trumpery.

Kemp, N. (KEMP) — To contend, strive for superiority.

Auld Nick and Scot yence KEMPT, they say,
Whea best a reape frae saun cud tweyne.
STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 9.

Kemps: see **Camps**.

Ken, G. (KEN). **Knaa**, SW. (NĀA).

Knoa, C, E. (NĀU) — To know, be acquainted with.

"KEN yersel and yere neighbours 'ill no misken ye." PROVERB.

Rodger KNA's meear aboot sike things nor a deecal o' fooak.

GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 67, line 4.

Ah KNOA thoo's suer teh deuh that.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 1.

Kengeud, G. (KEN.GIUOD) — Something to remember, a warning, an example.

"She gev't a whisk an' a KENGEUD."

Sud he come i' mey clutches, a KEN-GUID he's get. ANDERSON—Caléb Crosby. Stz. 6.

Kennin, G. (KEN.IN) — Knowledge, recognition.

"That youngster's growan' out o' KENNIN'."

Kenspeckl't, C., SW., E. (KENSPEK-U'LT). **Kenspect**, N. (KEN.SPEKT) — Conspicuous.

Ah didn't think ah wad mak me-sel ower KENSPECKLE. SCOAP. p. 196, line 13.

It's t' sleatts ye kna et gev that bye-neam to t' spot, 'cos the'r KENSPAK amang udder sooarts. FORNESS FOLK. p. 11, line 5.

He was quite an "object man," quite a "KENSPECKLED." RAWNSLEY—The English Lakes. II. p. 136, line 13.

Kent feast, B. (KENT-FIĀAST) — Well known by the countenance.

Kep, G. (KEP) — One who catches well any thing falling.

"He's a rare KEP at cricket."

—To catch any thing in the act of falling; kept.

"I'll throw the ball, and thou KEP it."

Skurrlie, skurrlie thee down—I'll KEP thee.

CLARK—Seymon and Jammy. line 57.

I KEP on telling of her, she mun learn herself to be a woman.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 215, line 12.

Kep jope, C., B. (KEP JĀUP) — A child's pinafore. See **Jope**.

Keps: see **Capes**.

Kep skite, W. (SKĀAIT) — Buffon's Skua Gull (G.D.)—*Stereorarius parasiticus*; and Richardson's Skua—*Stere. crepidatus* (H.M.).

Kern stofe, B. (KUOR'UN STĀUF) — The staff fitted for working up and down in the old fashioned hand churn. See **Wart gurse**.

Kern supper, C., SW., E. (KUOR'UN-SUOP.U'R'). **Kurn winnin**, N. (KUR'N-WIN.IN) — Harvest-home.

AIKTON PUBLIC KURN SUPPER

The KURN SUPPER was held in the Parish Room, Aikton, on Monday, for the benefit of the building fund.

C. PATR. 1893, Sept. 8. p. 6, col. 7.

Then ae nicht at a KURN I saw Maggie Hay.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Mar. 10. p. 8, col. 1.

To murry-neets, KURN-WINNINS, Hannah ne'er went. ANDERSON—Hannah. Stz. 3.

Kern milk, G. (KUOR'N). **Soor milk**, C., N., E. (SOO.U'R'). **Sawwer m.**, SW. (SĀAWR') — Butter milk.

Young SOUR-MILK Sawney.

ANDERSON—Wort. Wedg. Stz. 7.

Bannack, an butter, an KURNT-MILK.

SCOAP. p. 99, line 8.

Kesh, C. **Weyl esh**, NW.—Gout weed—*Aegopodium podagraria*. W.H.

Kesh, dry, or rough — : C. (KESH).

Kesk, E. (KESK)—Cow parsnip—*Heracleum spondylium*. See **Bunnels**, **Deed Tongue**.

We set to wark an' meadswirts o' KESKS to swirt watter. RICHARDSON, 1st. p.20, line 10.

The red topped dock, and the umbelliferous KESH. W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 5, col. 6.

Kesh, watter, or smooth — : Cs., NW.

Kesks, G.—Wild angelica—*Angelica sylvestris*. KESKS applies to the dried stems of Umbellifers generally (W.H.).

Keslop, G. (KESLUP)—The cured stomach of a calf used for making rennet.

Ther cheese was teugh as KEZZLUP skin,
An' wuntry wairch it teastet.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 30.

Kessen, G. (KES.UN). **Cassen**, N. (KĀAS.UN)—Cast; overturned, said of a sheep when lying on its back, and unable to recover its feet. (B.) Twisted; wood made untrue by drying.

"Bob meer was KESSEN in a gutter."

"T' sky's ower-KESSEN."

A corby craw . . . waitin' to hev his fill on a pier KESTEN sheep. RISE OF RIVER. p.297.

Kessen metal, G. (KES.UN MET.U'L). **Pot-metal**,—Cast-iron.

At t' Pot METAL Brig at Garristown, ane ov oors (horses) was gaun leame.

W.C.T.H. 1898. p. 4, col. 2.

Kest (KEST) — (C., Ns.) The first swarm that issues from a bee-hive; (E., EC.) the second swarm. (Es., SW.) The first swarm is called the "top swarm" the others SIDE-CASTS, whilst (SW.) a "virgin" is a CAST from a first CAST. (SW.) That space which a man can reach laterally with his rake when drawing hay into windrows; there are two KESTS between two windrows (Rev. J. STEELE). Cf. **Seang**.

Duh they ring t' kurk bells here when they git a KEST? . . . we takkt t' tangs an t' fireshool and bray away till t' bees settle. SCOAP. p. 17, line 27.

—To cast; overturn sheaves of corn for drying; "KEST a loop" is to knit; to swarm as bees. See **Kyp't**. T' yall was gud aneuf, but it didn't KEST a morsel o' leet on what was bodderin' ma. GIBSON Bobby Banks. p.19, line 4.

As soon as e'er I learned to KEST a LOOP,
Warm mittens wap't thy fingers up.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 13.

Oald Fisher bees KEST iv his heid, an' he was fworc't teh poo off his wig.

SCOAP. p. 17, line 14.

Kest up, G.—To upbraid; to be found again; to return; to reckon. To vomit.

"Hes t' dog KEST UP yit?"

"He KEST UP agean me oa 'at Ah'd ivver said."

He winna KEST UP to neet, noo.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 26.

Dan cud KEST UP 'counts wid enny body.

BETTY WILSON. p. 24, line 6.

The breyde she KEST up her accounts

In Rachel's lap.

ANDERSON—Codb. Wedg. Stz. 8.

Ket, G. (KET). **Ketment** (KET-MU'NT)—Filth, rubbish, carrion.

What's arl this KET aroond t' butter? Sick a mess o' wet leaves as the snails has been over, likely!

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 162, line 7.

Ket-kyte, E., NW. (KET KĀAIT)—A person of mean actions.

Kettle harse: see **Catscope**.

Ketty, G. (KET.I)—Dirty, mean, worthless.

Kevvel, G. (KEV.U'L; KIĀAV.U'L)—To kick or leap awkwardly.

They KEVVEL and swing, and dance ledder-te-spetch. CUMBRIANA. p. 239, line 2.

Key-legged, C., E., SW. **Knockle-kneed**, C., SW. **Skemmel-legged**, NW.—Knock-kneed.

A KNOCKLEKNEET . . . slapeclogs.

SCOAP. p. 210, line 1.

Keynd: see **Kind**.

Keyp: see **Kype**.

Keyte: see **Kyte**.

Kibble, C., E., Ws. (KIB.U'L)—A metal or wooden tub or bucket in which coal, etc. is hoisted out of a pit, or water out of a well.

Kick, C., N. (KIK)—The top of the fashion; a novelty.

"The varra KICK."

Now dancin's the KICK-shew of preyde.

ANDERSON—The Cram. p. 61, col. 1, line 5.

Ah like nin o' ther toon's fancy KICKS: gi' me a yearb-puddin' o' t' oald-fashin't country mak. BETTY WILSON. p. 111, line 9.

Kidder: see **Cobble**.

Kill coo, G. (KIL-KOOU')—A matter of moment, of consequence. "Neah girt KILL-coo"—no great object; nothing wonderful.

Kill deevil: see **Deevelin**.

Kill dry't feas, C., SW. (DR'ĀAIT)—A parched and withered face.

Ya aad woman, wi' a KILL-DRY'T feass, com out o' ya lile cottage.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 11.

Kill ee, G. (KILEEU')—The fire-place of a drying kiln. See **Eaa**.

Kilps an' creuks, C. (KILPS U'N KRI'UOKS). **Clicks an' hods**, C., NW. (KLIKIS U'N ĀUDS)—A sharp bend or angle; hooks and eyes.

"O' KILPS AN' CREUKS."

T' KILPS AN' CREUKS fer t' back band, an heaams, an things, was oa brokken off.

SCOAP. p. 287, line 14.

Kilt up, N. (KILT UOP)—To fasten up the skirts of the dress.

Kilty cwoat Peggy, B.—A woman who tucks up her clothes to work; a careful person.

Kin, G. (KIN). **Keyn**, NW. (KAEIN).—Kindred, relations.

There's nit a yen honest in aw his whole KEYNE.

RAYSON—Worthless Strang. Stz. 2.

It grieves yen to think theer was nowther kith nor KIN to follow him to th' greave.

BURN—Rosenthal. p. 7, line 4.

Kinch, NW. Obs.—A hole dug in the grassy beach of the Solway, having the bottom and side puddled with clay; on the bottom, above the clay, peats were laid: the peats in turn were covered with a layer of sods: sleet was put on the sods till the KINCH was filled to the brim, and finally, as much salt water was added as the KINCH would hold. (SOLWAY, p. 44.) This was a portion of the process of salt-making on the Solway.

Kind, G. (KĀAIND). **Keyn**, N. (KAEIN).—Sort, or description.

"Will ta' len' me a shillin'?" "Nay, I hev'n't money KIND about me."

—Familiar, friendly, intimate.

We wer' browt up tagidder, an' still varra KIND. BETTY WILSON. p. 11, line 2.

They say she's owre KEYND wi' the weaver.

ANDERSON—Buck o' Kingwatter. Stz. 5.

King clover: see **Bee flower**.

King George, SW., WC. (JWĀUR'J).

Sowdger, Ns., WC. (SĀUWJU'R').

Orange-tip Butterfly—*Euchloë cardamines*. F.D.

(SW.) Formerly when children saw some butterfly, they used to sing:

KING GEORGE is coming tomorn

To bake thy bread,

To sell thy corn

And pull thy house down. R.K.

The butterfly commonly known as a KING GEORGE. W.C.T. 1899, Jan. 28. p. 5, col. 2.

Kink, G. (KINK)—The peculiar sound of the whooping cough; a curling twist in a rope or cord.

—C., N., E.—To laugh loudly. (NW.)
To cough till the breath is suspended (J.H.).

Kink cough, G. (KÄUF)—The whooping cough.

Kinnellin, G. (KIN.U'LU'N)—Materials used for lighting a fire.
Here's to the KIN'LIN'-peat on the bride's hearthstone!

LOVE OF A LASS. Vol. II. p. 91, line 1.

Kin' o', C., W. (KÄAIN U'). **Akinda**, C., W., E. (U'KÄAINDU'). **Keyn' o'**, NW. (KAEIN U').—Somewhat, in a manner or sort.

"I'se AKINDA dry, I'll hev a pint o' yal."

"I'se KEYNA dry I'll hev a peyn't o' yel."

Give him a sudden click—"KIND o' bear him off his feet." WRESTLING. p. 46, line 6.

Kins, C., E., NW. (KINZ). **Keens**, N. (KEENZ). **Keen cuts**.—Cracks in the hands caused by frost.

Kipper, G. (KIP.U'R). **Shedder**, NW.—A salmon out of season, just after spawning. SHEDDER NOW used only by the old fishermen at Bowness.

She had bought a newly-run KIPPER from a well-known "KIPPER catcher."

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 6, col. 4.

—To catch fish, rabbits etc. out of season; to poach.

Sea thoo wants ta hear o' t' best neet's KIPPERIN' ah ivver hed.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 6, col. 2.

Kipper-hips, C., NW.—An ill-fed, generally worthless fellow. W.H.

Kipper't, C., Ns. (KIP.U'R'T)—Said of an unclean salmon which is unfit for use when fresh, dried and cured.

Kipple, B. (KIP.U'L)—Couple. Two rams chained together by their horns are KIPPL'T.

Kirk-gaan, G. (C., KUOR'K GÄAN; N., SW., KUR'K)—Church going; regular in attendance at church.
Me warday duds an KURKGAAN cleaas.

SCOAP. p. 12, line 2.

He was oalus furst and foormost in ivvery-thing bit KURK GAHIN'.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 1.

Kirk garth, G. (GÄAR'TH)—Churchyard.

They ax't me if I'd been to t' KURK-GARTH to see Wordsworth's greave.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 126, line 9.

Kirk louse, Cs., Ws., NE. (KUOR'KLOOS). **Cuddy louse**, SW. **Wall louse**, C., SW. **Slater**, N., NC. (SLIAE-TTHUR').—Woodlouse, millipede—*Oniscidae*.

Kirkmaister, **Kirkwarden**: see Church warner.

Kirrook, **Kirk Sucken**: see Currock.

Kissin' bush, G.—A mass of holly, ivy and other evergreens tied up, generally in a fanciful shape, and hung up in the kitchen or entrance at Christmas time, and under which it was customary for the lads to kiss the lasses.

Kissin crust, G. (KIS.U'N KR'UOST)—The piece of crust adhering to a loaf which has been broken from another, the two having been in contact whilst baking.

Kit, G. (KIT). **Hannel pail**, NW.—A small wooden pail or tub. See **Pad**.

A riddlin'—a riddlin', an oald wife striddlin', [morning.

A KIT full o' cunning things in a coald GIBSON—An Ancient Conundrum. p. 185.

Far is the Gursin off, top full the KITS.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 7.

Kit, C., N., NW.—A term of contempt. The "heal KIT"—the whole set or company.

Settlt ther hash for t' HEAAL KIT o' them.

SCOAP. p. 196, line 12.

Kitchen, C. (KIT.CHIN)—Anything eaten with potatoes or bread etc. to give a relish, as gravy etc. The KITCHEN is also the living room.

Kith, G. (KITH)—Kindred.

Theer was nowther KITH nor kin to follow him to th' greave.

BURN—Rosendale. p. 7, line 4.

Kittle, G. (KIT.U'L)—Active. Easily acted upon, quick, excitable.

"KITTLE as a mouse trap."

Thoo was alos desperate KITTLE at owt at belangt teh farmin matters.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 2.

"Oald Jwohn Green?" said Jwohn, breakin in, as KITTLE as a wamp, and spittin oot, "What oald Jwohn Green?"

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

—To tickle. To bring forth kittens. To tickle for trout; (E.) to take potatoes out of the ground with the hands, leaving the tops.

Theer human midges, clegs, an' fleas,

To KITTLE, plague, an' bite fwok.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 29, line 1.

It was the practice of the miners to go by the river for the purpose of KITTLING or "grappling" fish.

C. PATR. 1895, June 14. p. 6, col. 7.

Kittle-board, G.—The tongue of a rat or rabbit trap.

The trap produced was the one he missed . . . and had the square KITTLE-BOARD.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 10. p. 6, col. 5.

Kittlin, G. (KIT.LIN)—Kitten, a young animal.

All other evils were "nobbet KITLINS to it."

ROSENTHAL. p. 19, line 22.

Kittly-slip-doon (KIT.LI-SLIP-DOO'N)—Barley-meal porridge.

Porridge, an' as mony on them as ye can soop; . . . KITTLY SLIP DOONS wi' a hantle o' cream. LIZZIE LORTON. p. 281, line 9.

Kizzen, G. (KIZ.U'N)—To cause to shrivel up.

"Whiskey KIZZENS t' flesh up ootside, just as it does ont' inside."—Heard during a discussion on the value of spirits as an embrocation.

Kizzen't, G. (KIZ.U'NT)—Over-roasted, shrivelled.

We warrent nobbut fairly roastit bit KISSENT. SCOAP. p. 198, line 13.

It was bacon, o' reesty and smeuk,

And KISSENT and dry't like a sneck.

CUMBRIANA. p. 238, line 5.

Knaa : see **Ken**.**Knack, C., N., E. (NÄAK)**—To talk quick, and attempt fine language.

"She KNACKS, and talks like rotten sticks."

A man in a three-nuikt hat, 'at KNACKT like rotten sticks.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 125, line 8.

If a body was gi'en ta NACKEN yan wad write this phrase doon as abandon.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 8. p. 6, col. 6.

Knack reel, G. Click reel (KLIK)

—A reel turned by a handle and giving a click when a certain number of threads had been wound; these were bound together forming a "cut," and so many cuts made a hank. There were two other reels, called hand reels, a longer and shorter; and as the threads were wound on, the count was made by repeating "yan to yan, two to yan, thous' yan, yan to two, two to two, thou's two," and so on. Another was the elbow reel, when the thread was wound over the elbow, and between the thumb and the fore finger.

I went home and broke the CLICK REEL of my new loom.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 47, line 15.

Knacks, G. (NÄAKS)—"He's neah girt KNACKS"—nothing beyond ordinary.**Knap, G. (NÄAP)**—A blow, tap, generally with a light stick.

Ah nwtisht they gev a laal KNAP on t' floor avery time they thrast.

SCOAP. p. 48, line 4.

—To strike gently and quickly; to talk short and in an affected manner.

Went on **KNAPPIN'** away wid his lal ham-mer. **GIBSON**—Joe and Geologist.

p. 2, line 26.

She tawk't a'varst, but **KNAPP'T** sea sair
'At ninn cud understand her.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 9

Knattle: see **Nattle**.

Kneav shive, C., E., NE. (**NIĀAV-SHĀAIV**)—The first cut off the loaf.

Knep, G. (**NEP**)—To nip, to bite in play; the action is rather less severe than that which is understood by "nip"; to browse.

The horses **NEP** one another.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 1.

Thoo needn't come smirkin' an' **KNEPPIN'** at me. **RICHARDSON**, 1st. p. 69, line 8.

Kneud, C., SW. (**NIUD**)—To butt with the head as a calf or lamb does when sucking.

Kneuls, NW. (**NIUOLS**). **Sneels**, (not known)—Small loose horns attached to the skin on the heads of cattle called "horned coweys," and not fast to the skulls.

Knidgel: see **Nidgel**.

Knipe (**NĀAIP**)—Signifies a sharp or narrow ridge. We have **KNIPE** Scar. **FERGUSON**, p. 85.

Knock-cross, G. (**NĀUK-KRĀUS**)—The name of an ancient barrow near Port Carlisle, used proverbially in many senses.

"You are as old as **KNOCK CROSS**."

It seun gat as hard as **KNOCK-CROSS**, for it was frozen hard. **W.C.T.X.** 1893. p. 7, col. 2.

An' than gow to Carel wi' me,—

Let her gāng to **KNOCK-CROSS** wid her scworning. **GILPIN**—Songs, 2nd.

LONSDALE, p. 11, line 9.

Knockin' trough: see **Creean trough**.

Knock on, G. (**ĀUN**)—Proceed, continue, go on, hasten.

"Fadder's **KNOCKIN ON** fer sebbemty 'ear."

Ah mun be **KNOCKIN-ON** afoor dark.

PEN. OBS. April 5.

Knock onder, G. (**UONDDH.U'R'**)—To give precedence to, play a subordinate part, yield, give in.

Knod, C., NC., W., SW. (**NĀUD**). **Knodden**, C., EC., NW. (**NĀUD.U'N**)—Kneaded; past and p. part. of **KNEAD**.

Knonnot, C. (**NĀUN.U'T**). **Knaanat**, SW. (**NĀAN.U'T**)—I do not know.

Ah **KNEWNET** when he fand it oot.

SCOAP. p. 66. line 8.

Knop, G. (**NĀUP**)—A small tub having two stave-handles; the top of a gooseberry.

I dung owre the **TNOP**, an scawdert my fit.

ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 1.

—To pick off the tops of goose-berries; to snuff a candle.

You have to **KNOP** gooseberries, "berries," before using them, **LAKE COUNTRY**. App. I.

Knoppy, G. (**NĀUP.I**)—Lumpy, knotty.

"**KNOPPY** rwoad," as the man said when he stumbled over a cow.

I . . . fadged away up Gamswell, oer a terble **KNOPPY** rooad.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 3, line 6.

Knot, G. (**NĀUT**)—A rocky peaked hill. As a place-name, **Hard-knot**.

Knowe, G. (**NĀUW**)—A rounded hill. A place-name, **The Knowes**, **Know Hill**.

Owr hill an' **KNOWE**, thro' seugh an' sowe, Comes tiftan many a' couple.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 9.

If't cums on rain when t' teyde's at flowe
You may yoke t' plew on any **KNOWE**;
Bit if it cums when t' teyde's at ebb
Then lowse yer plew an' gang to bed.

OLD SAYING.

Knowledgeable, C., NW., E. (NÄUL-IJU'BU'L)—Well-read, full of information, intelligent.

The faithful, KNOWLEDGEABLE service of the three colliers. RISE OF RIVER. p. 188.

Knur, C. (NUOR')—The wooden ball used in the game of SPELL AND KNUR. See **Spell**.

Knur't, C., SW. (NUORT). **Horbl'd**, C., SW. (HÄUR'BU'LD). **Nurl't**, C., NW. **Url't**, C., EC. (UOR'U'LT)—Stunted; not freely grown, knarled; ill-thriven. Applied to oak such as is used for rustic garden seats.

A bit eh KNURRT esh fleaaw fra t' axe mooth. SCOAP. p. 220, line 13.

He's a laal URL'D stunt.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 31.

Knyfel, C., N., NW. (NÄALFU'L)—To steal trifles, pilfer; (B.) to pass time away idly.

For lang was caw'd a rob shop,
For NIFFLING money frae the till.

RAYSON—Squeese Crab. Stz. 7.

Kook an' heyde, NW. (KUOK U'N HAEID)—The game of hide and seek.

Some (play) KOOK AN HEYDE, or 'I baw peep.' RANDOM RHYMES. p. 9, line 5.

Kye, C. and E. (KÄAI). **Keye**, N. (KAEI). **Cawws**, SW. (KÄAWS)—Cows, kine, cattle.

He's flate o' nowte; he'll tak a stick,

An' gang to fetch t' KYE in.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 78, line 9.

Kyle, G. (KÄALL)—A boil or sore.

As sair as a KYLE. SAYING.

Kype, C., E., Ws. (KÄAIP). **Keyp**, N. NW. (KAEIP)—To die; (E.) to insinuate; to jibe.

"T' oald horse is gaan to KYPE."

Kyp't, C., Ws. (KÄAIPT). **Kest**, NE., NW.—Bent as a buckled saw when permanently bent or twisted.

Kysty, G. (KÄALSTI)—Squeamish; dainty.

T' fella his-sel mun ha' bin a waistrel to pig in thar, or else ower KYSTY to be amang dacent foke. FORNESS FOLK. p. 31, line 10.

Some weshed out the'r chammer pots . . .
ye may be suer they worn't KEISTY!

T' INVASION. p. 5, line 2.

Kyte, C., E., SW. (KÄAIT). **Keyte**, N. (KAEIT)—The belly.

See, deame, if we've got a swop whuskey,
I's sworry the bottle's duin!

We'll starken our KEYTES, I'll upod us.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 2.

Sumboddy mud heh puzzent em, he was
sooa swellt about t' KYTE on em.

SCOAP. p. 98, line 4.

Kytel, G. not N. (KÄAITU'L)—A cotton or holland jacket.

Yon lal dog's bin at thi KYTLE and cheg-gled it through. PEN. OBS. 1898, June 23.

L

Laaf: see **Lofe**.

Laal, C., E. (LÄAL). **Lile**, **Leyle**, N., SW. (LAEIL).—Little.

I'll sing her a bonnie LAL sang, LAL sang

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 20, line 5.

He telt me 'at cairns was heeaps o' LILELY
steeans 'at hed been rais't ower t' graves.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 67, line 6.

LEYLE Sim's geane and swapt the black
cowt.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 12.

T' bonny LILE lan'lady com in a minute.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 32, line 13.

Laal house, C., E., Ws. (LÄAL OOS).
Donnican, E. (DUONIKUN).
Petty, G. **Nessy**, C., NW.—A
privy.

Laal Jacky, EC., N. **Half Snipe**,
SW. **Judcock**, Obs.—The Jack
Snipe—*Gallinago gallinula*.

Laal pan : see **Shank pan**.

Laal pyet—Pied Flycatcher (H.M.)
—*Muscicapa atricapilla*.

Laal Scart—The Shag—*Phalacrocorax graculus*. G.D.

Laal set by, G. (SET BEE)—Of small esteem or repute.

Laal wee bit, G.—Frequently the two words LAAL and WEE are employed together, the one intensifying the other.

He fired a LITTLE WEE BIT stone at a boy.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 27. p. 6, col. 6.

Laa man : see **'Turna**, in Preface.

Labber, Ns., E. (LĀAB.U'R')—To splash in water.

Lad candlestick, Obs.—Primrose
Primula variabilis. NICOLSON.

Ladder : see **Lalder**.

Laddie, C., N. (LĀAD.I)—An affectionate diminutive of 'lad.' This word is applied to a person having a strong habit or propensity.

"He's a LADDIE for o' maks o' spwort."

Lad stones—Stones piled up on the top of a hill, as on Wetherlamb Mountain. ELLWOOD.

Lafter, Lawter : see **Clatch**.

Laggin, G. (LĀAG.IN)—The end of the stave which projects outside the cask or tub. The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden pail (GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 225).

"Frey lug to LAGGIN"—from ear to ear.

She up wid t' puddin', an' varra nark knock't Bob off t' chair wid it. He was aw rhu-barb from LUG TO LAGGIN.

BETTY WILSON. p. 73, line 2.

Laggy : see **Saggy**.

Lag-ma-last, C. (LĀAG-MU'-LĀAST).

Laggy last, C., E. **Harry behint**.
Always behind, loitering.

Laird, N.—The title applied to a landed proprietor and to his eldest son. See **Lword** and **'Statesman**.

Lairt, G. not SW. (LĀAL.U'R'T). **Lairy** (LĀAIR'I).—Dirty with mud; also (N., NW.) "when a horse or cow gets into a boggy place and sticks, it is said to be LAIRT" (R.W.). (NW., EC.) LAIRT is identical with SLAIRY.

They (sheep) clarty an' LAIRT wi' mud.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 10.

Lait, G. (LAET)—To seek; to fetch. The word LAIT has two significations: the one is to seek, and the other to bring. A Cumbrian will say :

"He's gaen to LAIT a lost sheep;" or
"He's gaen to LAIT t' kye in to milk."

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 179, line 10.

Laitin, WC. (LAET.IN)—In many places in the Lake district, when anyone dies, two persons from every house within a certain well-defined boundary are invited to the funeral, and the houses within that circle are termed the LAITIN.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 179, line 6.

See **Bidding**.

Lake, C., SW., E. (LAEK). **Leayk**, N. (LAEIK).—To play.

I did not intend to hit the train. We were LAKING.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 27. p. 6, col. 7.

Lake hen : see **Baltute**.

Lakin, G. (LAE.KIN)—A child's toy.

(A lal lad) 'at seavs his oan LAIKINS an' laiks wid anudder's.

GIBSON—Ned o' Kes'ick. Stz. 3.

Lalder, N., E. (LĀALDDH.U'R').

Ladder, B.—Loud and foolish talk.

—To gossip.

Lallup, EC., NE. (LÄALUP)—An untidy person (J.P.). When a dress is much torn, you may hear the expression "Thoo's hingin' i' LALLUPS" (R.W.). See **Loll**.

Lam, C., E., WS. (LÄAM)—To beat soundly.

Lamb lakins: see **Bonny burd een**.

LAMB LAKINS, as the bairns in the north called the . . faint sweet cuckoo flowers.

RAWNSLEY. p. 31, line 4.

Lamb's ear, G. (LÄAMZEEUR')—Hoary Plantain—*Plantago media*.

Lame soldier. Obs.—Dwarf-winged Orchis—*Orchis ustulata*. NICOLSON.

Lammin', C., W., E. (LÄAM.IN)—A thrashing, beating.

Lamper eel, EC., NS. (LÄAMP.UR')—Pride fish—*Petrozou branchialis*.

FAUNA. p. 526.

Lamplugh hawkies: see **Hawkie**.

Lamplugh puddin', C. (LÄAMPLU PUOD.IN)—A mess of toasted biscuits steeped in hot ale with spices; a posset.

Land, C., E. (LÄAND). **Laan**, N., NW. (LÄAN)—(1) An estate in land; (2) the ground between the furrows in a ploughed field. (N.) Land. An' priss them hard the'r bit o' LAND ut swap wi' him or sell.

GIBSON—Skulls of Calgarth. Stz. 15.

"Nanny, here's Willy —, o' W—, wi' three (3) LANDS. Git up, my lass, and let him in. CUMBRIANA. p. 90, line 8.

Tou kens I's just twenty,

Hae houses, LANS, plenty.

ANDERSON—Silly Andrew. Stz. 1.

Ah'll nivver forgiv' the bad wark . . . An' noo as we've gitten till t' end o' t' (2) LAND, what d'ye think o' yer-sels?

BETTY WILSON. p. 131, line 9.

—To arrive; to reach home.

"He LANDIT in yister neet."

He hadn't LANDED, that is to say, reached home. SULLIVAN. p. 89.

Efter a bit I LANDT at top o' Hasty Gill Brow. FORNESS FOLK. p. 3, line 9.

Land end: see **Heedlin**.

Landlord at the door, W., SW.—Said at Whist when the high value of the trump used to take a trick shewed it to be the last in the player's hand. J. AB.

Land-louper, NW. (LÄUW.PUR')—A vagabond, one who decamps without paying.

Lane—To conceal, to connive at, or hide a fault.

FERGUSON—Dialect. (Not known)

Lang back't settle, C. **Lang lig-ger** (LÄANG LIG.UR')—An uncushioned sofa.

SOME ON A LANG BACK'T SETTLE are sittin',
Some choose a steull wi' three legs.

CUMBRIANA. p. 241, line 8.

Lang creuk, G. (KR'UOK)—The iron crook which hangs from the CHIMLA BOKE. Many of them measure from four to seven feet in length. See **Creuk**.

Langel, C., NE. (LÄANG.U'L). **Langket**, SW. (LÄANG.KU'T)—A woollen fetter for sheep. See **Hopple**.

They'd rayder spin hanks o' rough sheep-LANGEL gairn. CUMBRIANA. p. 253, line 7.

Langer east shorter west, C., NW. Es.—A deficiency in one part is compensated by abundance in another.

Lang hundred, G. (UOND.R'UOD)—Six score.

Five scwore to t' HUNDRED o' men, money and pins;

Six scwore to t' hundred of o' other things.

OLD CUMB. RHYME.

Lang last, G.—At length; the end of it.

"He's gitten a wife at LANG LAST."

At t' LANG LAST t' will was got throo, an theear was greet discontent.

BETTY WILSON. p. 23, line 1.

Lang lenth, G. (LENTH)—Full length.

He received a blow which sent him all his LANG LENGTH on the floor.

C. PATR. 1894, June 8. p. 3, col. 7.

Lang-nebbed, G.—Long-nosed. LANG-NEBBED, or dictionary words are not very tenderly dealt with in any of the provincial dialects (SULLIVAN. p. 89, line 15).

Lang-neck, Lang-necked Nanny, Jinny lang-neck: see **Heron-sew**.

Lang on: see **Alang**.

Lang sen, C., SW., E. (SEN). **Langseyne**, N. (SAEIN)—Long since; used substantively qualified by AULD to mean "the days gone by" in an affectionate sense.

I happen't to hev a few days helliday nut LANG SEN. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 106, line 1.

Or gin I e'er again shall taste

The joys I left LANGSYNE?

BLAMIRE—Traveller's Return. Stz. 1.

Ca' back the joys of AULD LANG SEYNE.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 24.

Langsom, G. (LĀANG.SUM)—Tedious, wearisome.

Thro' the LANGSOME winter neeghts.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 8.

Lang span: see **Lowp**.

Lang streak't, G. (STRĪĀAKT)—Laid at full-length.

LANG STREEK'D out ower the clean hearth-steane,

The lads their sicker stations tuik.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 15.

Lang ten: see **Plu' co'er**.

N

Lang windit, G. (WIND.IT)—Prolix. See **Lang-nebb't**.

His latitudes an longitudes, an logarithms, an LANGWINDIT words.

SCOAP. p. 200, line 14.

Lant, G. (LĀANT). **Lanter**, N. (LĀANTTH.U'R')—The game of Loo. A distinction is made between LANT and LANTER, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be, three-card and five-card loo. The manner of playing is also different.

Some at three card LANT wad laak,

An' some at whisk.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 59, line 6.

At LANTER the caird-lakers sat i' the loft.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-Neet. Stz. 1.

Three-card LANT, an LANT OA AT'S ON, an beggar me naybor. SCOAP. p. 26, line 1.

Lantern leets, C. (LĀANTTH.U'N LEETS)—The panes of a lantern, formerly made of horn, but now of glass.

It was whyte transparent, an' wad ha' answered weel for LANTHORN LEETS.

C. PĀCQ. 1893, Nov. 30. p. 6, col. 2.

Lantit, G. (LĀANT.IT)—Defeated, disappointed.

Than ah whangt on t' diamond yass, an

LANTIT t' wholl o' them SCOAP. p. 28, line 8.

Lant lakers, C., E., NW. **Lanters**, N., SW. (LĀANTTH.U'R'Z)—Players at loo.

Lanty-pie: see **Rannel**.

Lap, G. (LĀAP). **Lep**, C., E. (LEP).

Wap, G. (WĀAP).—A bundle of hay or straw; a truss. See also **Leap, Bottle**.

"A LAP of hay was on the mow," "they did not make the hay up into LAPS."

C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 9. p. 3, col. 2.

He saw the defendant enter the stack-yard, . . . and take a bundle of hay, . . . The defendant said "I only wanted a couple of WAPS for the pony."

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 23. p. 2, col. 6.

—To wrap or enfold.

We ken 'at gud stuff

LAPS up i' lal bundles.

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 4.

She WAPPT up his legs eh sheepsove an woo.

SCOAP. p. 7, line 2.

Lap, G. (LĀAP). **Lappet.**—The bottom or tail of a garment.

They hed hod eh yan anudder be t' cwoat LAPS.

SCOAP. p. 210, line 1.

He tuik his cwoat LAPPET an' deeghted his feace.

BLAMIRE—Robin Forbes. Stz. 1.

Lap sedit, G.—Unequally balanced.

Nin on us could tell what teh mak eh sec a country at t' furst, whoar things was sooa LAPSIDIT.

SCOAP. p. 205, line 11.

Lapstean, G.—The stone held on the shoemaker's lap for beating his leather upon.

For some they said eat lumps as big

As Sammy Liank's LAPSTEANE.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 27.

Lap up, C., Es., NW.—To desist; to give up.

Larn, G. (LĀAR'N)—To learn; to teach.

"He LARNS his scholars to write."

When I was young, lads us't to LARN

To dance, an' run, an' russel.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 31, line 1.

Pretend to LARN some thrifty wife

Hoo best to keuk a bite.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 48, line 6.

Larrop, SW., E., NW. (LĀAR'UP)—To beat.

"Oil o' hezzel's stuff to cure that complent."

"Ey, it desarves a LARRAPIN."

FORNESS FOLK. p. 33, line 6.

Lash, G. (LĀASH)—A comb; an attack of diarrhoea; the sharp cord at the end of a whip. See **Lash cwom**.

—To comb, to whip. (E.) To feed immoderately.

I's just wesh me and LASH me hair.

BECKSIDE. p. 9, line 8.

Lash away! G.—A common exclamation of encouragement applied indifferently to work or play.

He had a great knack of saying: "LASH AWAY, lads, LASH AWAY!"

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 226.

Lash cwom, C., SW. (CWĀUM).

Lash keam, N. (KIĀAM)—A coarse toothed comb, such as is used when dressing horses.

Herson now stood with a LASH comb in his hand.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 117, line 2.

Lash oot, C.—To comb; (N.) to hand forth, to kick.

Lassie, G. (LĀAS.I)—A girl.

Them LASSES shurley cannet tak much pains wid ceukin'.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 11, col. 2.

Lassie-lad, G.—A term of opprobrium amongst boys, denoting effeminacy or undue preference for the society of girls.

Yan o' them LASSIE-LAD leuckan chaps at waitit on us.

SCOAP. p. 54, line 5.

Last cut: see **Cut**.

Lasty, G. (LĀAST.I)—Of an enduring nature, lasting.

Suppose you die before Simon—and he's a LASTY kind o' man.

GRAHAM—Red Scaur. 1896. p. 67.

Latch, C., SW., B. (LĀACH)—A deep cart-rut. An occasional water-course; a miry place.

Latch lug't, C. (LĀACH LUOGT).

Leav lug't, N., E. (LEEUF)—Ears hanging down instead of being erect. The N. epithet is very appropriate—the ears hang like leaves.

Latus: see **Yan**.

Lave, N. (LAEV)—The rest, remainder.

To Jwohnnny I nee mair can trust—

He's just leyke aw the LAVE.

ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie. Stz. 6.

Lavrick, G. (LĀAVR'IK)—The lark
Alauda arvensis.

When morning sleeping nature wakes,
And cheery hearts wi' LAV'ROCKS sing.
BLAMIRE—Again main Absence. Stz. 2.

Laws! Loze, G. (LĀUZ). **O lozes**
o'—An expression of astonish-
ment.

O LOZES o' me! what a sound.
BLAMIRE—Village Club. Stz. 4.

Lazy-back, C. (LAE.ZI BĀAK)—A
white RUBBING STONE, in shape a
semi-disc about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and
5 ins. long, made of plaster of Paris
and whiting; it is softer and more
easy to work with than those of
freestone. J.B. Rough lumps of sill
are also used.

Lazybed, G.—A bed of potatoes
planted, not in furrows, but in
trenches, the soil from one trench
being thrown into the preceding
one, so leaving a level surface.
A smo' lock o' taties will hev to be set,
In LAZY-BED fashion.

CUMBRIANA. p. 244, line 5.

Lea, C., E., WS. (LAEI). **Sye**, C., SW.
(SĀAI). **Sye**, N., NW. (SAEI)—
Scythe.

He use' to mow wi' a SYE 'at hed two yerds
o' edge. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 58, line 14.

LEA stanes for new LEASES.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 29.

Lea, G. (LEE). **Ley** (LAEI)—Arable
land in grass.

How d' ye think the'r LEYS wad cum on if t'
cobblesteians wor left liggin howe-stowe.

GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 69, line 12.

Mair praise-wordy beins' ne'er trod owre
the LEA! ANDERSON—Canny Auld

Cummerlan. Stz. 7.

Lead, C., E., N. (LEED). **Leead**, SW.
(LEEUD).—To lead; to convey by
cart. In the last century work
horses were conducted or led with

halters when at work, and the
term to LEAD still remains, although
horses are now driven.

"Gang and LEAD cwoon to-day, it 'll be
dry."

Mr Armstrong was settling with Billy for
the wood LEADING.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 6, col. 2.

Lead, C., SW. (LIĀAD). **Lade**, Ns.,
E. (LĀED; LIAED).—To load; lift
out water with a bucket or dish.

Ah's whyte suer ah could ha LEAADIT t'
steamer me-sel. SCOAP. p. 40, line 18.

Ye should ha' kept him here to LADE.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 7, line 3.

Leader, G. (LEE.DDHUR')—A tendon;
a sinew.

Leaf, G. (LEEF)—The inner loin fat
of the pig. See **Saim**.

Lea hay, G. (AE)—Hay grown on
old LEY ground. The term is now
applied to rye grass and clover hay
as well.

A quantity of LEA and meadow HAY.

W.C.T. 1899, Mar. 4. p. 1, col. 5.

Leam, G. (LIĀAM)—A damage,
laming.

"And is aw gayly wi' ye now at heam?"

"Aw but my fadder—he has git'n a LEAM."

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 5.

—To wound or damage.

The cause of delay proved to be that he
had LAMED his eye. SULLIVAN. p. 89.

He remembert t' pooar fella LEAAMEN his
neif yah day awhile sen wi' sum eh t'
machinery. SCOAP. p. 99, line 22.

Lean, G. (LIĀAN)—Alone, solitary;
your LEAN, his LEAN, etc., means by
yourself, by himself, etc.

If I moon't hev a lad 'at 'ill coort me my
LEAN. GIBSON—Sneck Posset. line 2.

I met ye, leately, aw YER LEANE.

ANDERSON—Bashfu' Wooer. Stz. 3.

Leand, C., SW., E. (LEEUN[D]; LIÄAN[D]). **Lind**, SW. (LĚEND).—A shelter from the wind. Sheltered. Rare in NE.

A LEEN'd place for sheep on the fell.

ELLWOOD.

Leap, C., E., SW. (LIÄAP). **Lap**, N. (LÄAP).—Leapt.

Then cocker Wully LAP bawk heet.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 7.

It wasn't lang till he LEAAP up off t' seat he was sittan on. SCOAP. p. 20, line 24.

Leas, G. (LIÄAS).—To lace; to thrash or beat; to mix with spirits.

A fellow just leyke a poudert lobster, aw LEAC'd an feddert owre.

ANDERSON—Watty. p. 14, col. 2, line 7.

Her stays they wad meck a gud pad for a miller,

Till black of her feace she mun hae them ay LEAC'd.

RAYSON—Bandyman Bet. Stz. 2.

Lword Nelson settlt t' French ther hash at sea, an t' oald Duke LEAAST them on land. SCOAP. p. 105, line 18.

Put in mair tea!—fer god seake, de!

LEACE't roun' wi' rum.

ANDERSON—Jurry's Cursnin. Stz. 7.

Ale warmed in a kail-pot or set-pot, sweetened and spiced, LACED with rum.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

Leasin, G. (LIÄAS.IN).—A thrashing.

Ah was gaan teh give a LEAASIN.

SCOAP. p. 40, line 11.

Least cup, G. (KUOP).—Tea or other beverage, mixed with spirits.

A glass of rum poured into the last cup, and called a LACED CUP was invented to qualify the bitter ingredient.

CUMBRIANA. p. 79, line 6.

Lea-stean, G. (LAEI STIÄAN). **Bulstone**, E., EC. (BUOLSTUN).—A stone used for whetting scythes.

Clogs splinter new, bass-bottom'd chairs, An' LEA STANES for new leases.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 29.

Leath, C., Ws. (LIÄATH). **Leeathe**, EC. (LEEUTH). **Bern**, N. (BAERN).—Barn. Place-name—WatendlATH.

An' what's t' use . . o' you ga'n an' preachin' i' that girt LEATH o' your's.

GIBSON—Yan o' t' Elect. p. 133, line 2.

Leatherwing: see **Bullstang**.

Leave gang, G. (LEEV GÄANG).

Leave hod (HÄUD).—Let go, do not hold!

Leav lug't: see **Latch lug't**.

Leayk: see **Lake**.

Leck, EC. (LEK). **Pinnel**, SW. (PIN.UL).—A hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

The croft known as the Yanwath Intake, and a poor bit of starved LECK it was too.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 122, line 5.

—E.—To drip.

Leckera: see **Yan**.

Ledder, G. (LEDDH.UR').—To beat; LEATHER AWAY, is to hurry.

The defendant LEATHERED her with a stick. C. PATR. 1894, Aug. 17. p. 7, col. 6.

Ah saw a girt hunk of a fella LEDDERAN AWAY doon t' rwoad. SCOAP. p. 6, line 3.

Ledderer, G. (LEDDH.UR'UR').—Anything large.

Ledder heed, G.—A blockhead.

Ledder-hungry: see **Whillimer**.

Ledder lungs, G. (LUONGZ).—A garrulous or noisy person.

Ledder-plate, N. (PLAET).—A race for inferior horses.

He'd reyd off to cock-feghts, an LEDDER-PLATE reaces.

ANDERSON—Tom Linton. Stz. 2.

Ledder-te-spatch, G. (LEDDH.UR'TI SPÄACH).—A particular kind of step in a dance.

They startit heam ageaan as hard as they could ledder, teh t' teunn ah LEDDERTY SPATCH. SCOAP. p. 76, line 10.

Led farm, G. (LED FĀARM)—An additional farm on which the occupier does not reside.

Lee-co', C. (LEE-KĀU). **A-co**, C. (ĀA-KĀU). **Leek**, NE. (LEEK).—"Look out"—a term used in handball play. Also the ball thrown over the school house. See **Hee bo' leep**.

Leemers, G. (LEE.MUR'Z)—Ripe hazel nuts.

"Ay lads! leuk yonder for broon LEEEMERS."

An' they talk about single nuts an' clusters an' LEEEMERS.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 9. p. 6, col. 1.

Leem out, C., E. (LEEM OOT). **Leeam**, SW. (LEEUM).—To drop out, like ripe nuts; to strip; (NW., NE.) to pour liquid out of a vessel, or corn or dry substance out of a bag (W.R.).

LEEM OOT o' thi cooat, an' gang an' buckle teea. PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 8.

Leep, G. (LEEP)—To parboil.

"LEEP them giblets, Peggy."

Leesh: see **Lish**.

Leester: see **Lister**.

Leetly gitten leetly gean, G. (LEE.TLI GIT.UN, GIĀAN)—"Light come light go."

Leetnin' afor deeth, G. (LEE.TNIN U'FOOU'R DEETH)—A lucid interval preceding death.

Leet on, G. (LEET ÄUN)—To meet with.

"I LEET ON him at t' cross rwoads."

I thowt I trudg't on till I LEET IV a man.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 52, line 1.

Leeve, as —: G. (LEE.V). **Lyve** (LĀAIV).—Soon, rather.

I'd as LEEVE pay 50s. out of my own pocket before I would go to Court.

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 15. p. 3, col. 2.

I'd as LYVE hev that tudder. W.D.

Leever, G. (LEE.VUR')—Sooner, rather.

"I'd LEEVER hev this ner that'n."

I'd LIEFER ye put a pistol til me than speak as ye're doing of her.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 236, line 8.

Leeve teal, **Leef teal**, G. (LEEF TIĀAL)—Easy to sell or dispose of; easy to turn to account.

Leg away, G. (LEG U'WAE.)—To walk quickly.

Lep: see **Lap**.

Lert, C., E., SW. (LUORT). **Jert**, C., NW. (JUORT). **Lirt**, E. (LURT).—To jerk; to throw a stone with the hand from the hip.

Lessil (LES.U'L)—A wanton woman (not known to correspondents).

FERGUSON—Dialect, p. 80.

Let, G. (LET)—Did alight.

"He leap off t' dike top an' LET in a bog."

Let be, G.—To let alone, leave untouched.

LET me BE. It'll pass off.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 210, line 1.

Lethera: see **Yan**.

Let leet on, or **into**, G.—To open up mysteries or secrets.

Let on, G.—Tell, inform.

"Ah nivver LET ON that Ah kent aw about it."

If he wadn't LET ON ah wad give em an inklin eh t' wurd. SCOAP. p. 74, line 13.

Let slap at, G. (SLĀAP AT)—To strike quickly at.

Let wit, G.—To pretend, pay attention to, to make known. "Don't LET WIT"—seem as if you did not see or know.

Pot mehandseh me pockets, woakt whietly on, an niver LET WIT ah hard them.

SCOAP. p. 9, line 14.

Leuf: see **Leuv**.

Leug, Obs.—Did laugh.

I hotch'd and LEUG.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 106.

Leuk, G.—To expect; LEUK TO, is to attend to, to keep an eye on.

She's LEUKIN' to seein' you to-day.

MIDSUMMER. p. 6, line 17.

Let fadder LEUK TO t' kye.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 1.

Leum, G. (LIUOM)—A loom; a tool; a scamp.

"He's an ill LEUM."

And when puir Dick's thrang on the LUIM,
She's off to Jwohnnny Gowdy.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 2.

Leuv, **Leuf**, G. (LIUOF)—The hollow of the hand.

You could ha' hoddan a quarter of a steane
in t' LEUFE o' your hand

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 2.

Leuve, c., N. (LIUOV)—Love. The word "love" is seldom heard in ordinary converse in the county.

For thy LEUVE's better ner wine.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. I. 2.

Leyle: see **Laal**.

Liabie, G. (LĀAIBU'L)—Apt; have a propensity to; reliable.

"He's LIABIE to get drunk if he's ought
in his pocket."

Lib, G. (LIB)—To castrate.

Swear he wad LIB the fiddler's graith

If he com' in his clutches.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 36.

They've bought most of the folk and made
them as lazy as LIBBED bitches.

SON OF HAGAR. Vol. III. p. 102, line 1.

Lick-for-smack: see **Te-lick**.

Lick on, **lig**, G. **Lay lick on**.—
To discover; to see.

"I could never LIG LICK ON him efter he
went round t' corner."

Lickin', G. (LIK.IN). **Licks**.—A thrashing, but specially one given to a girl by her mother.

There's no need for fadder, but mudder'll
give her a LICKIN' hersel.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

Thoo maun promise not to give me my
LICKS for suppin' treacle.

PEARL IN A SHELL, p. 183, line 9.

Lick plate, E., SW., NW. (LIK PLAET)
—A sycophant.

Lids (LIDZ)—Manner, fashion. (Not known to correspondents).

"In other manner"—just the same phrase as our "other LIDS," and "like LIDS."

FERGUSON. p. 184.

Lift (LIFT)—G. Help, assistance; a trick at cards. (C., SW., N., E.) The sky. (G.) The bend in the shaft of a spade, giving room for the lower hand, and easing the operation of lifting (Obs. in SW.).

"He'll give us a LIFT at a pinch"—render assistance.

They bangt us oa teh bagwesh at gittan
LIFTS, an they mannisht teh mak yan be cards.

SCOAP. p. 27, line 13.

Cynthia frae the LIFT did shyne.

MINSTREL—Auld Lang Syne. Stz. 14.

—To leave a company, to go away; to take away; to remove a corpse for burial.

Well, well . . . Dar! I maun be LIFTIN
however. J. AR.

He had not LIFTED his sow.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 4.

When the corpse was going to be LIFTED
on the funeral day the same person had
to go and tap (on the bee-hive) once and
say "They're gaun to LIFT."

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

Lig, G. (LIG)—To lie down; (E) Lig down, to give up, "turn tail."

Spy't t' grunstone LIGGEN i' two bits.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 35, line 2.

Lig a leam on, G.—To brutally injure a limb, etc.

Lig at, G. (ĀAT)—To work hard at; to beat, to strike.

"LIG AT HIM, lad."

Liggers, C., EC., WS. (LIG.UR'Z)—Layers; growing wood notched and laid along a hedge.

Liggy: 'see **Tommy Loach**.

Liggy bed, Cs., WS. (LIG.I BED)—A person addicted to late rising.

Lig in, G. not N., E.—To strive zealously, work hard. (Cs.) To thrash, beat. (W., NW., NC.) To dig below the foundation. To undermine the coal in a working preparatory to wedging or blasting it down (R.W.M.).

On they ran till they gat within aboot a hundred yards o' t' winnin' post—hoo Bob did LIG IN. BETTY WILSON. p. 79, line 8.

Lig ma lag, C., SW. (MU' LĀAG)—Abundance; too much.

Lig on, G.—To be of importance; incumbent upon.

"It's LIGGAN UPON, and mun be done."

It seemt LIGGEN UPON at ah mud gang theer an than adoot me dinner.

SCOAP. p. 180, line 14.

Like, C., SW. (LĀAIK). **Leyke**, N., NW. (LAEIK)—In danger of, likely, disposed to, obliged.

"It's LIKE to fo'." "He'll be LIKE to come."
"He was LIKE to laugh."

T' oald maizlin was LIKE to toytle of his steul wid laughin'.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 4, line 7.

He's LEYKE to be mey deeth.

ANDERSON—Bashful Wooer. Stz. 5.

Like, G.—This is frequently used as an affix, thus: good-LIKE, ill-LIKE, happy-LIKE, etc. qualifying good, ill, etc. An idea of caution or reserve always accompanies the use of this word which is frequently followed by "but."

A real nice-LIKE bairn BUT looks delicate.

J. AR.

He found the defendant standing there
"very crazed LIKE."

C. PATR. 1893, Sept. 23. p. 3, col. 1.

T' gentleman was a queerish LIKE oald chap.

GIBSON—Joe. p. 1, line 11.

Liker, G. (LĀAIKU'R)—More likely. Willie thowt Tom Wilson was LIKER to pay him for his car, an' his bands.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 45, line 2.

Likin', C. (LĀAIKIN). **Leykin'**, N., NW. (LAEIKIN)—Fondness, liking; dear one.

Mey LEYKIN' for thee I can't smudder.

ANDERSON—Dicky Glendining. Stz. 2.

To a child in the Abbey Holme may be heard said—"Come hither, my leyl LEYKIN." J.H.

Lilly, G. (LILI)—To flatter, cajole; to fondle, caress.

"She LILLY't t' oald man up till she gat him an' his money and o'."

Yah day when she was LILLYEN om meh up, at fadder wad hev teh mind his p's an q's if he dudn't want ME teh slipe.

SCOAP. p. 8, line 5.

Lilt, G. (LILT)—A short and lively piece of music; a springing action.

An' lissen oot that brave oald LILT,

An' hear, at ivery stave they played.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 2.

Wid a LILT iv her step an' a glent iv her eye.

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 1.

—To sing merrily without using words; to move with a lively action.

They seem't as happy as two burds,

'At flit frae tree to tree i' spring

For scarce ten yerds I'd gitten by

When they began to LILT an' sing.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 65, line 5.

Lim, G. (LIM)—A mischievous person; limb.

A LIMB o' a chap co'd Will Greamm, gat a nice handy bit o' rail, bored a whol in 't, fuled it wid pooder.

W.C.T.X. 1893, p. 4, col. 3.

For sham' Bell! thoo's a fair lal LIMB.

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 6, line 15.

Limmer, G. (LIM.U'R')—Flexible, supple.

A LIMMER, bonny fairy she.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. Bigg's Lile Polly.
p. 144. line 2.

Limmers: see **Car stangs**.

Limmish, G. (LIM.ISH)—Inclined to mischief.

Gwordy Telford, t' best man, was a LIM-
MISH swort ov a fellah.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 8, col. 4.

Limp: see **Flidder**.

Line, C., E., Ws. (LĀAIN)—Flax—
Linum usitatissimum.

T' whirring an' t' burring o' t' woo an' t'
LINE wheels. BORROWDALE. p. 2, line 5.

Line of eggs, C., SW.—The course
of laying eggs by a fowl.

Lines, G.—Banns of marriage.
(Alston) Marriage licence.

"Tom's gaun t' see t' parson an put t'
LINES in, an than neest Sunday they'll be
ax't at church."

Line wheel, G.—The wheel on
which linen thread is spun. See
Line.

Ling, G. (LING)—Heather—*Calluna
vulgaris*. Besoms are often made
of LING.

Broon hill ower-groun wi' LING.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 13, line 10.

Yonder Joe Roberts muckin his field for
LING besoms. CUMBERIANA. p. 234, line 16.

Ling berry: see **Crake-berry**.

Ling cowe, C., E., SW. (KĀUW).

Heather cowe, N.—A stem or
bare branch of heather.

Ling honey, G. (UONI)—Honey
collected by bees having access
to heather, and reckoned superior
both in quantity and quality.

LING HONEY is sartinly t' best kind o'
honey. W.C.T.X. 1896. p. 29, col. 1.

Lingy, Ling bird, Moortidy,
C., SW. (LING.I; MOOU'R'-TĀALDI).

Mosscheeper, Mosschilper, C.,
WC., N., NW. (MĀUS-CHILP.U'R';
CHEE.PU'R').

Titling.—Meadow
pippit or Ground lark—*Anthus pra-
tensis*; this is the "Cuckoo's maid
(mate)" referred to in the phrase
"Cuckoo an' t' laal bird."

Golden plover, LING-BIRDS, larks.

NATURE. p. 13, line 4.

Trill thy sweet lay thou wee MOSSCHEEPER.

ARMSTRONG—Wanny Blossoms. line 4.

Link-on, G.—A man's female com-
panion for the fair day.

Linn, EC., N. (LIN)—A precipice.

Linsty wunsty, C. (LINST.I-WUONST.I)
—A cloth made of linen and wool
mixed.

His brutches was meaad eh that blue-
gray LINSTY-WUNSTY mak o' stuff.

SCOAP. p. 24, line 11.

Lipe, SW., E. (LAEIP)—A large por-
tion, usually applied to land. See
Slipe.

"T' railway's tean a girt LIPE off our croft."

Lippen, G. (LIP.U'N)—To trust,
rely upon.

Ye may put that in when ye get intil yer
pulpit, and then ye'll deceive none, but
them that LIPPEN till ye.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 77, line 17.

Ah wad seuner LIPPEN't dog nor'im. S.D.B.

Lirk, C., E., N. (LURK)—A crease,
wrinkle.

"Poo up thy stockins, they're o' LIRKS."

Sup some poddish, an' tak' t' LIRKS oot o'
thy skin. GIBSON. p. 187.

Lirt: see **Jert**.

Lish, C., SW., E. (LISH). **Leesh**, N.
(LEESH).—Supple, active.

He turn't oot to be a far LISHER oald chap
nor a body wad ha' thowte.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 11.

M— was a very LISH man for his age.

C. PATR. 1894, July 13. p. 7, col. 6.

Lishlike, G.—Well made.

Lisk, G. (LISK)—The flank or groin.

He streened his LISK wid tryin' to cross-buttick him. S.D.B.

Lister, C., SW., E. (LISTTH.U'R').

Leester, C., N. (LEESTTHU'R').

Lyster, NW. (LĀALSTTHU'R').—A pronged and barbed fish spear.

And next down wi' t' LISTERS and out wid a howe,

And away into t' beck efter dark.

CUMBRIANA. p. 253, line 4.

Ah yance saw a chap up a big eller tree throw a LEISTER at a salmon.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

Listin, G. (LIST.U'N) — Woollen selvages; list.

Listy, G. (LIST.I)—Strong and active; ready handed, nimble.

As lish, LISTY dealsman as ivver ye'd see;

As streight, ivvery yan, as a poplar tree.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 81, line 2.

Sam's LISTY fingers seun began t' breetan it up. C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Lite on, G. (LĀAIT ĀUN)—To rely on; trust; depend on. As a rule accompanied by a negative, and even where it is not explicitly stated, there is always the negative idea predominant.

"I'd LIGHT on thee to pay 't."

"Tom, dis t' oald sue catch fish?" "Wey, she's nut ta LITE ON."

BETTY WILSON. p. 20, line 5.

Lither, NW., NE. (LITH.U'R)—Idle, lazy.

An now I'm nowther leath nor LITHER.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 13.

Little Hawk, C. **Red Falcon**.—Merlin—*Falco aesalon*. **Chicken hawk** (G.D.) See **Blue hawk**.

Little House-leek—Biting Stone-crop—*Sedum acre*.

Loave! **Loavin days!** (LĀU.VIN-DAEZ)—Exclamations of surprise or delight (Loving Jesus).

But, LOAVIN' SURS!

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 7, line 7.

Bit, LOAVINS ME! it's nut ya thing—it's ivvery thing. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 59, line 9.

Lob, G. (LĀUB)—To throw under-hand.

Lobby lowe, G. (LĀUB.I LĀUW)—A nursery term for a flickering flame.

Lock, G. (LĀUK)—A term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward, so that the toe comes as much as possible to the front of the adversary's shin. The two wrestlers will then be standing almost side by side, and the opponent must be thrown backward by turning forcibly to the left (right). Also, an undefined quantity.

"A LOCK o' money." "A laal LOCK"; "a girt LOCK."

A LOCK o' t' warst hands, mebbly, (gat) a good hidin'. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 19, line 3.

—To mix a pack of cards—some faces up and some down.

Lockerty, **Lockin gowan**: see **Gollin**.

Lqckin, N., NW. (LĀUK.IN)—A split iron pin for securing a window-bolt, etc.

Lofa: see **Yan**.

Lofe, C., N., NW., E. (LĀUF). **Lwof**, C., N. (LWĀUF). **Laaf**, SW. (LĀAF)—Offer; opportunity, chance.

"He'd nea LOFE o' sellin'."

"Twea to yin of a LOFF."

Yance I hed t' LOFE an' I'd luck to say no, an' I niver hed t' LOFE agean. GIBSON. p. 187.

I was allus a varra bad sayer nay, when I hed t' LOFF iv owt to drink.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 5, line 8.

—To offer.

Ah'd LOFED him it an' he wadn't tak 't.

S.D.B.

Loft, G. (LÄUFT)—A garret; the second story of a farm-house, open to the rafters.

I'll lig in the LOFT, an gie mey bed to thee.

ANDERSON—The Aunty. Stz. 1.

The LOFT, that is the bedrooms of larger proportion, had been cleared of gear, and a dancing room provided.

W.C.T.H. 1898. p. 6, col. 1.

Log, G. (LÄUG)—Still, quiet.

"He can swim in LOG watter."

Logger-head, G. (LÄUG.UR-EED)—A blockhead, stupid person.

Keep off them rods yeh gert LOGGERHEADS.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 4, col. 1.

Logger-head—(C., SW.) Any kind of moth. (WC., NW., E.) The Ghost Moth—*Heptialus humuli*. See **Strawberry** 1.

Logie, N. (LÄUGI)—The kiln hole, where is the fire-place underneath the corn kiln.

"I have seen when a boy a good company gathered together in the winter nights in the KILN LOGIE, and when the wind was not favourable for the Kiln drawing the fire, it used to blow down the "reek" and fill it with a dense smoke" (J. HETHERINGTON).

Wheyle 'bacco-reek beath but an' ben,

Had full'd leyke a KILN LOGIE.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 47.

Loll, C., E. (LÄUL). **Lallup**, E., NW. (LÄALUP). **Lollup**, NW. (LÄULUP)—To hang out the tongue derisively, to lounge about.

Ah thowt ah could see em sittin doon LALLUPPEN oot his tung. SCOAP. p. 22, line 15.

Them nasty LALLOPPING currls, I niver could abide them.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 290, line 7.

Lollard, C., Ns. (LÄUL.UR'D). **Loly**, E.—A lazy person.

"Liggy-bed LOLLARD, ten o'clock schollard."

OLD RHYME.

Lollick, EC., W. (LÄULIK.)—A large slice.

A LOLLICK o' bacin. S.D.B.

Cut us a LOLLOCK o' fat an' a LOLLOCK o' lean. PEN. OBS 1898, May 3.

Lolly, C., W., NW., E. (LÄULI). **Lollicker**, NW.—Tongue.

Oppen thy gob, hinny, an' put out thy LOLLY. CUMBRIANA. p. 219, line 3.

Lonnin, G. (LÄUN.IN)—Lane.

He thought it was a LONNING because the dust was on the grass.

C. PATR. 1804, Mar. 30. p. 6, col. 5.

Lonter, G. (LÄUNTTHUR')—To loiter.

"He LONTER'T on amang t' nut trees tull he was ower leat for t' skeul and gat paik't for 't."

LONTERIN' fwoke's ola's lazy fwok.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 187.

Lonter pins, mak — : C.—Said of of a man when he was idling, that he was making LONTER PINS, purely fictitious things; slaters and wailers used to fill up their time by making oaken pegs for slates, for nails were not in use. J.B.

Look, C., N., E. (LIUOK). **Lowk**, SW. (LÄAWK)—To weed corn, etc.

Theear was steane-gedderin', LOOKIN'cworn, turmet thinin'.

C. PACQ. 1898, June 29. p. 6, col. 2.

Ga an' LOOK that field o' havver. J.H.

Loom: see **Sloom**.

Loonder, G. (LOO.NDDHER'; LÄUNDDHUR')—A blow.

Up wi' his empty bottle, an brang meh sec a LOONDER ower t' heid.

SCOAP. p. 20 line 15.

—To beat severely; to run or scamper about.

Warder thowt ah was gaan teh LOONDER em when he saw me neif up.

SCOAP. p. 209, line 9.

As I com' LUNDERIN' on t' Squire cocked his pistol. W.C.T.H. 1898. p. 4, col. 2.

Loop, G. (LOOP)—A stitch in knitting.
See **Kest**.

—c.—To put loops of slender rods (loop rods) on the tops of walls or bare hedges to prevent sheep leaping over.

Loot, G. (LOOT). Lowt. Gloom, SW. (GLOOT)—A clumsy or stupid lad.

"He's nought bit a girt Lowt aa tell tha."

I willn't be kiss't, thou unmannerly LOOT.

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 6.

T' girt GLOOT glumpt an wreaat, bit sed laal efter that. SCOAP. p. 214, line 1.

Loover—An opening in a roof to let out the smoke, etc. See **Snap**.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 82. (Not known to correspondents).

Lop, E. (LÄUP)—A flea—*Pulex irritans*. A.C.

Loppen, G. (LÄUP.UN)—Leapt.

Ah was sooa pleast ah could a varra nar LOPPENoot o' meskin. SCOAP. p. 100, line 4.

Lopper't, G. (LÄUP.URT)—Coagulated, curdled.

She had the power of the evil eye, and could make the milk wentit, the cream LOPPERT. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 13, col. 2.

Lost i' dirt, G. (LÄUST.U' DUORT)—Extremely dirty.

"Yon poor barn's fairly LOST I' DIRT, an' t' mudder's ower heed an' ears i' muck."

Poor lahl things, nearly LOST I' DIRT!

MIDSUMMER. p. 51, line 18.

Lough duck, N. (LÄUWF-DUOK)

Lough teal.—Widgeon—*Mareca Penelope*.

The shrill whistle of the LOUGH DUCKS.

FAUNA. p. 282, line 10.

Lough whol, C.—A hole or cavity in rocks, etc.

Lounderer, C., Ns. (LÄUW.NDDHU'R-U'R)—Anything heavy or ungainly.

NOW LOUNDRIN' shives of cheese an' breed Are down their gizzrin's whang'd.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 26.

He's a great LOUNDERAN fellow.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 29, line 2.

Louping ill, G. (LÄUW.PU'N IL)—The Gnaw disease, Thorter ill—*Hydrorachitis* in sheep.

A letter . . . on the subject of LOUPING ILL in sheep, the chief and most conspicuous feature of which is contraction of the muscles and limbs.

C. PATR. 1893, Aug. 25. p. 4, col. 6.

Lousy bed, C. (LOO.ZI BED). Heed warks, WC.—Red Robin or Camp-ion—*Lychnis diurna*.

A superstition exists that should a child pick the flowers of the red species it will soon lose its father by death; if the white flowers (THUNNER FLOER) be taken, then the mother will die. Hence the plants have been given the names of "FADDER DEES" and "MUDDER DEES." W.H.

Lousy beegle or Clocker, G. Clock. Broon clock, WC. Bessy c., EC. Turd c., SW. (TUORD).—The Dor beetle—*Geotrupes stercorarius*. To most beetles is attributed the power of producing bad weather if they are killed, consequently children carefully avoid destroying or hurting them. TURD C. may also be *Carabus violaceus*, whilst BESSY CLOCKER appears at times to be applied to one of the other *Geotrupes* species. At Brampton the BRACKIN C. is called BROON C.

Loutch, C., SW., Ns. (LÄUWCH)—To bend the back forward as in old age.

Love in a chain, EC., E. Prick madam, SW.—Crooked Yellow Stone-crop—*Sedum reflexum*.

Lowder, C., SW.—The foundation supporting the nether millstone. This term is used in the records of Greystoke Castle relating to Threlkeld Hall mill, where some of the customary tenants are bound in turn to cart stones for the repair of the LOWDER.

Lowe, G. (LĀUW)—Flame, blaze; the torch used by fish-poachers. See **Deeth lowe**.

An' t' leet iv t' e'e was a green glentin'
LOWE. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 1.

—To flame, blaze. Fish poachers used a lighted torch at night, and the carrying of this is synonymous with night poaching.

"A's gaan A-LOWIN' to-neet, will tagang?"

I saw sec a fire on t' top o' t' park, as
I niver saw before i' o' my life. It
LOWE't up sec a heet.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 95, line 2.

Lowera: see **Yan**.

Lowmer, G. (LĀU.MUR') — The one or part below.

Lowmest, G. (LĀU.MU'ST)—The lowest.

Lownd, C. (LĀUWND). **Lown**, N., E. (LĀUWN).—Calm, still, sheltered. See **Clock-lownd**.

T' wedder began teh be desperat het noo
and whyte LOWND. SCOAP. p. 198, line 12.

By peak, LOWN beck, or sievy spring.

ECHOES—Pack Horse Bell. Stz. 6.

That LOWN-LIGGIN onset by fair Eden side.

ECHOES—Brokken Statesman. Stz. 1.

Lownd side, G.—The side in shelter.

Lowp, G. (LĀUWP)—A leap or jump, either running or standing. The various kinds include CATSKIP—one hitch or hop and one jump. HITCH STEPPIN'—hop, step, and LOWP; a HITCH—a step and a LOWP. OTHO—two hitches, two steps, and a LOWP. LANG SPANG—two hitches, two steps, a hitch, a step, and a LOWP. Yan o' them (hogs) gev a girl LOWP ower t' low end o' t' heap.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 94, line 4.

HITCH-STEP-AN'-LOUP some tried for
spwort,

Wi' monny a sair exertion.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 30.

—To leap.

He went LOWPIN owre wet spots an' girt
steaans.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 13.

Lowpen siney: see **Jump't**.

Low-priced, G. (LĀU-PR'ĀAIST)—
Mean, underhand, vicious.

Lowpy-back, G. (LĀUW.PI-BĀAK)—
Leap-frog.

Ye've been laikin' at LOWPY-BACK o' t'
rwoad heam. GIBSON—p. 188.

Lowpy-dyke, G.—A cow or beast addicted to leaping hedges; a term of contempt implying imprudence and waywardness; an unfaithful husband or wife.

Tell it to one of . . . their LOUPIE-DYKE
wives. MAYROD. II. p. 25, line 2.

Lowra: see **Yan**.

Lowse, G. (LĀUWS)—Loose; out of service or apprenticeship.

We fand it hed gitten quite LOWSE i' t'
asseltree. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 34, line 10.

This was the night before the defendants
and other servants got LOOSE.

C. PATR. 1895, Nov. 29. p. 3, col. 4.

When any 'prentice become LOWSE efter
hevvin' sarved his 'prenticeship.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 16. p. 6, col. 1.

Lowsely, **Lowsish**, G. (LĀUW.SISH)
—Somewhat loose.

Lowse oot, G. (LĀUWZ)—To unyoke;
to set free from apprenticeship,
etc.

They LOWST it oot, an than rowlt us
anunder a girt shed while t' fresh injin
was gitten yoakt. SCOAP. p. 18, line 15.

His own clothes were pawned, and he had
to LOOSE them OUT.

C. PATR. 1898, May 6. p. 2, col. 7.

Lowz'nin', G. (LĀUW.ZNIN)—When
an apprenticeship terminates it has
been customary for the young men,
friends of the liberated one, to go
round the neighbourhood to invite

the young women to assemble at the nearest inn on such a day to celebrate the **LOOSENING** of the young man from his indentures, and to solicit a ribbon in pledge to be redeemed by attendance. Tea was provided at a stated price, and sports and dancing held, and the profits given to the young man to purchase an outfit of the tools of his trade with which to commence as journeyman.

Joseph Bird, of the Crown Inn, Stainton, intends holding his **LOOSENING** on Martinmas Monday, when prizes will be given for shooting, wrestling, etc. Tea at four o'clock. Tickets 1s. each. A ball in the evening. *PEN. OBS.* 1875, Nov. 2. p. 4, col. 2.

"Posters" have also been printed within the last two or three years. *E.W.P.* 1898.

Loze, G. (**LÄUZ**)—An oath—Lord. Perhaps only a variation of **LOAVINS**.

Lubbart, C. B. (**LUOB.U'R'T**)—A lazy fellow.

How many times have you egged me on to thrash him and said you would be at my back, you great **LOBBART**?

C. PATR. 1895, July 5. p. 5, col. 6.

Luckpenny, G. (**LUOK.PEN.I**). **Gift-again**, C., E., SW., NC. (**GIFT-UGIÄAN**).—Money returned to the buyer for luck on payment, commonly a shilling a head for cattle, and so on in proportion for other things.

I'll gie ye a **GIFT-AGAIN**. *A.C.*

As Jobby had had a good week, the squire asked him for a **LUCKPENNY** back.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 13, col. 4.

Lucky, G. (**LUOK.I**)—Big, easy, abundant, wide.

"He keeps a **LUCKY** yard wand."

Clothes or clogs are said to be **LUCKY** if they have been made larger than necessary.

Luff: see **Leuv**.

Luffer, C.—Abundance, crowd. See **Clatch**.

"A heal **LUFTER** o' fwok co' frae Codebeck."

Lug, G. (**LUOG**)—The ear; the handle of a pail, jug, etc.; (C., B.) the turned-up part of a paring spade. Cf. **Laggin**.

—To pull the hair.

They fit, **LUG**'d an lurried, aw owre bluid an batter.

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. *Stz.* 6.

Lug mark, G. **Ear-bit**, EC.—The chief ear- or ownery-marks on sheep are: bittit, click't, cropp't or stoav't (restricted to Hall farms, belonging to the Lord of the Manor), fork't, fold-bittit, halved, kay-bittit, punched, rittit, shear-bittit, sneek-bittit, speun-shank't, stoov-bittit or stow-fork't. Marks are not in use in NW. See **Shepherd's Beuk, Smit**.

They had no **LUG MARKS**, but they correspond exactly with the missing sheep.

C. PATR. 1894, April 13. p. 3, col. 7.

Lump-fish: see **Sea-hen**.

Lurgie, C., NW. (**LUOR'G.I**)—Laziness.

"He's fash't wi' **LURGIE**" (J.B.). Frequently used as a phrase as, "in t' **LURGIE**" (J.H.)

—Lazy.

"Used as a nickname; the J—s are called **LURGIES** to this day." J.B.

Lurry, G. (**LUOR'I**)—A disturbance, struggle.

In t' garden they hed a lang **LURRY**,

For Billy's a strang lytle chap,

GILPIN—Songs, 1st. Raffles Merry Neet.

p. 230, line 17.

—To pull roughly; to hurry eagerly; persecute.

"Tak t' dog and **LURRY** them sheep away."

Tomarch roun the town, and keepswober,
The women-fwok thowt wad be reet;
The younger mak LURRIET ahint them.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 10.
He duz LURRY them rappucks at cuh cree-
pan about t' back dooar leaat at neeghts.

SCOAP. p. 144, line 17.

Lush, G. (LUOSH)—To splash; to drink copiously and frequently.

For seun she grows a lustry beck
An layks an LOSHES ower the steaynes.
WHITEHEAD—Legends. p. 19, line 12.

He's LUSHIN yal oa t' day. S.D.B.

Lush and lavey, E. (LUOSH U'N LAE.VI)—Wasteful extravagance.

Lushins, G. (LUOSH.INZ)—A great quantity; plenty to drink, hence abundance.

LUSHINS eh linn; an ivery mwortal thing
a chap was likely teh want.

SCOAP. p. 12, line 1.

LUSHINS o' gud yal was theer. S.D.B.

Lusty, EC, NW. (LUOS.TI)—Similar to LISTY but on the Upper Eamont also implies robust, powerful and of symmetrical proportions. W.H.

Lu'tha! C. (LOO-DHU'). Laatha! E., NW. (LĀA-THU').—Look! See! An expression of surprise as LAA-THA LAD!

LUTHEH at them fer too silly feulls.

SCOAP. p. 73, line 6.

LA'YE! quo' th' leave, as seer as deed,
She ne'er was born a' Banton.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 28.

Lword, G. (LWĀUR'D). Laird, N. (LAEUR'D).—Lord; a yeoman or statesman; (N.) LAIRD is more generally applied to the eldest son of a statesman.

It was sent for specially by LWORD William hissel'. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 3, line 5.

Let the auld farren LAIRD hae the life of a dog.

GILPIN—Songs. Lonsdale's The Deil. p. 24.

For, Jock the young LAIRD was new-weddit.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 6.

-ly, G.—This termination is more frequently used than in standard English, but bears the same sense. "She was a widdowly kind o' a body at the door"—this implied with the usual caution of a Cumbrian, that the person looked like a widow and perhaps might be one.

Rains hes reysterly weshed it.

RAWNSLEY. p. 167, line 7.

Ly'a noo! C., EC. (LĀALU' NOO). Ly ye! NW. (LAE-IEE).—Listen.

Lyer, C., E., SW. (LĀALUR'). Lythe, C., NS., E. (LĀAITH).—Oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

Lyery, NS., E. (LĀALURI)—Bull fleshed; coarse.

Lyle: see Laal.

Lysta! C. (LĀALSTU')—Listen thou. LYSTEH, duz teh hear? SCOAP. p. 223, line 19.

Lythe, C., N., E., NW. (LĀAITH). Lythy, N. (LĀAITHI)—In a thick smooth state like porridge.

The 'bacco was strang, an' the yell it was LYTHY.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-neet. Stz. 4.

Bit swoaps o' drink an' guid LYTHE keale
Cheer up each day.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 36.

—To listen to. Obs.

Prayin' ay his seafe returnin',
As she LYTHED the lengthnin' blast.

STAGG—The Return. Stz. 8.

Lythnin, G.—Thickening, any substance such as flour used to thicken broth etc.

Lyve, G.—Alive, living.

A LYVE dog's better ner a deed lion.

PROVERB.

M

Maap: see **Mope**.

Maak: see **Moke**.

Mackerel Hawk, Sea Hawk, Black Gull, Kepskite.—Richardson's Skua—*Stercorarius crepidatus*.

Maddle, G. (MÄAD.U'L)—To talk incoherently; to confuse, to be confused, to ramble.

This he MADDELT aboot ebben endways away—

As lang as he breath't it was ola's his drone.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 21.

Maddl't, G. (MÄAD.U'LT)—Confused.

Maffian Feast: see **Fummellan Feast**.

Maffle, G. (MÄAF.U'L)—To blunder, mislead, stammer, mumble; to idle time away and spoil things.
"He just MAFFLES aboot an' dus nowt geud."

I'll niver git heam while Bobby's my neam,
But MAFFLE an' sing till I dee.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 21, line 11.

He wad a MAFFELT an toke't on.

SCOAP. p. 198, line 8.

Maffin, G. (MÄAF.LIN). **Maff**, not E. (MÄAF)—A simple person.

Whoar's thy eyes, thoo MAFFLIN,—'at thoo doesn't see t' buttons is at t' inside o' t' ya feut.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 152, line 6.

Ill pinch'd to write, an' warse to spell,
Poor silly MAFF!

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 139, line 8.

Maffly, G.—Said of an old person who by reason of age, is bewildered.

He's turnin' varra MAFFLY. A.C.

Maid: see **Bluett**.

Mailin', N. (MÄELIN)—A farm.

The heir to a cosy bit MAILEN'.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Mar. 10. p. 8, col. 1.

Main feck: see **Girt end**.

Mainly what, G. (MAENLI WÄAT)
—Generally; for the most part.

He ex't a lot of udder gentlemen, frinds o' his, MAINLY WHAT parsons.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 67, line 8.

Mairt, NE., E.—The fat cow killed at Martinmas. In the last century it was a rare circumstance to slaughter a fat beeve at any season but in November, and in some districts rarely then. (? Obs.)

Maister man, G. (MAESTTHUR'MUN)
—A husband; master of a household.

Ah detarmint when ah furst startit MAISTERMAN, at ah wad niver harber a fella at was guilty eh tellan scheul-teaals.

SCOAP. p. 139, line 18.

Mak, C., E., SW. (MÄAK). **Meak**, NW. (MÄAK), **Mek**, N., E. (MEK)—
Make, sort, kind, manner.

"Ah'll turn my back of o' t' MAK o' them."

An oald gentleman MAK' of a fellow.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 2.

He wasn't a chap o' that MEK.

ROSENDALE. p. 8, line 2.

Mak a peer mooth, C., NC., W.—To endeavour to excite compassion.

Mak at, G.—To attack.

"Our bull MEAD AT him full smack,"

Mak count on, G. (KOONT ÄUN)—
To reckon up, to take into account.

Mak on, G.—To hurry on; to treat kindly; encourage.

"MAK ON him and he'll dea better."

I'd better full my pwokes as I liked, an' MAK' ON wid them.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 4, line 10.

Mak oot, G.—To progress.

"How is he MAKKAN oot?"

I am afraid young Waylad is MAKING badly out.

ROSENTHAL. p. 136, line 13.

Maks, G. (MÄAKS)—Kinds or sorts. See **O' maks**.

Tourist: "What kinds of fish are in your lakes?" Guide: "O' MAKs ameast."

They dro' him on to tell them o' MAKs o' teals . . . o' MAKs but true an's . . . about me. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 3.

Mak up till, G.—To curry favour. "MAK UP TILL her man."

Malavogue, W. (MÄALU'VÄUG)—chastise.

"I'll MALAVOGUE theh." A.T.M.

Malkin, C., SE. (MÄALK.IN)—A hare (PEN. OBS.). MALKIN OR MAWKIN for a hare or a cat is never used now (J.B.). See **Puss**.

Mallerd, SW. (MÄAL.UR'T)—A domestic duck or drake. R.K.

Mallin, C., NW. (MÄÄLIN)—An untidy woman. Also (C.) a dusting mop for the oven.

T' yubben was sweeped oot wid a MALLIN. This MALLIN consisted of a lot o' clouts tied on till t' end of a stick.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 3.

Mallison, C., E. (MÄAL.IS'UN)—A person who is cruel to animals. See **Cat Mallison**.

Thoo's a MALLISON wi' a nag, an' thoo wadn't hev ta drive a cuddy o' mine.

PEN. OBS. 1896, Mar. 29.

Bonny mun hev her extra feed, as ah's nea HORSE MALLISON.

W.C.T. 1898, May 7. p. 6, col. 1.

Man, G. (MÄAN)—Husband; this is the term by which a Cumbrian woman always refers to her husband. A conical pillar or pike of stones erected on the top of a mountain; the name of several mountains—LOW MAN, Little MAN. See **Mannish**.

Mistress Wanklethet fund 'at her fadder-in-lo' kent his sun better nor she dud her MAN. GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 30, line 4.

One of the pikes of Carrock appears to be similar to a MAN of the other fells.

SULLIVAN. p. 59.

When Skiddaw MAN wears a hat, Criffel wots fu' well o' that. PROVERB.

Man alive! G. (U'LÄALV.). Mans! (MÄANS)—Exclamations of wonder and surprise.

MANS! it was fer oa t' wardle like leuckan ower a rabbit warren. SCOAP. p. 222, line 12.

Man-grown, E. (GRÄUWN)—A stick or tree flattened in its growth is oval, and resembles the form of a man's body.

Mank, E., NW. (MÄANK)—To nod with the head; (E.) to talk in an affected manner.

Man-keen, G. (KEEN)—A bull or cow given to attack people is MAN-KEEN.

T' bull wos olas keep't terble MAN-KEEN, an' neabody but them as hed t' feedin' on it mud come near. FORNESS FOLK. p. 44, line 2.

Mannerly, G. (MÄAN.UR'LI)—Respectable, decent.

Ah've some MANNERLY clias fer t' kirk.

PEN. OBS. Mar. 22.

Mannish, G. (MÄAN.ISH; MÄAN.IJ).

Man, W.—To manage, hence to manure; to be able to do.

I willn't oalas be here to MANNISH for ye.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 29, line 10.

To git t' land MANNISHED for them farmers were glad an' fain to set labourers a few stitches o' muck on.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Mappen he can MAN sic a laal job as yon. J. AR.

Mannishment, G. (MÄAN.ISHMUNT)—Management, but generally used to signify manures applied to land. Yan o' t' warst farmers 'at ivver hed a yakker o' land under his MANNISHMENT.

BETTY WILSON. p. 129, line 10.

"It's gay peer land, and 'll bring nowt widoot plenty o' MANNISHMENT."

Man on, G.—To encourage, urge.

"They MAN'T their dogs ON to feight."

The lasses were betting, and MANN'D them on gaily. RAYSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 3.

Manorial laws—For other curious laws and fuller accounts than are here given, see SCOTT, p. 194.

Mant, N. (MÄANT)—To stutter.

An' you, young woman, promise here

To honour an' obey

Your spouse in a' he may require!

The breyde said, MANTAN, N—yea.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 18.

Man thy sel! G.—Act like a man!

An brong fisher Jemmy a clink o' the lug;

The lasses they beldert out, "MAN THYSEL, Jemmy."

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 6.

Man trap, NW. (TRÄAP)—A green bog.

To sledge home their peats

Dug up from the MAN-TRAPS so frequent and deep. DICKINSON—Remains. p. 117.

Map'ment, Cs. (MÄAP.MU'NT).

Maapment, SW. (MÄA.PMU'NT).

—Imbecility, nonsense, blundering, rigmarol.

Cum let's hev nea meear MAP'MENT.

But gradely feeace ovr chance.

GIBSON—Map'ment. Stz. 6.

"Hezzent t' foke rown heeads i' Kirby, then?" "Nea, that's o' MAAPMENT."

FORNESS FOLK. p. 11, line 3.

Market bell—At Carlisle, the ringing of a bell at 10 o'clock denotes the commencement of the oat market, and at 10.30 the bell is rung for the wheat market. At Cockermouth and Penrith, a bell is also rung when the grain market opens.

Markin' iron, G. (MÄA.R'KUN ÄAIR'UN)—A branding iron for marking tools or horns of cattle, etc.

0

Marra, G. (MÄAR'A)—A partner, an equal, match; marrow.

Noo, poor Ben Wales is deid an' gean

His MARROW willn't seun be seen.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 4.

It wad'nt a bin good fer his MARRA-beaans. SCOAP. p. 64, line 21.

—To match; equal.

Marraless, G. (MÄAR'ALU'S)—Not alike; not having a partner, incomparable.

Forby usin MARROWLESS buttons,

To t' pocket whol he stitcht a sleeve.

ANDERSON—Bundles ov Oddities. Stz. 3.

Marras, G. (MÄAR'AS)—Fellows, a pair as of gloves.

"This is not the MARROWS of it," these are not a pair. SULLIVAN. p. 80.

She's the very MARRAS of her mother.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 265, line 12.

Marra to bran, G. (TU' BRÄAN)—Much alike; a match for; equal to.

It was'nt t' seaam bwoat, . . . bit t' Capten an his crew was just aboot MARRA

TEH BRAN. SCOAP. p. 133, line 14.

Marry, C. (MÄAR'I)—Verily.

"MARRY deed ha"—Verily he did.

Marry come up! G.—An interjection sometimes used on the receipt of ridiculous news.

Marsh daisy, NW. (MÄAR'SH-DAESI).

Sea pink.—Thrift—*Armeria maritima*.

Mash, C. (MÄASH)—To crush, bruise; to disfigure by blows.

Her onions were MASHED to mummy.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 10. p. 6, col. 5.

She's a kittle coostomer is yon . . . she'll MASH yo oop yit, if ye divn't kep a sharp luke oot. LIZZIE LORTON. p. 273, line 11.

Mass, C, E, NW. (MÄASH). **Mash**, N, NW., SW. (MÄASK).—To infuse; to mix with water.

Ses she, "I MASS'T a cup o' tea."

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 25, line 5.

Massacree, G. (MĀAS.AKRE'E)—To all but kill.

Masselton batch, C. (MĀAS.U'LTU'N BĀACH)—A sack of mixed grain ready for being ground.

A MASSELTON BATCH will be sent off to t' mill. CUMBRIANA. p. 254, line 8.

Massy, N. (MĀAS.I)—“He's a MASSY independent fellow”—unduly independent; a term used by a girl who turns up her nose at the old lover. T.E.L.

Mastel, C. (MĀAST.U'L)—A patch or border of an arable field never ploughed. (Obs.)

Masterful, G. (MAESTU'R'FUOL)—Determined, obstinate.

I think that she was the more MASTERFUL of the two for she never gave in (J.C.C.).

Sleep's a MASTERFUL brute. S.D.B.

Matter, G. (MĀATH.U'R')—Something nearly computed.

“A MATTER o' twenty or mair.”

—C., SW., E.—To esteem; to reckon. “What tou's seun left t' pleas?” “Ey, I didn't MATTER't much.”

Matterable, Cs., Ws. (MĀATH.U'R'-U'BU'L)—Of consequence, important.

“What he does isn't MATTERABLE.”

Matter-fangled, Ns (MĀATH.U'R'-FĀANG.U'LT)—In incipient dotage. In NE. it “does not of necessity mean dotage, but when a person gets perplexed and not clear about anything he is MATTER-FANGLED”

(R.W.).

Matterless, G. (MĀATH.U'R'LU'S)—Unimportant.

Matters, G.—“Nea girt MATTERS”—nothing to boast of.

Thee furst bargain leucks NEAH GIRT MATTERS to be deuhan wid.

SCOAP. p. 218, line 3.

Matty, G. (MĀATI)—The hob or mark at which players aim their quoits.

“Shifting his MATTIE,” is proverbially used for shifting position or changing policy or course.

Ah'd hardly shiftit me MATTY an geaan ower teh sit wih t' lasses a minnet.

SCOAP. p. 30, line 1.

Mawk, C., N., E. NW. (MĀUK). **Maak**, SW. (MĀAK). **Whick**, C., NW. N. (WIK)—Maggot; silly as a MAWK is an ordinary phrase.

“He's pikin MAWKs'oot o' a deed dog.”

The MAWK or blue-bottle fly.

RAWNSLEY. p. 178, line 2.

Mawkin (MĀU.KIN)—C. A slattern; (NW.) a feckless person.

Mawkison, C., SW. (MĀU.KISU'N).

Makison, NW. (MĀA.KISU'N)—A daft fellow is called a “Tommy MAWKISON”; derived from MAWK like GAWVISON from GOFF.

She'd weddit a Tommy MOAKISON for t' seak of his brass.

GIBSON—Wise Whiff. p. 27, line 15.

Mawk midge, N. (MĀUK-MIJ)—The flesh-fly or blue-bottle—*Musca lar-daria*.

Mawn: see **Man**.

May gezlin, G. (MAE-GEZLIN)—An April Fool made on May 1st. There is still a strong prejudice against goslings hatched in May; they are certain to be as unlucky as kittens born, or lads and lassies married in that month (J. Ar.).

Maykin, C., SW. (MEK.IN)—A silly person.

Mayzle, C., SW., E. (MAE.ZU'L). **Maze**, N., E. (MAEZ)—To stupify; to wander as if stupified.

The people were generally looking at one another “MAZED.”

C. PATR. 1894, Sept. 7. p. 7, col. 2.

I believe he thowte I was drunk ; but I wasn't—I was no'but MAIZELT wid tryin' to finnd oot what I'd forgotten.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 19, line 12.

I MAZLE, an wander, nor ken what I's dien.

ANDERSON—Luckless Jonathan. Stz. 6.

Mayzlin', G. (MAEZLIN)—A simpleton, one in a state of confusion.

T' oald MAIZLIN was like to toytle of his steul wi laughin.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 4, line 7.

Meal ark, G.—The chest in which oatmeal is kept.

The oaken aumbry and MEAL-ARK were seen in the wall. RAWNSLEY. p. 156, line 5.

Meal o' milk, G. (MIÄAL U' MILK)—The milk given by a cow at one milking.

The milk had "turned" in the dairy, though only two MEALS kept.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 346, line 11.

Meals (MEELZ)—Sandhills. Found frequently in proper names, e.g. Esk MEALS, MEALSgate. ELLWOOD. See **Fat hen**.

Mealy mouth't, G. (MEEELI MOOTHT)—Using soft words hypocritically; also applied to a soft spoken person; and to a bay or brown horse having a light-coloured muzzle.

Mean, C., N. (MIÄAN; MEEU'N)—A moaning, complaint (Obs.).

Aul Gibby he gowls, and ay talks o' lost J'ohnny

An sits on his greave, an oft meks a sad MEANE.

ANDERSON—J'ohnny and Mary. Stz. 4.

Away I sleeng'd, to Grandy meade my MEANE. ROLPH—Harvest. line 21.

—To moan, complain. Obs. A horse walking lame is said to MEAN the lame foot.

Pretendin some unlucky wramp or strean For Cursty's kind guid-natured heart to MEAN. ROLPH—Haytime. Stz. 17.

O 2

Meanfield, C. (MEEN)—A mesne-field, or one kept in the hands of the lord, and cultivated in small plots, by tenants holding at the will of the lord. This word occurs in old documents from which Mr Banks of Cockermouth quotes Mesne Ing, MEAN Ing, MEAN Doats, MEAN hill, MIEEN field, etc. See **Addenda**.

Meat, G. not NW.—Food generally as distinct from flesh or butcher MEAT. A workman will hire himself out at so much per week and his MEAT, i.e. his food. See below.

Huntin's nobbet a ratchan kind o' business, and it taks o' t' MEAT out of a body's belly. CUMBERIANA. p. 289, line 6.

Meat-heal, C, E., N. (MEET-IÄAL). **Meeat heal**, SW.—Healthy; having a regular appetite.

He's beath MEAT-HEAL an' DRINK-HEAL, Ther' can't be mickle t' matter wid him.

GIBSON. p. 189.

Meat-shop, C., WS. **Meat-hoose**, C., NW., N.—The establishment in which the servants are plentifully fed, is said to be a "geud MEAT-HOOSE."

He was yance aks't ta yan o' ther slapish MEET HOUSES, ... bit Harry wadn't ga till they promis't him sum'at gud for t' dinner.

BETTY WILSON. p. 61, line 7.

On a Cumberland farm, which is known as a "good MEAT SHOP," the hands get their teas sent out to them every day.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 3, col. 2.

Med: see **Mud**.

Medderte, **Medderra**: see **Yan**.

Meerfield, Obs. (MEEU'R')—A field or division of land in which the several shares or ownerships were marked out by Meerstones. ELLWOOD. See **Meanfield**; **Rig an' rean**.

Meerish, G. (MEEU'R'ISH)—Effeminate.

Meer-steans, C. SW. (MEEUR-STUN)—Stones placed at the boundaries of undivided allotments to mark the limits of the owners. ELLWOOD.

Their lands were bounded all by reans

With here and there a STONE.

T' was here some riggs and there some riggs,

With neighbours' riggs betwixt.

C. PATR. 1870, May 13. Auld Lang Seyne.

Meet: see **Med**.

Meg-wi'-many-feet, C., E., NW.

Meg-wi'-many-teaz, SW. (TEEAZ).—Creeping buttercup—*Ranunculus repens*; (NE.) the centipede—*Myriapoda* (W.A.R.).

Mekkings, C., NW., SW (MEK.INZ).

Seggin, C., E., NW. (SEG.IN). **Seag**, N. (SEEAG).—Yellow iris or Corn Flag—*Iris pseudacorus*. MEKKINGS is applied to all the fern tribe notably *Lastrea filix* and *Athyrium*, but excepting *Pteris aquilina* which is called BREKKINS (W.H.).

Theear's nobbut two maks, MECKINS an breckins. W.H.

Mel, C. (MEL).—A conical but not peaked hill standing alone, as MEL-FELL, MELBEEK, etc.

MEL (bearing the meaning to mete out) enters into the composition of many names. We have MELguards, a boundary fence; MELbeck, a boundary brook (FERGUSON. p. 40).

Melder, G. (MELDDH.UR')—The quantity of meal ground at one time.

When a farmer carried a few bags o' havver to mak' into havver-meal for poddish, that was cawt a MELDER.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 15th. p. 6, col. 2.

Mell, G. (MEL)—(1) a mallet; (2) the last cut of corn in the harvest field (for a full description see **Cut**); (3) the prize that used to be given to the last in a race.

The cellar door was open, and a (1) MELL placed against it.

C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 3, col. 2.

"Winning the MELL" in any contest is figuratively equivalent to taking the wooden spoon at the Cambridge examination for Honours. GIBSON. p. 190.

Still shamefully left snafflen by my sell,
And still, still dog'd wi' the damn'd neame
o' (3) MELL! RALPH—Harvest. line 65.

—To meddle.

"He'll howder MELL nor mak,"—he will not interfere.

They nivver MELL't o' neahbody 'at ivver I hard tell on. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 98, line 1.

Melldoor, C. Ns., E. (MELDOOUR')—

A door put together with knobbed wooden pegs. In the east of the county the MELDEURS are the double doors enclosing the farmyard. (B.) The passage between the front and back doors of a farmhouse.

The MELL-DOOR or AMELL-DOOR in a Cumberlan farm-house is the space or passage between the inner and outer doors.

FERGUSON. p. 167.

An' some o' th' hallan or th' MELL DEERS,
Their geylefat guts war clearin'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 47.

Mell-heedit, Cs., Ws. (MEL-EE.DIT)—

Large and square-headed; said of a stupid fellow having a head "wi' nowt in't" (R.K.).

Mell scope, C., Ws. (SKĀUP)—A confirmed dunce; a wooden-headed person.

Mell supper: see **Kern supper**.

Mends, C., SW., E. (MENZ). **Mens**, N.

—Amends, recompense.

"He's at t' height of his 'MENDS"—nothing more to be given or had.

But he gat nea 'MENDS, didn't pooar oald man,

An' he fail't varra sair.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 4.

Bit he fand he was at t' heeght iv his MENDS, and sooa it endit with a laal smile.

SCOAP. p. 111, line 20.

Meng, N. (MENG)—To renew, mix (Obs.).

Here, lan'leady, some mair shwort ceaks,
An' MENG us up thar glasses;

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 22.

Menna: see **Moont**.

Mense, G. (MENS)—Propriety, decency, decorum; recompense.

"He hez nowder sense, nor MENSE"—said of a person who is silly and unmanageable.

I've seav't beath my meat an' my MENSE.
PROVERB. Used when proffered hospitality is declined. GIBSON. p. 190.

"What will be my MENSE?" or recompense. SULLIVAN. p. 89.

Thoo's rowl't about i' t' muck an' mire,
An spoil't thy cleas for MENSE.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 88, line 4.

—To grace, ornament.

For dishes acorn cups stuid dessed in rows,
And broken pots for dublers MENS'D the waws.
RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 10.

Menseful, G.—Hospitable, generous, liberal. A MENSEFUL SWORT of a body; *contra*—a MENSELESS greedy gut.

If a woman is kind and hospitable in her own house, she is said to be "A rare MENSEFUL body"; while, if she is neither kind nor hospitable, she is said to be a "MENSELESS creeter."

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 180, line 9.

Cum! we're gittin' back to oor oan MENSEFUL way agean.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 131, line 4.

Ment (MENT)—Mixed, mingled. Obs.

White shows the rye, the big of blaker hue,

The bluimen pezz green MENT wi' reed and blue. RELPH. Hay-time. Stz. 3.

Mep, N.—Same as NEP, but is now not in use.

Mere, C. (MEEU'R)—One of the two principal terms for a lake of the larger size: Thirlmere.

Merry-begot, G. (MER'I-BĒEGĀUT.)—A bastard.

That Joe Garth is a MERRY-BEGOT, I'll swear. SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 103, line 2.

Merse, NW. (MUR'S)—The grassy beach of the sea or river. A Scottish word in use at Rocliffe and amongst the people living near the estuaries of the Esk and Eden. As a place-name—Cummingsdale.

Mess, G. (MES)—Confusion. See **Amess**.

"He hez mead a MESS on 't."

Messan, C., SW. (MES.AN). **Messet**, N., E. (MES.UT)—A small dog of indefinite breed. A term of reproach to an untidy child.

We hounds slew the hare, quo' the bleer'd MESSAN. GIBSON—Proverb. p. 190.

It wad lick a cur dog mair nor ten times it' weight,

An' mongrels an' MESSANS they dursn't cu nar.

GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 3.

Met (MET)—Mete or measure. Formerly a measure of two bushels Winchester.

Methera: see **Yan**.

Methy, Obs.—A difficult respiration, as occasioned by the thinness of the atmosphere.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 87.

Metlam cworn, C. (MET.LAM KWĀUR'UN)—A toll of corn paid by certain lands, and measured by the lord of the manor's officers in what is called a METLAM peck. Obs.

Meun, C., Ns., E. (MIUN). **Mooan**, SW. (MOOU'N)—The moon. Persons subject to a great variety of temper are said to be "owder at t' MEUN, or t' middin."

He cud see her fair be t' leet o' t' MEUN.

BETTY WILSON. p. 95, line 8.

Meut-ho', G. (MIUOT-ĀU). Moothall. A Town Hall, as formerly at Keswick, Cockermouth, etc.

T' main street . . . wad be a varra good street if it wassent for a girt ugly building caw't MEUT-HAW.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 113, line 1.

Meuthy wedder, Es (MIOO.DHI; MIUOTH.I WEDDH.U'R')—Mild and damp weather.

Mew, G. (MIOO). **Moo** (MOOU')—A mow of corn or hay, i.e. corn or hay housed; if outside it is a rick. There crouching upon the MEW he espied what he took to be a large fox.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 4, col. 4.

—Mowed.

Mew burnt, C. (MIOO-BUOU'R'NT).

Mew brunt, N., E.—Over heated in the mow or stack.

Mewstead, C., N. (MIOOSTEED).

Mawwstead, SW. (MĀAWSTEEU'D).

Mowstead, NW. (MĀUWSTEED)—

The place where the hay stands and the mass of hay itself. See **Dess**.

3½ MOWSTEADS of oats in Dutch Barn.

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 25. p. 1, col. 4.

Mewtle, C., E., NW. (MIUOT.U'L)—The cow and ewe MEWTLE when yearning over their newly-dropped young, and uttering a low sound of fondness.

Mex!: see **Mess**.

Mickle, G. (MĚEK.U'L). **Muckle**, N. (MUOK.U'L). **Mitch**, SW., E. (MICH)—Much.

Noo, burds an' fwok ur MICKLE t' seam.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 15.

How MUCKLE better is thy luive than weyne. RAYSON—Song of Solomon. IV. 10.

They hedn't fund sa MICH as t' shin been of a cracket.

GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 68, line 6.

Mickle what, G. (MĚEK.U'L-WĀAT)—Much the same.

"How's mudder?" "MICKLE WHAT, she's parlish feckless."

Midden, G. (MĚED.IN)—A heap of farmyard manure.

She telt o' sum stown . . . mutton up on t' sleeping loft, an' skins anondert' MIDDEN.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 18.

Better wed ower t' MIDDEN ner ower t' moor. SAYING.

Middle street steans, C., NW.—Boundary stones where an owner holds only one side of the village.

Middlin, G. (MEED.LIN)—Of moderate extent, not in good order or health.

"How are you?" "I's gaily weel to-day, but I was nobbut varra MIDLIN yesterday."

Fadder said MIDLIN' sharp-like.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 6.

Dr John Dalton, a Cumberland man, replied to the question asked by William IV., as to how things were going on at Manchester, "Very MIDLIN."

Middlin' fairly gaily, N.—Pretty well: this curious mixture is not uncommon. J.N.

Midge, G. (MIJ)—Any small fly, the ordinary house-fly being called house-MIDGE. In the districts S. and SW. of Cockermouth, MIDGE refers only to the small gnat or biting fly. See **Hell sweeps**.

Wi' clegs an' MIDGES hamper't.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 37, line 1.

Milker, G. (MEELK.U'R')—A cow that gives plenty of milk, is a "top MILKER."

Milkin' hill, C. (MILK.IN-IL)—A dry and slightly elevated open place near the farm house, where formerly the cows were milked while standing loose. The name is still common in some of the central parishes.

Milkin' ring, C.—A circle of overhanging trees or bushes, usually of holly, within which the cows were milked in hot weather. There is a ring at Causeway Foot, near Keswick.

Milkin' side, G.—The side on which the milker sits with the right elbow towards the cow's head.

Milkness, C., E., N., NW. (MEELK.NES)
—A dairy of cows and their produce.

"We've a girt MILKNESS this year" (or t' year).

Miller's thoom, C., N., E. **Milly thoom**, Cs., Ws. (MILI THUOM).
Milary. Bottlety, N. (BÄUT.ULTI)

Willow wren—*Phylloscopus trochilus*.

MILLER'S THOOM is also the name for a variety of pear known elsewhere as Bishop's thumb. See **Cheeny**.

Millucken, G. (MILSOOK.EN)—
Bound by tenure to carry corn to be ground at the manorial mill.

Mimp, C., Ws. (MIMP)—To talk primly and mincingly.

Min, G. (MIN)—Man!; this remarkable vocative, from man, is only used when speaking familiarly or contemptuously.

"Thoo's nea girt things, MIN!"

Hut, MIN! what matter? she's nobbut a woman. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 145, line 1.

Mind, C., SW., E. (MÄAIND). **Meynd**, N., NW. (MAEIND)—Inclination.

"I've a reet good MIND to gang an tell them."

Seah she conquer't, an' pay't what she hed a MIND. BETTY WILSON. p. 127, line 1.

—To remember; be attentive.

Noo thu'll MIND an' forgit nowte.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 17, line 3.

We wull MEIND thy luive mair ner weyne.

RAYSON—Song of Solomon. I. 4.

Mire-drum: see **Bitter-bump**.

Mire duck: see **Gray duck**.

Mirk: see **Murk**.

Misbecome, C., SW., NE. (MISBĒE-KUOM.)—Do no credit to, not to suit.
I've a nwotion 'at Tom here wadn't MIS-BECOME white britches an' top beuts.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 149, line 14.

Mischancy, G. **Chancy**, EC.—
Risky; (SW.) missing the opportunity (R.K.).

Mischanter, C. (MISCHÄANTTH.UR').

Miscanter, N., E., SW. (MISKÄANTTH.UR').—A defeat, mishap, misfortune.

An' aw maks o' MISCHANTERS happened.

W.C.T. 1898, Mar. 12. p. 2, col. 4.

Oft by MISCANter this way led.

MINSTREL—Apparition. Stz. 7.

—To miscarry.

Mis-co', G. (MISKÄU.)—To miscall or misname, to verbally abuse.

T' mair they MISCO't him t' mair thowte on was he.

GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. Stz. 2.

Misken, G. (MISKEN.)—To form a mistaken idea with regard to a person; misunderstand, to be ignorant of.

An' fleeching chiels around her thrang,
Till she MISKENS them a' day lang.

BLAMIRE—I've gotten a rock. line 15.

Ken yersel and yere neighbours 'ill no MIS-KEN ye. GIBSON—Proverb. p. 185.

Mis-leer't, G. (MISLEEU'R'T)—Led astray; badly behaved.

An' some gat sae MISLEAR'd wi' drink.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 6.

Mislest, G. (MISLEST.)—To molest.

While ah was iv Inglan . . . neahbody MISLESTIT me box, or axt meh teh oppm't.

SCOAP. p. 85, line 6.

Mislikken, C., Ns., E. (MISLAELKU'N)

—To compare disrespectfully; to neglect or forget.

"Divvent MISLIKKEN noo."

Hod thy tongue about the bit thing;
don't thoo MISLIKEN me to sec a stromp.

SON OF HAGAR. Vol. II. p. 78, line 9.

Mismay, G. (MISMAE.). **Mismave**, N. (MISMAE.V).—To fill with anxiety or fear (a reflex. vb.). This word is used with a negative to express absence of fear.

"Your cowt met t' soldiers and nivver MISMA'Y't hissel."

Misnare, SW. (MISNAER')—To incommode, to put out of the way.

Mistal, C. (MIST.U'L)—A cow house.

Mistal heck, C. (MIST.U'L-EK)—In old times the farm house was built adjoining the cow house or MISTAL, with a passage between them. The doorway opening from this passage into the cow house was fitted with a half-door or MISTAL HECK. A few buildings of this kind still remain, 1877.

Mistetch, G. (MISTECH.)—To teach improperly. A MISTETCHED horse signifies one that has some peculiar vice (FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 89).

Grieved that she should . . . let herself be so far MISTETCHT by that young Ainslie's nonsense as she was.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 11, line 7.

Mitch: see **Mickle**.

Miter, G. (MĀAL.TTHU'R')—To crumble or reduce to decay. Stone which decomposes by the action of the weather MITERS away.

Mithy: see **Yan**.

Mittens, G. (MIT.UNZ). **Mits**, C., NW. **Pwok mittens**, C., NW. (PWĀUK)—Woollen gloves or bags for the hands.

An' MITTENS ur laatit for fingers an' thumbs. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 176, line 4.

And now for PWOK-MITTENS on dinnellan hands,

And dykin' MITTENS and swatch.

CUMBERIANA. p. 243, line 8.

Mizzle, C. E., NS. (MIZ.U'L). **Hadder**, NE. (HĀADHD.U'R').—A small rain. It's a HADDERY day. SULLIVAN. p. 81.

—G.—To rain in small drops.

"It MIZZEL'T aw't day lang."

Mizzle, G.—To go away.

"It's gittan leat, an' I mun MIZZLE."

Moam, C., N., (MĀUU'M)—Mellow, soft; (C.) quiet, sober.

Sweet to the taste as pears or apples

MOAM. ROLPH—Hay-time. Stz. 18.

Mocking bird: see **Nightingale's** friend.

Moider, G. (MĀULDDHU'R')—To bewilder, confuse.

An' thou MOIDERS yan terrably—Jwohnnny git oot. GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 1.

I'm MOIDER'D to death, what with yourself and them.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 115, line 1.

Moiderment, C., N.—Worry, trouble, bewilderment.

T' oald man fund 'at he was ga'n whoar he cudn't carry . . . his munney, an' his MOIDERMENT alang wid him.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 23, line 5.

Moider't, C., N. (MĀULDDHU'R'T)—Bewildered, confused, tired out.

"He gat MOYDER'T in a snow storm and torfer't."

I could not write mysel to please,

To give my MOIDER'T brain some ease;

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 139, line 6.

Moil, C., N., E. (MĀUIU'L)—To take trouble about, to drudge; care for.

For me, still MOILIN suin an leate

Leyfe's just a bitter widout sweets.

ANDERSON—Lass Abuin Thirty. Stz. 1.

Mollicrush, NW. (MĀULIKR'UOSH)—To beat severely.

Molligrubs, G. (MĀULIGR'UOBZ.; MUOLIGR'UOBZ.)—Imaginary ailments; any internal pain; (not W., NW.) bad temper.

"She's i' t' MULLIGRUBS t' day."

Monkey: see **Hawky**.

Monkfish: see **Shooderfish**.

Mooat: see **Munnet**.

Mools, in th' — : E.—In the mould, soil, a grave.

Saunders' body lay down there IN T' MOOLS.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 306, line 12.

Moonge: see **Munge**.

Moon't, C. (MOO'UNT). **Munnet**, C., E., NW. (MUON.UT). **Mooat**, SW. (MOO'UT). **Menna**, N. (MIN.A; MUN.A).—Must not. (See also Preface).

But we MOONT put up than wid a "m'appen I may." GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 8.

They MUNNET be auld wives or barnes ;

It taks a strang hale man.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 16, line 7.

I luive a lass I MAUNNA neame.

ANDERSON—Rwose in June. Stz. 1.

Moor Buzzard—Marsh Harrier
—*Circus æruginosus* (W.H.).

Moorcock: see **Gorcock**.

Moor grass—Round-leaved Sundew
—*Drosera rotundifolia*. NICOLSON.

Moormaster—The superintendent
(not the captain) of the mines.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Moortidy: see **Lingy**.

Moot, N. (MOOT)—To mention. See Preface.

Mooter, G. (MOO.TTHUR')—Multure, mill toll.

They wadn't let him stop a bit langer ;
nut becos he was drunk . . . bit becos
ther was neah mair MOOTER in him.

BETTY WILSON. p. 45, line 13.

Than to t' bond-sucken mill tak 't (oats)
to oald Robin Peel,

And a man mun keep watch at t' mill
toft

To stiddy his MOUTER dish—help him to
sift it. CUMBRIANA. p. 254, line 7.

Mooth: see **Gob**.

Mooth pwok, G.—A horse's nose-
bag.

Mope, G. (MĀUP). **Maap**, SW. (MĀAP)—To talk slowly and stupidly, and with affectation.

They moP't out feyne words showing
nought else but flatt'ry.

RAYSON—Jenny Crow. Stz. 3.

Moppet, G. (MĀUP.UT)—A pet.

I hed a laal MOPPET I pot in my pocket,

And fed it wi' corn and hay :

Theer com a Scotch pedder and swore he
wad wed her,

And stole my laal MOPPET away.

Through the kirk yard she ran, she ran :
O'er the broad wattersheswam, sheswam :
And o' the last winter I lost my laal
twinter,

And than she come heam wi' lamb, wi'
lamb. OLD NURSERY RHYME.

Moresby Ho' fwok, C. (MĀUR.U'SBI-
ĀU)—People of quality ; court
cards.

Morlan, C. (MĀU.RLU'N)—There are
three annual fairs held at Keswick,
the chief of which is on the 2nd
of August, called MORLAN fair.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 183.

Mort, **Mwort**, G. not SW. (MWĀURT)
—A great quantity.

He show'd me a MORT o' queer seets.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 201, line 7.

An' she's sent the bairns sec a MWORT o'
feyne things.

BLAMIRE—We've hed sec. Stz. 3.

Mortal, **Mwortal**, G. (MWĀURTUL)
—Very, great ; an indefinite term,
as "MORTAL long" "MORTAL short,"
and used to give force to an ex-
pression.

Cursty had ya MORTAL failing.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 2.

"Het this mwornin', Jwohn," said Leon-
ard. "MORTAL het, an' dry" responded
John. W.C.T.H., 1893. p. 4, col. 4.

Moss, G. (MÄUS)—A morass, frequently of large extent, as Solway Moss.

When we war gaan through t' moss, varra nar at heam, t' butler lost tea leg intul an auld peet-pot.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 6, line 9.

Mossberries: see **Crones**.

Moss besom, G. (MÄUS.BEE.ZU'M)—A broom made of the moss—*Polytrichum commune*.

Moss breek, E.—An opening or fissure in the moss.

She'd carried every whelp o' them in her mooth up to the moss, and hidden them in a BEEK.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 171.

Mosschilper, Mosscheeper: see **Lingy**.

Moss crops, G. (MAUS.KR.ÄUPS)—The early blossoms of Hare's tail Cottongrass—*Eriophorum vaginatum*. Includes all the Cottongrass family (W.H.). See **Cat tails**.

Moss crowker (KR.ÄUW.KU'R').

Moss hawk, Paddick hawk, Moss owl, Churr cock (CHUOR') Night-jar—*Caprimulgus europæus*. See **Mountain Throssel**.

Mosstroopers, N. Bog trotters.—Border freebooters.

In the old days of the MOSSTROOPERS men were not buried in Bewcastle.

C. PATR. 1894, May 4. p. 6, col. 2.

Moss-watter keak, E.—Cake made of oatmeal, with butter, lard, cream, or other shortening material. The inappropriate name would seem to have been given by way of abating the idea of extravagance.

Mosswythan: see **Gawel**.

Mote heartit, C., NW. (MWÄUT-ÄÄR-TIT). **Mo ke h., EC.**—Timid, cowardly.

Mothergill, W.—A main road driven narrow in the coal, by which the coals are conveyed from the workings on either side. R.W.M.

Moty sun, Ns., E., SW. (MWÄU.TI-SUON)—Sunbeams shining through an aperture exhibit the atoms of dust floating, and this appearance is called a MOTY SUN.

Mountain sage: see **Bottle of all sorts**.

Mountain Throssel, G. Stormcock, G. Churcock, C., EC., NW. Shelcock, C., EC. (SHEL.KÄUK). Shraillicock, C., EC. (SHR'ÄE.LI). Shelaillicock, C. Shraillie, EC. Shalary, C. (SHÄÄL.U'YI). Shrite, G. (SHR'ÄAIT). Shillapple, W. Fell throssel, NW., B.—The Missethrush—*Turdus viscivorus*. Very frequently this bird is called THROSSSEL; at Alston, STORMCOCK is applied to the Fieldfare. See **Fellfo'**, **Moss crowker**.

The MOUNTAIN THRUSH is a very shy bird.

W.C.T. 1892, July 29. p. 7, col. 4.

The characteristic call is a harsh "chur," hence the origin of CHURR-COCK.

NATURE. p. 224, line 12.

I heard a SHELCOCK sing about nine o'clock.

DICKINSON—Reminiscences. p. 21.

Mowdy warp, C., E., SW. (MÄUW.DI WÄÄRP). Mowdy wark, N. (WÄÄRK). The mole—*Talpa europea*. Snod as a mowdy-warp—sleek as a mouse.

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 3.

Mowe, G. (MÄUW)—To copulate (of animals).

Mowstead: see **Mewstead**.

Much, G. (MUOCH)—Sometimes used to express doubt.

"It's MUCH if he gangs at o' now."

Muck, G. (MUOK)—Manure, dirt.

The stangs of a MUCK-cart or peat sledge.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 91, line 15.

Thoo's rowl't about i' t' MUCK an' mire.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 88, line 4.

Muckfork : see **Gripe**.

Muckhack, G.—A three-toothed drag for drawing manure from the carts.

Muck hots, G. (ÄUTS)—Panniers for conveying manure on horse-back ; (NE.) heaps of muck or lime in the field.

We carry't t' muck i' hots.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 57, line 2.

Muckle : see **Mickle**.

Muckment, G. (MUOK.MUNT)—Anything dirty.

"A heap o' MUCKMENT."

Muck oot, G.—To remove manure, to clean out.

His daughter could have got £7 from other people if he had said she could MUCK OUT byres. C. PATR. 1894, Dec. 14. p. 3, col. 3.

Muck wet, G.—Very wet from any cause.

Mucky, G. (MUOK.I)—Dirty, mean, cowardly.

As for Us Bill, he was always . . . slitherin' about onnywhere where out MUCKY was going. MAYROD. III. p. 92, line 1.

Mud, G. (MUOD). **Med**, G. (MED).

Meeght, N. (MAEIGHT) Obsolesc.

Meet, N.—Might.

I ax't him if I MED full my ledder pwokes frae his heap.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 3, line 3.

His girt new cwot he MEEGHT fling on.

ANDERSON—Luive Disappointed. Stz. 4.

What cou'd I de ? I MUD, MUD take it up.

RELPH—Harvest. line 46.

Mudder, G.—To select from a flock the dam of a lamb ; this can only be done by having a perfect knowledge of the faces of all the sheep.

Muddy : see **Dreuv't**.

Mug, G. not SW. (MUOG)—A small drinking pot ; the face. (B.) A term of reproach.

I'll fetch the' a clink under t' lug 'at 'll mak' the' laugh at t' wrang side o' that ugly MUG o' thine.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 17.

The master had bothered her on the road from Carlisle, and she was not going to be "made a MUG of by him."

C. PATR. 1894, Nov. 30. p. 3, col. 4.

Mugger : see **Camper**, **Potter** and **Tinkler**.

Muggert : see **Booin**.

Muggy, G. (MUOG.I)—Damp, foggy.

Mug sheep, Cs., Ws.—The white-faced breed from which the improved Leicester originated. Obs.

Mull, G. (MUOL.)—Confusion, blunder. (C., Ws.) Peat dust ; anything crumbled.

"He mead a MULL on't."

Drave him agayn th' chimley back, an if she hedn't new laaid on a lock a MUL he wod hae been saarly bornt. SMITH—

Wheeler's Dialogue. III. p. 55, line 16.

—C., NW.—To crumble ; to break.

Muller, C., SW. (MUOL.UR'). **Mudler** (MUOD.LUR')—A pestle-shaped instrument used for bruising sugar in a glass of toddy.

Mump, G. (MUOMP)—To sulk. To munch.

"I ken yer meanin' by yer MUMPIN."

She coughs, an greanes, an MUMPS, and talks. ANDERSON—Grizzly. Stz. 5.

Middlegeate MUMPING auld Matty,

That's scarce got a tuith in her head.

RAYSON—Lasses o' Pearith. Stz. 3.

Mun, G. (MUON)—Must. See **Gob**.

Thoo MUN git hoaf a pund o' tea.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 16, line 10.

Munge, C., E., NW. (MUONJ ; MIUONJ).

Moonge, N. (MOONJ)—To grumble in a low tone.

"MUNJAN and creunan like a bull in a pet." SAYING.

Shaeme fa' thur pingin' gowks that grummel

At weasten teyme, an' MUNGE an' mummel.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 4.

Mungy, C., E. **Moongy**, N.—Of a grumbling disposition; petted.

A gurt MAUNGY babbly.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 29.

Munnet: see **Moon't**.

Murk, C., E., NW. (MUOR'K). **Mirk**, N. (MUR'K)—Darkness.

He may pettle about, keepin' o' things frae harm,

And at it fra mwornin' till MURK.

CUMBRIANA. p. 249, line 10.

—Dark. A farm in Bassenthwaite is called MURK holme.

Out, or i' th' house, he allas led the way,

Till that MURK neet, 'at knock't his joys
i' t' heed. GILPIN—Poetry.

Wilkinson's Death of Roger. p. 204, line 3.

Murl, C., Ns., E. (C.—MUOR'L; N.—MURL)—To crumble with the fingers. To decay, to pine away (S.D.B.).

"As MURLY as a short-keak."

To MURL is to crumble bread. J.H.

Murlins, N. (MUOR'LINZ)—Bread-crums.

Murry-neet, G. (MUOR'INEET).

Tansy, NE. (TÄANSI)—A rustic merry-making on stated dates to benefit a public-house. Cf. **Up-shot** and **Infair**.

TANSY belongs to the Borders, and amongst other places, to the neighbourhood of Hesketh. SULLIVAN. p. 82.

Sin' Cuddy Wulson' MURRY-NEEGHT,

When Deavie bree's'd his shin.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 3.

There were "cellar-openings" and annual suppers . . . and TANCIES patronised by the women of the place.

BRAMPTON. p. 11, line 4.

Mush, G. (MUOSH)—The dust, or dry dusty refuse of decay; anything decayed or soft; pulverisation or disintegration of a dry substance; in a secondary sense, a soft wet messy mass. Coom, primarily applied to sawdust, is in use in some of the dales for "dry matter."

"There's laal but MUSH left"—said when passing the site of a peat-stack. W.H.

Sticks 'at hes o' mirled away, er taties an' turnips 'at boils ta slodder—they've o' gian ta MUSH. PEN. OBS. Mar. 22.

—To crush, pulverise.

T' croon on't was oa MUSHT in eh t' teah side. SCOAP. p. 52, line 17.

T' sour leaven hed t' top pared off 't; than it was MUSHED away amang t' barley meal. C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 3.

Mushamer, C., NW. (MUOSHU'MUR')—Mushroom.

Music, NC.—Said of a light-hearted horse, "he has a bit o' MUSIC in him." J. A.R.

Mussel-pecker: see **Sea Pyet**.

Musty, G. (MUOST.I)—Sour looking, gloomy.

Fadder leuckt varra MUSTY, an niver opent his gob. SCOAP. p. 12, line 16.

Mynd, SW. (MÄAIND)—A local pronunciation of "mine," but used by the miners to indicate iron-ore or the mine's produce.

Gert weltin fortunes hes bin meadd i' Forness amang thor red MYND pits.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 20.

My sarty! My sartis! G. (C., MÄAI; N., MAEI-SÄARTI)—Exclamations of surprise. Obsolescent.

MY SARTY! he's nin o' t' deein mak' isn't fadder. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 16.

MY SARTEES! ah'd niver seen sec a gang-han doon stairs as that eh me life.

SCOAP. p. 43, line 19.

My song! G. (SÄUNG)—A corruption of an ancient oath, LA SANGUE, OI LA SANGUE DIEU.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 91.

MY SONG! but this is a bonnie welcome to give a fellow!

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 10, line 5.

N

ab, C., E. (NĀAB)—A promontory in a lake; a rocky projection, a high place; a place name, KNAB Scar, Skelly NEB. Cf. **Neb**.

It's o' NABS an' neuks is Windermer Watter. GIBSON. p. 191.

—G.—To arrest; to catch suddenly.
A policeman NABBT em, teaak them fra em an lockt em up. SCOAP. p. 211, line 14.

Nacky, C. (NĀAKI). **Nally** (NĀALI)—A child's fundament. W.H.

Naff, G. (NĀAF). **Nav**, NW., SW. (NĀAV; NAEV)—The nave of a wheel.

Wheels with NAFS (naves) spokes, and feloes. C. PATR. 1824, Ap. 13. p. 3, col. 6.

T' NAVVS eh beaath (wheels) was owder sooa rotten or splitten at t' spekes hed brokken. SCOAP. p. 217, line 5.

Nag, G.—A constant scolding.

Aw' KNAG, an' clash.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 16.

—To gnaw; to scold and keep it up.

Nag, C., SW., E. (NĀAG). **Naig**, N., NW. (NEG)—A horse.

I hev leyken't thee, O my luive, tui a cumpanie o' NAIGS in Pharaoh's chariets.

RAYSON—Song of Solomon. I. 9.

A bell to t' fwormost NAG was ty'd.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 58, line 3.

Naggy, G. (NĀAGI)—Cross, contentious, short-tempered.

Ha yeh nut hed dinner yit ats makkin yeh sooa parlish NAGGY. SCOAP. p. 150, line 10.

Naitshel, C., W. (NAETSHUL)—To overcome; to defeat. (NW.) To strangulate in castration. H.T.

Nally: see **Nacky**.

Nanny: see **Heronsew**, **Peggy**.

Nanny reedtail, C., NE. **Jinny reedtail**, C., EC., Ws., E. (JINI).

Rocky reedtail, N.—Common Redstart—*Ruticilla phoenicurus*.

Nanny-shop, Carlisle—A brothel.

Nap, WC.—To stop, frustrate. (J.S.)
See **Knap**.

Napatnoon, C., NW.—Yellow Goat's-beard—*Tragopogon pratensis*.

Napery, G. (NĀAP.U'R'I)—The store of household linen.

Napper, NW. (NĀAP.U'R')—A head.

For what avail'd their ramish routs,

Wi' Sampson-leyke exertions,

Their broken NAPPERS, seylan snouts,

Cud thar be ca'd devarshions?

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 3.

—E.—Clever at anything.

Nappy, C., N. (NĀAP.I)—Strong; as ale, causing sleep.

To gang an' pree anudder bicker

Of Nanny Newton's NAPPY liquor.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 179, line 19.

Nar, G.—The left-hand or **NAR** horse walks on the **LAND**, when ploughing two abreast.

Nar gangan, C., SW. **Nar gaan**, C., NW., N.—Near going, miserly.

Nark, W. (NĀARK)—To grate; cut against the grain. A.T.M.

Narlins, N., NE. (NĀA.R'LINZ)—Nearly.

That neeght a lish chap frae Cock-Brig

... set me NARLINS heame.

ANDERSON—Nathan an Winny. Stz. 5.

I tried t' other day, and I NEARLINGS thought she was going to listen.

PEARL IN A SHELL. p. 178, line 4.

Narro' hars'd, NW. (NĀAR'U')—Mean, stingy, barely honest; narrow-minded.

Nash, G., C., SW., E. (NĀASH).

Nashy, C. **Neshy**, C., E., N. (NESH.I)—Fragile, tender, brittle.

Sitten' i' t' hoose maks yan NESH.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 29.

Nastment, C. E. (NĀASTMUNT)—
Filth, nastiness.

There's ower much NASTMENT in the
weather yet. SON OF HAGAR. p.45, line 4.

Nate (NAET)—To use, make use of.
Obs.

Then brouce about nor tek sec pressin'

TO NATE OUR AWH.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 6.

Nater, G. (NAETHUR)—Nature,
human feeling, or commiseration.
The special property peculiar to
the object—of soil exhausted; of
wood dried to brittleness, or rotted
by water (J. AR.).

"He hesn't a bit o' NATER for nowder dog
nor man."

When he'd gitten up towards sebbenty
year auld, NATER began to tak t' tetch
wid him. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 73, line 3.

It's fairly lost its NATER. J. AR.

Naterable, G. (NAETHUR'UBUL)
—Natural.

It's no' but NATURABLE after all that's
happent. SON OF HAGAR. III. p.317, line 5.

Natter, G. (NĀATHUR)—A woman
who works constantly and with
some noise, as when knitting; a
fault-finder; and (C.) a loafer.

—To work as above stated; to find
fault continuously, to nag.

NATTERAN up t' rwoad in her clogs. S.D.B.

Thoo's niver deun NATTERAN on (talking).
R.W.

Natteral, G. (NĀATHUR'UL)—A
half-witted person.

She keep't eggin him on to dee his oan
turns, an' let fwoke see 'at he wasn't sec
a NATTERAL as he was co't.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 27, line 15.

Nattle, G. (NĀATUL). **Nat**.—A
light and quick knocking.

He heard a NAT NAT NATTING, as if one of
the spokes was broken.

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 29. p. 7, col. 2.

—To make a light and quick knock-
ing sound, as a mouse behind
wainscot, etc.

"He KNATTEL't at t' window and she gev
a KNATTLE on t' flags wid her heel."

His 'nees wer NATTLIN' tagidder like a
mill hopper. BETTY WILSON. p. 90, line 10.

Nattler, G. (NĀATLUR)—A player
on the "bones"; "bones" or
short pieces of sheep rib bone
which when properly held between
the fingers and shaken, produce a
"nattling" noise; two pieces of
wood are often used but not with
so good an effect; dancing is often
accompanied by the music of these
bones nattered in proper rhythm.
One who is active with hands, feet
or tongue. An expert. One who
does odd jobs such as holding horses
at inn doors, etc., and gets paid for
it (B.K.). A rap over the knuckles,
actual or metaphorical (J.B.).

A good hand with a sickle may be said
to be a NATTLER (D.H.).

He was a gey NATTLER at wrustlin'. J.H.

We'd hay-cruiks, an hentails, an hanniels,
An NATTLERS that fuddle fer nowt.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 5.

Bits o' wood, burnt at t' ends for clackers
OF NATTLERS.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 23. p. 6, col. 1.

Natty, G. (NĀATI)—Neat, deft.

"He's a nottable chap is Bob, an varra
NATTY wi his finger's."

Nayber row, C., SW., E. (NAEBUR'-
RĀU). **Nyber row**, N. (NAEL-
BUR)—. **Nieberheed**, B., E.
(NEEBUREED)—Neighbourhood;
company.

"Cum into NAYBER-ROW" means, Join
our company. S.D.B.

Nayder dee nor dowe, G.—In a
doubtful way of recovery.

Nay say, G.—Refusal, denial.

Nay than!—An exclamation of wonder, or doubt or sympathy.

"Forgotten Jobby Banks?" ses Jwohn,
NAY THAN. Gocks-on, ah can just see
 Jobby Banks as fair as ah can see that
 pint-pot." W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

Ne, C., E., NW. (NEE). Ne-ah, SW. (NEEUH)—No, used as an assent to a negation.

Mun we gan hyem to-night? Na, (negation).

We'll nit git hyem to-night. NE, (assent to negation). FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 92.

"No!" sez she. "NEAH!" sez ah.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 11.

Nea co' for 't, G.—No reason for it.

Nea girt things, G. Nea girt cracks, C., SW., E.—Nothing to boast of.

"Thou's NEAH GIRT THINGS, min!"

Fwok jibes aboot Whillimoor cheese,

An' mebbly it's NEA GIRT CRACKS;

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 193, line 1.

Near hand, G.—Near to.

"If you gang NEAR HAND yon dog it 'll bite."

Neb, G. (NEB). Nebbin.—The bill of a bird; nose; peak of a cap; (NEB only), projecting hill; end, etc. See **Nab**.

His shoön war wholl't, beath NEBS an' heels. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 28, line 1.

I saw the' wi' thur varra een,

Cock up thy NEB to his.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 135, line 3.

Hemud be terrable prood of his neaam, for
 ah nwtice't he'd gitten 't prentit abeunn
 t' NEB of his cap. SCOAP. p. 14, line 7.

Nebby: see **Kebby stick**.

Neb plate: see **Snoot-band**.

Neck, G. (NEK)—Presumption.

Thoo hes a NECK ta ass seek a question.

PEN. OBS. Mar. 29.

—To break the neck.

If thoo gahs coasten doon broos like that,
 thoo'll . . . NECK thisel'.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 5, col. 1.

Necklath, G. (NEK.LU'TH)—Handkerchief; neckcloth.

A pair o' gleuves, a NECKLETH.

BETTY WILSON. p. 3, line 3.

What ah couldn't eat ah put in me NECK-
 LETH. W.C.T. 1898, Ap. 9. p. 2, col. 5.

Neck't, G. (NEKT)—Broken necked; especially applied to the bending down and breaking off by the wind, of ears of corn.

Nedder't, C. (NEDDH.U'RT). Nither't, N., NW. (NIDH.U'RT). Pinnert, C., N., NW. (PIN.U'RT)—Wrinkled, shrivelled, lean, starved, withered.

Need-fire, G.—Fire originated by the friction of wood and carried quickly from house to house, for the purpose of passing cattle through the smoke as a preventive of murrain and other epidemics. In use so late as about 1841.

The superstition of the NEED-FIRE is the only other remains of fireworship in these counties. SULLIVAN. p. 116.

During the cattle plague of 1841-2 the NEED-FIRE was kindled, and for weeks the fire was kept alive and the cattle were driven through the smoke.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 13, col. 3.

Needle, C., EC.—Putlog.

The platform rested on NEEDLES driven into the lining of the furnace.

W.C.T. 1899, April 29. p. 2, col. 7.

Needments, E.—Necessaries.

The instruments and other NEEDMENTS were kept on a shelf. RISE OF RIVER. p. 274.

Neef, C., E., N., NW. (NEEF). Neef, SW., N. (NEEU'F). Neeve, N., E. (NEEV.)—The clenched fist.

H—hit him in the face with his NEEF.

C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 26. p. 3, col. 2.

Robin just kick'd up a dust in a crack,
An sticks an NEEVES they went pel-mel.
ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 5.

Darted his NEEAF down aside on it, to
bring out a girt slapper.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 40, line 1.

Neer: see **Ear**.

Ne'er ack, G. (ÄAK)—A "ghost-word," the real word being WRACK to heed. It is only used in the combination NEVER WRACK; hence the mistake through a wrong division: NEVER AK. Prof. WRIGHT.

Generally used in the imperative—NEVERACK. FERGUSON. p. 167.

"NE'ER ACK?" says tou, "we'll work fer mair;"

ANDERSON—Will and Keate. Stz. 5.

"Thoo suerLYE wadn't donn thee nag eh
sec a flay-croa leuckan things as them,
wad teh?" sez ah. "NIVER ACK," sez he.
SCOAP. p. 219, line 19.

Ne'er do well, G.—A graceless person who never does well.

Maggie niver lost a chance t' tell him
he was a NEER-DO-WEEL, and wad cum t'
grief sum of these times.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 4.

Neer fat: see **Ear fat**.

Neevy nack, G. (NIV.I NÄAK)—A boy's game of casting lots or of making choice. The boy says: "NEEVY NEEVY NACK (nimmy, nimmy nack), Whether hand willta tack, T' heemer or t' lowmer?, That's dog, that's cat." See **Nickelty nowt**.

Brough lass laikt at NEEVY-NACK.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 35.

Neeze, G. (NEEZ). **Neeze pipe**.—Sneeze; "Uncommon." Also (SW., NW.) a twitch for horse's lip.

—To sneeze. (SW., NW.) To apply a twitch to a horse. (NC.) To scrape the throat with a half coughing noise (J. AR.).

Nep: see **Knep**.

Ner, G. (NU'R). **Nor**.—Nor; than. See also **Nar**; 'An.

"My meer can trot faster NER thine."

We've summat else to deu here NOR to ga
rakin ower t' fells.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 8.

For thy leuve's better NER wine.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. VIII. 2

Nesh: see **Nash**.

Nettle butterfly: see **Teeto-taller**.

Nettle creeper: see **Peggy**.

Nettle keal, G.—A wholesome broth made of young nettles in place of vegetables.

Neuk: see **Nook**.

Neuk-window, B., C., NW.—In old farm houses there was generally a small square window in the corner nearest the fireplace of the house or sitting room, with two larger and mullioned windows on the same side.

They put her in a great armchair and
wheeled her into her place by the NEUK
WINDOW. SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 118, line 14.

Neval (NEE.VU'L)—A slap. Obs.

How briskly Roger a'ways bounce'd about,
And fra the lasses manny a NEVAL gat.

GILPIN.—Poetry. Death of Roger.
p. 203, line 4.

Newdel't, G. (NIOO.DU'LT)—Bewildered; confused through excessive drinking.

Newdle, G. (NIOO.DU'L)—To saunter, to waste.

"He NEWDELS away his time!"

Newdles, G. (NIOO.DU' LZ). **Newdlin**, C., SW., E. (NIOO.DLIN)—A trifling silly person.

An oald NEWDLES wid a creuk't nwose.

GIBSON—"T' Reets on 't. p. 10, line 10.

It 'ill nut mell o' the', thoo NEUDLIN, thoo.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 33, line 1.

Newkelt, G. (NIUOK.U'LT)—Said of a cow that has lately calved.

Nobbut just grunitit summat aboot fat-swine, an' NEUCKLT-kye.

SCOAP. p. 89, line 14.

Newkt, B. Obsolesc. (NIUOOK.KT)—Curious, strange. Obsolesc. J.B.

New Year's Day, G.—Besides the custom of "first-footing" on this day, it was also usual to admit of no fire of any kind being taken out of the house. An old woman relates how she and her family sat all one New Year's Day without a fire, having let their own go out, and no neighbour would give them any light. Afterwards she remarked that she had quite forgotten, but she might have borrowed a tinder box! To burn clothes by accident, was considered to be lucky, whereas to borrow or lend money, to throw ashes out of the house, was sure to be followed by ill-luck.

Nib't stick: see **Kebby stick.**

Nice, G. (NĀAIS). Neyce, NW (NĀEIS)—Fastidious; good, pleasant, handsome. This and other adjectives are employed in a weaker sense than is customary elsewhere; thus when a sick person is practically dying, you may be told that he is "nicely," that is to say "as well as can be expected." "very well for him," "about the same."

Wi' snaps an' gingerbread galwore,

Tho NEYCE fwoak ca'd them slairy.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 45.

She luik'd sae NEYCE, an danc'd sae weel.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 3.

Nickelty-nowt, G. (NIK.U'LT-NĀUWT)—On four sides of a tee-to-tum are inscribed the letters P., A., T., N. If the tee-to-tum

P

after spinning comes to rest with P. uppermost, then the spinner must put into the pool double the original stakes, cherry stones, marbles, etc.; if T. (T-TAK-UP-OA) turns up, then the spinner takes the pool; if N. (NICKELTY-NOWT) then nothing is taken or given, and the play passes on to the next person; but when A. appears, then one stake is removed from pool. In NW. and C. this term is also applied to NEEVY NACK.

Nickelty pod, sw. Niggelty pod Knuckle-down at marbles. R.K. Children say:

"NICKELTY POD, Hard by t' sod."

Nicker, G. (NIK.U'R')—To laugh in an undertone; (N.) to neigh; to laugh loudly.

They oa brast oot eh fliaran . . . an ran towards t' wholl fit teh Brust thersels wi thier NICKERIN at meh.

SCOAP. p. 226, line 17.

The drink o' acid teasts sae strang

'Twad mek an auld naig NICKER.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 21.

Nick't at heed, G.—Rendered temporarily foolish or idiotic.

Toakin sike mafflement! Ye mun be NICK'T i' T' HEED! .

GIBSON. p. 191.

T'way ah was treaatit, teuh, be a set a NICKT-ET-HEIDS. . . . didn't mickle mend matters.

SCOAP. p. 10, line 10.

Nick't at teal head, NC. (TĀEL)—Very fat, and refers to the depression felt at the root of the tail of a fat sheep; is used in praise of an animal, but in derision of a man. See **Clovven**.

Fat! aye, he is that, wey he's fairly NICK'T AT TEAL HEED! J. AR.

Nidgel, C., Ws. (NIJ-UL)—To castate by means of a ligature; (EC.) by means of clamps (J.S.O.)

Nieberheed: see **Nayber row**.

Niggarts, G. not N. (NIG.U'R'TS)
Neegars, N. (NEE.GU'R'Z)—Up-
 right cast-iron plates used for con-
 tracting the fireplace; and **NIGGART**
 plates, sheet-iron plates between
 the **NIGGARTS** and the hobs.

Niggel't, C., Ws. (NIG.U'LT). **Nag-
 gelt**, NE. (NÄAG.U'LT)—Bothered,
 annoyed.

Niggle, G. (NIG.U'L)—To play with;
 to trifle; to work steadily and
 persistently, though the progress
 made be small, owing either to the
 work being difficult, or to the in-
 efficiency of the tools.

You hed to **NIGGLE**, **NIGGLE** away to git
 say sebenteen to twenty stooks.

C. PACQ. 1898, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

Niggler, C., Ws. (NIG.LU'R')—A busy
 industrious person or animal; one
 fussily occupied with trifles; a
 penurious person.

Thoo's a **NIGGLER**, bit thoo'll mak a wark-
 man some day. JOS. P.

Nightingale's friend—Sedge
 warbler (G.D.)—*Acrocephalus phrag-
 mitis*. Also called **WATTER NANNIE**
 (FAUNA), and **ENGLISH MOCKING BIRD**
 (W.H.), and **FISHERMAN'S NIGHTINGALE**
 (NATURE).

Nim, C., E., NW. (NIM)—To walk or
 run with short and quick steps.

Nimmy: see **Neevy**.

Nimph: see **Yan**.

Nimpy-primpy, C.—Affectedly.
 Said of a mincing walker, that he
 or she is going **NIMPY PRIMPY**.

Nin, N., NE. **None**, E. (NUN).—None;
 not at all.

He's **NONE** forgetting.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 188, line 11.

For **NIN** danced hawf sae weel.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 15.

Ningnang, G. (NING.NÄANG)—A
 silly person.

Wad teh believe't noo, t' **NING-NANG** can
 nowder read ner write.

SCOAP. p. 189, line 5.

Ninny, G. **Ninny hammer**, C., E.,
 NW. (NIN.I-ÄAM.U'R')—A foolish
 person.

Suerlye a fella like me . . . sud knoa better
 what's what ner enny eh you girt **NANNY-
 HAMMERS** at ah've gotten afooar meh.

SCOAP. p. 44, line 18.

The feckless old **NINNY** . . . when an old
 man becomes an old woman it's nothing
 but right that he should die.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 186, line 6.

Nip, G. (NIP)—A minute quantity.
 Meantime carding, with the accompanying
 pints and short NIPS.

W.C.T.H. 1898. p. 6, col. 1.

Nippen, G. not SW. (NIP.UN)—A
 scrap of metal too insignificant for
 farther use, as referred to in the
 couplet:

What is auld wives meade on? Dishes an'
 laddles an' auld car saddles.

What is young lasses meade on? **NIPPENS**
 an' nails, an' foomert tails. W.H.

Used in the saying "deed as a **NIPPEN**"—
 stone dead.

Nip up, G.—To pilfer, to pick up
 quickly.

She **NIP'T** threepennorth o' brandy UP gay
 sharp. BETTY WILSON. p. 146, line 7.

Nitch, N. (NICH)—Gang, family or
 set.

"They're a bad **NITCH**, the heal lot o' them."

Nither't: see **Nedder't**.

Noah's Ark, NW.—Streaks of thin
 clouds stretching from north to
 south or from east to west.

Nob, G. not E. (NÄUB). **Nobby**.—
 Childish terms for the nose.

A pig-tail half a yard or more

His **NOB** subsequent.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 149, line 11.

Noddle, G. (NÄUD.UL)—The head.

Gods an goddesses wi thir divlment niver
leevt eh this wardle at oa, nobbut eh t'
crackbraint NODDLES eh t' fellas at wreaat
it oa doon. SCOAP. p. 171, line 14.

—To nod.

Than he wad git drowsy, and NODDLE and
scrape. CUMBRIANA. p. 244, line 18.

Noddy, G. (NÄUDI)—A fool, simple-
ton; (E.) a game at cards near
akin to Cribbage.

She thought aw country fwoke were daft,
But sackless, senseless NODDIES.

RAYSON—Sukey Bowman. Stz. 3.

She bummelt on, an' iv a crack

Lost nineteen-penze at NODDY.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 20.

Noddy't, B.—To omit counting a
point at the game of NODDY.

Nog, G. (NÄUG)—The handle fixed
on the shaft of a scythe; (N., E.) a
stake; pegs of strong willow
eighteen inches or so long, which
are used to fasten down the thatch
in combination with the symes.

T' lads gat oot their scys; saw . . . if t'
nogs were set square an' fast on t' shaft.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p' 6, col. 1.

Riggings and nooks he likewise must pro-
cure,

And noggs and willow wands to bind all
sure, CLARK—Rustic. p. 49, line 6.

But a toom byre and a wide,

And the twelve NOGS on ilka side.

GILPIN—Songs. Fray of Suport. Stz. 1.

Noggin, G. (NÄUG.IN)—An eighth
part of a quart.

His mooth just held a NOGGIN, an' that
was a fair dose at a time.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 16. p. 6, col. 1.

Noggy, E., N., SW. (NÄUG.I)—Coarse
thread; NOGGY-wife, a maker of
coarse thread.

I thout the wire leakd nae thicker than
NOGGY WIFE THREAD.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. p. 82, line 14.

P 2

Noint: see Oint.

Nook, (G.)—A designative term for
a small field or farm—Low Wood
Nook, High Nook. (N.) The sloping
part of the gable of a thatched
roof; sods or turf were placed
along the “rigging” or “ridge”
and also down the sloping part of
the gable to keep down the thatch.
Noggs are put through the sods
or flacks to keep them in position.
See **Plaid neuk**.

In Bewcastle it is quite common to say
“going round the NOOK,” that is the
corner of the gable.

C. J. Nos. 7234 and 7236. Local Jottings.

Flacks must be cut, and straw for thatch
prepared,

No needful labour at this time be spar'd;
Riggings and nooks he likewise must
procure,

And noggs and willow-wands to bind all
sure. CLARK—The Rustic. p. 49, line 6.

Noos an' thans, G.—Now and then;
at odd times.

O' t' fun 'at they gat, howiver, was a bit
of a laugh NOOS AN' THANS at ald Bamthet.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 68, line 3.

None: see Nin.

Nope, G. (NÄUP)—An unexpected
and sudden blow on the head
given with a stick.

She hat him a NOPE.

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 3, line 5.

—To strike on the head with a
stick; to catch quickly and from
ambush (J.B.).

Noppy, C., E., Ws. (NÄUP.I)—Tidy,
neat.

“Ey, a varra NOPPY laal body.”

Nopy, B., SW. (NÄUP.I)—Clever;
excelling.

Nor: see Ner.

Norratio, G. (NÄUR'ÆSHUN)—A noisy conversation, great noise, oration.

This was a langish NORRATION for a body wid t' breath leavin him.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 26, line 13.
We laid t' babby in t' middle o' t' bed asleep, but five minutes efter we gat in it began to mak a NORRATION.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 16, col. 3.

Nottable, G. (NÄU.TU'BU'L)—Clever at trifling manipulations.

He was varra NOTABLE, wos Bat, an' meadd a deecal o' fancy things for different foke.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 13, line 4.

Nowt, G. (NÄUWT). SW. (NÄAWT)—Cattle; nothing. See Preface.

I've foddert the naigs an the NOWT.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 1.

Nowt at dowe, G. not C.—Not over good; nothing of importance. See **Dowe**.

In aw her flegmagaries donnt,

What is she?—NOWT 'ET DOWE!

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 7.

Nowt in a manner, G.—Not much.

Nowt to crack on, G.—Nothing to boast of.

Nowtegeld: see **Cornage**.

Nub: see **Dunsh** and **Nog**.

Nudge: see **Dunsh**.

Num, G. (NUOM)—Benumbed; clumsy; stupid.

He was as strang as a cuddy, an' NUM as a coo.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 21.

NUM wi' bein' drunk t' neet afooar.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 23, line 9.

Num chance, **Num luck**, G.—Luck and not skill.

"He dud varra weel, bit it was o NUM CHANCE."

Num thooms, G. **Num-cleut**, NW. (KLIOT)—A clumsy person; an indifferent workman.

"He's nobbut a NUM THOOMS."

Nunty, E. (NUON.TI)—Formal, old-fashioned, shabby; applied to female dress only.

Nurl't: see **Url't**.

Nush, N. (NUOSH)—A big and rather offensive bullying person. R.W.

Nutcrack feas, B.—Refers to the appearance caused by the loss of the teeth, when the chin and nose approach one another.

Nut i' shaft for, C., Ws.—Unable to accomplish it.

Nut reet, **Nut varra reet**, **Nut o' theer**, G.—Idiotic.

But what can fwoke larn, that is NIT VARRA REET.

RAYSON—Fell-side Beauties. Stz. 3.

T' finest wark chap we iver hed aboot t' pleaace, bit NUT whyte REET iv his heid.

SCOAP. p. 98, line 18.

T' coont seemt reeght eneuf, bit he thowt t' fella at fetcht it was'NT whyte OA THEER.

SCOAP. p. 116, line 11.

Nut to ride a watter on, G.—Not to be depended upon. Some saddle-horses have a propensity to lie down in crossing the water of a ford—seemingly with a view to get rid of their riders, or because they are seized with colic, and such are "NOT TO RIDE WATERS ON."

Nwote, G. (NWÄUT)—Note; the period when a cow is due to calve. "She'll be up at her NWOTE at April day."

He flang oa t' NWOTES down, and sed if ah was fer that rwoad he wad ha teh gim meh gowld.

SCOAP. p. 13, line 3.

O

Oa, C. (ĀU). **Oan**, C., E., SW. (ĀUN; ĀUWN). **Aa**, SW. (ĀA). **Ow**, N. (ĀUW)—To (1) owe; (2) own; (3) visit; (4) acknowledge; (5) know.

Who (2) oa's this?" "Whe aas this?"

"Ye niver (3) oan us noo."

"Don't you remember T.?" "Nay, Ah nivver (5) oanED him."

Robbin waddent (4) oan 'at ivver he'd seen him. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 97, line 4.

Oaf, C., N., E. (OOF)—A blockhead; an idiot.

Oald bat, C., N., E.—The usual state or condition. See **Bat**.

"Hoo's o' at heam?" "Rubban on at T'OALD BAT."

Oald fashin't, G. (FĀASH.LINT. **Oal-farrant**, N., NW. (FĀAR.U'NT)—Sly, sagacious, precocious, old-fashioned. It's rayder AULD-FASHIN'T, an' broadish, ah aw,

Bit plain as a pike-staff.

RICHARDSON, 1st. VI., line 7.

Thou still wears t' OALD-FARRANT mak o' brutches. CUMBRIANA. p. 291, line 5.

Let the AULD FARREN laird hae the life o' a dog. GILPIN—Songs, 2nd. p. 24, line 9.

Oaldfwoks' neet, C., ws.—In the country round Keswick married people assemble on some appointed evening, soon after Christmas, at the principal inn in the parish to partake of a roast-beef and sweet-pie supper, and to enjoy themselves with dancing and formerly, cards; this meeting is succeeded in a night or two by a similar one of young people, and is called Youngfwoks' neet; at both meetings considerable sums of money are spent.

Nea mair at ball or OALD-FWOKE'S-NEET

We'll see his gud reet elbow jog.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 4.

The annual reunion of the patriarchal inhabitants of Keswick took place on Wednesday. W.C.T. 1898, Dec. 31. p. 3.

Oaldman, E.—A game among school boys. (Not known).

Oald shoe, G.—The old custom of throwing an old shoe after a person or wedding party for good luck is still occasionally in use.

Oald soldier, NC.—A game still played at festive gatherings of young folk. One dresses up as an OLD SOLDIER and coming into the room asks "Have you got anything to give to a poor old soldier?" of each of the company individually. According to a rule previously decided upon without the knowledge of the beggar, a certain word such as No or Yes, Black or White, is not to be mentioned in the replies. The use of the forbidden word entails the payment of a forfeit (J. AR.). In a variation of this game, the OLD SOLDIER tries to force the forbidden words from the players (J.W.B.).

Oald wives' Setterday, G.—On the first Saturday in the year the country people assemble at their respective WOAST HOUSES or inns at Keswick; the heads of the houses taking their wives, or sometimes a daughter, to dine and make merry in the evening with other friends, for the benefit of the house.

Oald woman's purse, C.—Wild Balsam—*Impatiens Noli-tangere*.

O' as yan, G. (ĀU U'S IĀAN —All the same.

Oaths: see **Od bin**.

Oa t' watter on, G.—All the water is said to be on, when a person is using his utmost endeavours to accomplish his object.

I've gaun to hev AWT WATTER ON to beer this bucket it's sae full. J.H.

He hed AW HIS WATTER ON ta keep his seat. BETTY WILSON. p. 121, line 12.

Occupation road, or **lonnin**, G.—A by-road or lane laid down for the beneficial occupation of the lands bordering on it, leading generally to fields or a farm; it is kept in repair by the neighbouring tenants. He met M— about sixty yards down the OCCUPATION LONNING.

C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 26. p. 3, col. 2.

There was an OCCUPATION ROAD through a field of his father's, and other people besides the defendant had a right of way over it. C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 18. p. 7, col. 3.

Od bin, G. (ÄUD BIN)—There are many varieties of oaths, and their substitutes, several of which will be found under their respective entries; the following are some of them: Od bin! Od dy! Od dang't! Od rot! Od rabbit! Od sink! Od white! Od white leet on! Ods bob! Ods breed! Ods winje! Ods wuns! Ods wunters! Ods wux! Odzooks! Odzookers! Lozes! O' lozes o'!

Odments, G. (ÄUD.MU'NTS)—Scraps; odds and ends; worthless things.

Peer Jemmy! ov aw his bit ODMENTS,

A shottle the bealies hae taen.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 4.

Ods, G. (ÄUDZ)—“What ods?”—what difference does it make? What does it matter?

The landlord said “the policeman is coming,” and witness said “It is making no ODS.” C. PATR. 1894, Aug. 10. p. 3, col. 2.

If ye ax't him hoo he was, t' answer as like as nut wad ha' been, “Does 't mak enny ODS to the'!”

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 154, line 4.

It maks a varst o' ODS atween earnin' a croon, an' spennin' five shillin'.

BETTY WILSON. p. 144, line 8.

Odswinge, G. (ÄUDZ.WINJ)—An oath.

“ODSWINJE! lads,” sez ah, “it mun surely be this Hebrew.” SCOAP. p. 213, line 4.

Ods wons! G. (ÄUDZ.WUONZ)—An exclamation of surprise; God's wounds.

I was driven 't in middlin' tight, when, 'ods wons! t' grunstone splat ebben in two! RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 34, line 4.

'Ods wyte leet on, G.—A curse; (God's blame fall on).

Theer whee sud I see, but Watty the laird—OD WHEYTE LEET ON HIM!

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 7.

Of, G. (U'V)—For.

Faith was hardly fowerteen—stiddy aneuf of her yeage.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 16, line 1.

Off, G. (ÄUF)—From; used elliptically for TO TAKE OFF, GO OFF OR AWAY.

A foal OFF yon meear.

FERGUSON—Dialect, p. 225.

I off wi' my clogs, an as whisht as a mouse, Clavert up to the window.

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 7.

They OFF wi' a brattle, 'mang sticks and hats waving.

RAYSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 5.

Off, to get, or have — : G.—To learn; the passive form is TO BE OFF, i.e. LEARNT.

“Have you got your lessons OFF?”—have you learned your lessons?

The next thing we gat, was ivvery yan a gay lang task to GIT OFF i' t' hellidays.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 19, line 5.

His questin was 'rang, or his task wasN'T OFF.

BELTY WILSON. p. 35, line 3.

He'd nobbet a single letter of.

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 4, line 2.

Offal, G. (ÄUF.U'L) — A butcher's term when speaking of wealth acquired, for the sale of the offal is pure profit.

"Has he OFFAL'T weel?" — has he cut up well for inside fat?

Off an' on, G. — Uncertain, vacillating; thereabouts; at one time or another.

"When's Jwon to come beam?" "OFF AN' ON about May day."

Ah was OFF AN ON wi' t' seam priest till ah was turnt yan an twenty.

SCOAP. p. 174, line 15.

Off at side, SW. — Mad. (T.E.)

He was looked upon with a little distrust, as not "all there" — "OFF AT SIDE."

LIZZIE LORTON, I. p. 40, line 2.

Offcome, NE. (ÄUF.KUM) — Result. (SW.) Those who are not natives of a dale or district, or have lately come into it, are called OFFCOMES.

ELLWOOD.

Ther's nin seea mich good i' some o' ther OFFCOMERS.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 5.

A OFF-CUM chap at t' Punch Bowl.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 5, line 14.

Offgang, G. — Start, commencement. "At t' varra furst OFFGANG" — at the very beginning.

This chap niver meaad a girter mistak iv his life ... thinkan teh freeten meh eh t' OFFGANG.

SCOAP. p. 109, line 2.

Off his bat, G. — Out of health.

Oft, C., WS. — Off or farther side: used in the boundary roll of Aspatia.

O'geats: see **Olas** in Preface.

Oil o' hezzel, G. (ÄUIL U' EZ.U'L) — A sound drubbing.

"A girt maapy, seesta, to ga an' lick t' lad." "OIL o' HEZZEL's stuff to cure that complent." FORNESS FOLK. p. 33, line 4.

Oint, C., E. (ÄUINT). **Noint**, C., NW., E. (NÄUINT) — Should, however, the

youth at this age (12) receive scholastic and not paternal correction, he is said to be OINTIT.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

He gev him a good nointin'. J.H.

I will OINT thy back with hazel oil if I catch thee. J.D.

Omas (ÄUMUS). **Aamas**, N. (ÄA-MUS) — Alms. In former times, a handful of oatmeal or a slice of barley bread: and in later times, a halfpenny or a penny.

OMAS giving was honoured.

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Ome tree, C., E., SW. (ÄUM). **Emmal**, N. (EM.U'L) — The common Elm — *Ulmus campestris*, and the Wych Elm — *U. montana*.

On, G. (if emphatic, ÄUN; if not, UN) — An ellipsis for "put on."

"Ah on's wi' my cwoat an' off teh wark."

— Upon, for; of.

"A morgidge is a sair on-lig on a hoose."

"She's awaitin' on him at t' lonnin-feut."

An' said me mudder sud tak gud care on ma. GIBSON — Joe and Geolog. p. 4, line 8.

He just bet threeshillings and not crowns or half-crowns as you tell on.

C. PATR. 1893, Dec. 15. p. 3, col. 2.

Onderhand, C., E., N., NW. — Under-sized, "scarce" (R.W.)

"A laal ONDERHAND creter."

Ondermer, G. (UONDDH.U'R.MUR') — The one underneath.

On lig, G. (ÄUN.LIG) — An oppressive and continuous charge.

Jakep's been a sair ON-LIG sen he brak his leg.

DICKINSON. 1859.

Onstead, NS., E. (ÄUN.STEED). **Onsett** (ÄUN.SET) — Farmhouse and out-buildings; homestead.

Beath houses and ONSETS, stock, money, and lan.

RAYSON — Fell-side Beauties. Stz. 1.

Oo': see **Woo** in Preface.

Oomer, C., E., NW. (OO.MU'R). **Hoomer**, N., NW., SW. (HOO.MU'R)—Shade. (SW.) a grassy slope by the side of a river; also means a swamp, and is in this sense applied in Lakeland to wet land (ELLWOOD).

Lig down i' t' o'wmer o' t' trees.

GIBSON. p. 192.

—To shade.

Oomert (OO.MU'RT) C., E., Ws.—Shaded. (C.)—Bare, barren. It was a bonnie spot i' summer time, bit rayder ower much HOOMERT wid trees.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 4, col. 1.

Oon egg: see **Wind egg**.

Oor's, G. (OOU'RZ)—The wife instead of saying "my husband" calls him oor's.

Unless indeed they use the time-honoured form of t' maister and t' mistress, or, less often, OUR FOLKS.

MIDSUMMER. p. 6, line 9.

Oor side, G.—Our part of the country.

Oor wife, G.—My wife. Seldom heard. See **Oors**.

OUR WIFE will be terrable pleast teh see theh.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 22.

Oot, G. (OOT)—When it was customary for the bowl of porridge to be placed on the table and the family to sit round, and each person to help himself with his spoon, a rule existed that if anyone let three drops and a long slatter fall on the board, he was oot and might not help himself again.

Oot by, C., NW. (BAAI)—Not far off; (N., NC., Es.) a long way out of the town, hence the expression an oot-by place (R.W.).

The Saunderses were livin' (E.) oot BY joost then, and Ah didn't see mickle on them.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 295, line 9.

T' minder's gitten wind ov a gay fine gowd score (C.) OUT BY!

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 166, line 9.

Oot-dubs, C.—Small out-lying pools connected with a larger body of water; pools of water on the common.

A large number of ducks had assembled on the OUTDUBS, a continuation of Esthwaite Lake.

FAUNA. p. 270, line 16.

Ootener, C., N., E. (OO.TU'NU'R)—A stranger or new-comer.

Some 'at leev't in sartin parishes were free; udders leevin' outside hed to pay, an' were cawt OUTNERS.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Ootfield land, C., Ws.—Land enclosed at a later period than the infield land, and generally inferior.

Ootgang, G.—A narrow strip of land connecting the common with the farmyard or village. (NC.) The despatch of letters by the outgoing post (J. AR.).

Oot hooses, G.—The farm buildings, as distinct from the dwelling-house.

Ootin', C., N., E. (OO.TIN). **Awtin**, SW. (AAW.TIN)—A pleasure jaunt. Driver Tim, from the "dicky," jocosely remarks . . . This is the thurd ootin' I've hed to her this week.

ROSENTHAL. p. 242, line 13.

Oot liggers, G.—Cattle not housed during winter.

Now t' bullocks nit yok't sen plue-time last year,

His horses OUT-LIGGAN, and lean.

CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 5.

Oot o' cue, G. (U' KIOO)—Out of health; not in good humour.

Oot o' geat, G.—Out of the way.

T' oald man was bury't oot o' GEAT.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 261, line 10.

Oot o' puff, G. (PUOF)—Out of breath.

Oot o' teun, G.—Partly offended, dispirited.

Oot o' t' way, G. not SW.—Uncommon, exorbitant; annoyed, troubled.

She can expect nowt better ov hersel', for she's led an oot-o'-th'-way leyfe.

ROSENTHAL. p. 230, line 7.

A was that sair PUTTEN OOT O' T' WAY when a heeard tell on't.

MARY DRAYSON. p. 6, line 2.

Oot ower, Ns.—Across the country.
"He leeves oot ower Shank bridge way."

Oot-powlt, C., E., NW. (PÄUWLT)—Defeated.

Oot-rake, N., E., SW. (OOT.R'AEK)—A free way or RAKE for sheep from the enclosures to the common.
"Obsolete since the commons were divided, about 1811" (W.A.R.).

The rough land is called a Cattle-RAKE; an OOTRAKE is when they are let out every day and taken in at night. J.H.

Oot-ray, Ns., E. (OOT-R'AE)—To exceed propriety.

Ootshot, G.—Said of a projecting upper storey or window in an old house, or of a wall or fence; also of a visible attack of illness.

Their hoose will be cementit roond,

An' hev two ootSHOT windows;

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 173, line 8.

Ootside, G.—At the utmost.

"He's nobbet six feut hee at t' oot SIDE."

Ootside stroke, G.—A chip in wrestling . . . lifting your man, striking outside his knee with yours, and dropping him down.

W.C.T. 1898, Nov. 5. p. 6, col. 4.

Ootwart, G. (OOT.TWU'RT)—Dispirited, ill-conducted.

The OUTWARD doings of the old man, came at last to Ralph's ears.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 7, line 8.

Jerry was as OOTWARD a carakter as yan'll see in a three days' travel.

BETTY WILSON. p. 143, line 8.

Ootweel, G.—An outcast, refuse.

Oppengilt: see Gilt.

Oppen gowan, C., Ws., NE. (ÄUP.U'N GÄUW.U'N). **Watter gowan**.—The Marsh Marigold—*Caltha palustris*.

Or, G. (U'R')—Ere, before. See also **Er**.

"Cuckoo 'll nut come OR April."

A weddin we'll hev OR it's lang.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 4.

Orndinner: see **Horndoon**.

Orts, C., SW. (ÄURTS). **Worts**, N., E. (WÄURTS). **Wots**, E. (WÄUTS).
The refuse fodder left by cattle; leavings.

I'll not eat your ORTS.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Oskallater, NC.—Eyed Hawk-moth (a corruption)—*Smerinthus ocellatus*.
F.D.

O' that, C., N., E. **A-that**, SW.—All that; more of the same nature.

"She fand it varra sweet an good an o' THAT."

Wi' murders, an wars, an AW THAT.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 2.

Other guess, N. **Anudder guess**, NW.—Of another kind.

For suin may he sing till ANUDDER-GUESS tune,

His billet a bad yen, his kelter aw duin.

ANDERSON—Soldier Yeddy. Stz. 6.

Othersome, G. (UODDH.U'R'SUM)—Other, some other.

"Some flowers is blue, and OTHERSOME yellow."

Otho: see **Lowp**.

Otter-coke, or **grains**, C.—Dung of the otter.

Otterdocken, SW., NW. (ÄUTH.U'R' DÄUKIN). **Hotterdockin**, N., E.—A little insignificant ill-disposed person. Obsolesc.

Ower, G. (ĀUWR')—Over; too; like OFF and ON is used elliptically for go over. "OWER heavy, OWER brant"—too heavy, too steep.

Two on ye's OWER many.

MIDSUMMER. p. 3, line 11.

Ned OWRE to our parson, the justice and telth him. ANDERSON—Ned Hunter. Stz. 5.

Owera: see **Yan**.

Owerance, G. (ĀUW.UR'UNS)—Guidance, government, superintendence.

Ower-blown, G.—Said of sheep embedded by reason of snow having drifted over them.

The poor sheep . . have been found in great numbers—OVER-BLOWN and dead.

FELLS. p. 180.

Ower by, G. not NW.—Over the way. (C.) A privy (L.A.).

"He was here nut lang sen, but mebbe he's OWER BY in't Croon an' Thistle."

Owergit, C., SW. (ĀUW.UR'GIT)—Overtake.

I perswadit t' man . . . to OURGIT it if he brast his nag.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 126, line 12.

Owerkessen, **Owerkest**, C., SW. **Owercassen**, N.—Overcast.

It hed gitten a bit OWERKEST an' t' wedder seem't like brekken.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 6, col. 3.

T' sky was OWER-KESSEN.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 4.

Ower-lap, C. (ĀUW.UR' LĀAP)—An encroachment by the sheep of a flock or parish, on the common of another. An encroachment generally.

Owernoddles: see **Poppinoddles**.

Owerteun, **Owerword**: see **Efterword**.

Ower t' meun wid hissels: see **Abeun**.

Ower year, G. (EEUR'; IĀAR')—Belonging to a second year.

"You have a fine pig there Betty." "Ey, its a OWER YEARSWINE. It was seah whiet, poor thing, 'at I pity't to kill't last year."

Owened: see **Aund**.

Owsen, G. (ĀUW.SUN')—Oxen.

Next yok in o' lang-horn't OWSEN two pair. CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 1.

Owt-like, G.—Appropriate; reasonable; anything like.

"Is she OWT-LIKE her brudder?"

Owts, G. not SW. (ĀUWTS)—This word is commonly used as an interrogative.

"Is't owts of a good 'an?"—Is it a pretty good one?

"Hestagitten OWTS o' fish to-day?" "Nay, nought 'at is owt"—or not many.

Was t'er owts o' feightin' yesterneet?

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 2, line 2.

If he stops here owts lang he'll mak them tudder fellas as bad as his-sel.

SCOAP. p. 211, line 18.

Oxeye, C., N., NW. **Bee-eater**. **Black-cap**.—Great Tit—*Parus major*.

We have got a bird which we call the BEE-EATER. FAUNA. p. 107, line 7.

Oxter, G. (ĀUKSTTHUR')—The armpit.

Defendant got him down, and hit him below the OXTER causing a severe wound.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 6. p. 7, col. 2.

P

Paat: see **Pote**.

Face: see **Peass**.

Pack, G. (PĀAK)—Be off, go away.
 "If thou doesn't mind thy wark I'll send thee A-PACKIN' an' seun teah."

—N., NW., SW. — Tame—said of animals.

Packs, G.—Heavy clouds; thunder-clouds.

When dingy PACKS on Criffell lower
 Then hoose yer kye an' stuik yer duir.

SAYING.

Pack thread, G.—Coarse thread. Nonsense.

Packy, G.—Heavy with clouds packed together; cloudy.

"T' sky's PACKY t'day, and like thunner."

It nobbut luiks PACKY i' t' sooth.

PEN. OBS. Ap. 5.

Pad, G. (PĀAD)—A kind of saddle now obs. for carrying two persons; it was made of canvas or carpeting, and without stirrups. Farmers' wives had many miles to ride to market on pads in all weathers, and could not go quicker than a horse could walk lest the eggs should be broken in the basket, or the butter-pounds disfigured in the butter-kits.

Seek t' aul grey yad, clap on the PAD.

ANDERSON—Tib. Stz. 1.

Paddick, G. (PĀAD.IK). **Paddock**, (PĀAD.UK)—The frog, toad.

If PADDOCKS crowk in t' pow at neet

We may expect baith win' an' weet.

SAYING.

Paddick Hawk: see **Moss Crowker**.

Paddick peyp: see **Tead pipe**.

Paddock rud, or **rid**, N. (R'UOD; R'ID)—The spawn of frogs and toads.

Aul Grizzly the witch, as some fwok say,
 Meks PADDOK-RUD ointment, for sair
 een. ANDERSON—Grizzly—Stz. 2.

Paddick steul, G.—All non-edible fungi.

Pad-saddle, C.—A composite article between pad and saddle—now out of use.

Pad the hoof, G.—To go on foot.

Paffaldin, SE.—(PĀAF.U'LDU'N)—Baggage.

A chap wi' tweea cooats . . . a muffler
 ower his lugs, wad say he'd a gay lot o'
 PAFFALDIN' about him ta keep t' cauld
 oot.

PEN. OBS. Ap. 12.

Pag't: see **Pang't**.

Paik, G. (PAEK)—To thrash, beat. PAIK AT, to fight with.

"He lonter't on amang t' nut trees till
 he was ower leat for t' skeul and gat
 PAIK'T for 't."

As lang as brutes, an fwok ur aw,

Yan PAIKEN at anudder.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 27, line 5.

A' three he beat, threyce risk'd his leyfe,
 Weant heame—was PAICK'D agean by th'
 weyfe.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 181, line 3.

Paiks, G.—A boyish term for a thrashing.

It meade nea matter whedder ye'd been
 duin owt or nowt, reet or wrang, ye hed
 to tak yer PAIKINS.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Pain, B. (PAEN)—That part of the common on which it was forbidden under a penalty to dig for turf.

Pain beuk, E.—A register of PAINS and penalties in manorial courts.

Pan and speun, C., Ws., N.—When a child or young animal is brought up without being suckled, it is reared by the aid of a pan to warm the milk, and a spoon to be fed with.

Pang, C., E., N., NW. (PĀANG). **Pag**, C., N., NW. (PĀAG)—To fill, stuff.
"PAG'T wi' dirt."

Be that time o' day he'd PANG'T beath o' t' ledder pwokes as full as they wad hod.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 3, line 2.

Pankeak Tuesday, G. — Shrove Tuesday, on which day pancakes are provided for dinner.

Pannions, C. (PĀAN.IUONZ). **Pannins**, SW. (PĀAN.INZ)—Purlins of a roof. (Obsolesc.).

Young joiners all say purlins, and do not seem to have heard of PANNION. R.K.

Pan on wid, **Pan on tegidder**, G. (PĀAN)—To associate; to pair; to agree with.

How can te PAN on wid sec a feul? S.D.B.

Pant, G. (PĀANT)—A sump or puddle. See **Sump**.

"Tae nag brak lowse frae't tudder an whang't sel an car intat PANT."

Peer man! he cud nit daddle far,
But stuck in a PANT 'buin the middle.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 12.

Paper fiddler, W., NW.—A light-headed dafty fellow bouncing about in a thoughtless manner. I have not discovered exactly what a PAPER FIDDLER is.

He was gaun up t' rwoad like a PAPER FIDLER. He hop'd about leyke a PAPER FIDLER. J.H.

Ah could hear em dancen aboot like a PAPER FIDDLER. SCOAP. p. 7, line 9.

Para: see **Yan**.

Pare, Cs., Ws. (PAER')—To diminish. A COW PARES in milk when the quantity yielded grows daily less. See **Symes**.

When t' weather changes aboot we say it mends and PARES. PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 19.

Parins, G. (PAER'INZ)—Turves pared off for burning when breaking up new or moory lands.

Parin' speed, G.—A breast-plough.

Parlish, G. (PĀAR'LISH)—Wonderful, extraordinary, parlous.

Ther mun be PARLISH few steans i' his country'.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 4, line 1.

T' cwoals on't 's cwoals o' fire, 'et hez a most PARLISH lowe.

DICKINSON—

Song of Solomon. Chap. VIII. v. 6.

Parrock, G. (PĀAR.U'CK)—A small enclosure near the house a little larger than a Garth and smaller than a Croft.

Fadder fowk dud let us chop her (the cow) intil ther FARRAK ith winter.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. I. p. 18, line 6.

Partles, G. (PĀAR.TU' LZ). **Partlins**, SW.—The globular droppings of sheep. See **Purls**.

Parton pickle—A pickle made of the fresh shoots of the Saltwort—*Salsola kali*. W.H.

Pash, G. (PĀASH)—A heavy fall of rain or snow. There is a distinction between this word and **SPLASH** as is shewn by the following:

"Here's a wet day, John." "Ey it dizzles an' dozzles, an' duz." "Will it continue?" "Nay, it may be a bit of a splash, bit it willn't be a girt PASH."

"Wet as PASH"—very wet. "A PASHAN shooer"—a heavy and sudden shower. "Rotten as PASH"—entirely rotten.

We were just gaun by when it com' on a heavy thunder PASH.

C. PACQ. 1898, May 25. p. 6, col. 2.

—To dash or thrust down forcibly.

Barne! I PASH'T them doon.

GIBSON. p. 192.

Pass the time of day, G.—To greet, bid good morning, etc.

He just PASSED THE TIME OF DAY to the officers. C. PATR. 1899, Feb. 10. p. 7, col. 7.

He wad nivver ga by wi'out PASSIN' T' DAAY.

RAWNSLEY. p. 84, line 7.

Past, G. (PĀAST)—Beyond.

"A bad teuthwark's PAST o' bidin'."

Past, put — : C., NC., NW., E.—Said of an article which, having been put carefully away, and though safe, cannot be found when required. If a man says "It's got PAST" I know that wherever it may be, it is absolutely safe, but for the moment cannot be found.

J. AR.

Dar! I'se putten it PAST and canna think on for t' life o' me where. J. AR.

Pasture, NW. (PĀASTTHUR')—In the north-west of the county the open commons were all distinguished by this term, and the lands since enclosed from the commons still retain the name. In other parts they are called commons, moors, or fells.

Pasty: see **Cakes**.

Pat, G. (PĀAT)—Fit, correct, suitable. See **Pot**.

I teuk my pen, an' doon I sat.

And thowt my rhymes wad come so pat.

REMAINS. p. 140, line 1.

Patterin hole, WC.—A deep fissure in the rock at St. Bee's head, where a stone thrown in can be heard PATTERNING as it descends.

Pattle, C., N.W. (PETUL)—A scraper for the wooden mouldboard of a plough.

Co' t' plue-hodder, plue-co'ers—two or three mair,

Wi' speadd, and wi PETTLE, and prod.

CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 3.

Paw, G. (PĀU)—The hand—and especially if dirty.

"Keep yer dirty PAWS off."

An' he haggelt an' cot at his pultess-bleacht po.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 139, line 7.

Paw heed, NE. (PĀU.HEED). **Powe heed**, NW. (PĀUW). **Powcat**, NW.—Tadpole. The word in the quotation appears in its archaic form.

An' he, a silly sackless PWOAD.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 179, line 16.

Pawk, G. (PĀUK)—A leisurely walk having an object in view.

Let's tek a PAWK ower an see aunt Ann, she hesn't been well leately. J.H.

—To walk leisurely (perhaps slily) and with an object in view. **Pawt**, having reference to an objectless walk thus differs from PAWK (J.H.).

I've nought, except my prayers, to gie ye,

Ye ken me true;

I'll some day suon PAUK ower an see ye.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 37.

Pawky, G. (PĀUKI) **Pokey**.—Too familiar, sly, impudent. Dainty. Ther'wer' POKEY cald wives aboot Harrinton than,

An' a varst of advice, o' free gratis he gat.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 4.

Grace . . . did not trouble herself about the susceptibilities of PAWKY young monkeys. LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 280, line 12.

Pawt, C., N., E. (PĀUT). **Poat**. **Paat**, SW. (PĀAT)—A gentle blow with the flat hand, something between a blow and a stroke.

—To push with the hand or foot; to walk leisurely and without an object in view; to walk gently and quietly as a goose does; walk clumsily. See **Pawk**.

If a horse paws gently with the fore feet, we say he PAWTS; if he paws heavily he keaves. A dog PAWTS at the door when it wants to get in, and children PAWT when they make repeated attempts to get hold of things with their hands. J.H.

Then curcheyt as they dui in France,

An PAUTET like a geuse.

ANDERSON—Wort. Wedg. Stz. 6.

Ah red . . . ov a Clifton chap 'at was catch't POTIN' aboot t' beck wid a cannell end.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 6, col. 2.

Mudder was POATEN ower her dropped STITCHES. YANCE A YEAR. p. 3, line 7.

Pawtle : see **Pettle**.

Paww, C., SW., E., N. (PĀUW)—To kick when in the last extremity.

An lang Jemmy Smith gat a famish black e'e;

Peer Jemmy I yence thowt wad niver PAW mair.

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 4.

Pay, G. (PAE)—To beat, drub.

Pays, G. (PAEZ)—Punishment meted out to a school-boy.

He had been saucy to Maister Kirby, and having received his PAYS in return.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 135, line 11.

Paze : see **Baze**.

Peakle, C., WS. (PIĀAK.U'L; PEEU'.KUL)—To tread or walk silently.

Pean, SW. (PIĀAN).

"O' in a PEAN"—thick set with weeds, etc. A sheep is o' IN A PEAN when its fleece is matted or felted with scab. W.D. R.K.

—To strike, to beat. (Not known to CORRIS.) FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 99.

Pearce : see **Fierce**.

Peass eggs, G. (PIĀAS; PAES)—Eggs boiled hard, dyed various colours, and given to children at Easter. On Easter Monday the children play with the eggs, rolling them on the grass until they are broken, when they are eaten. At Carlisle this takes place on the "Sauceries," a large field lying between the river and the castle.

Gwordie Howp fand sum green stuff in a pan, 'at barns hed gitten to dye PEAYSE EGGS wid. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

They sumteymes trunnelt PASE-EGGS.

BILLY BRANNAN. p. 7, line 12.

The capacity of youngsters for devouring PASCHE EGGS is something marvellous.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 8. p. 4, col. 3.

Peat, G. (PEET). **Peeat**, SW. (PEEU'T)—A brick-shaped block of turf dried for fuel : formerly **BETE**.

Fwok burn't nowt than bit wood an' PEATS, an' a fine PEAT time was iv as mickle account as a fine haytime or harvest.

RICHARDSON. 1st. p. 61, line 1.

Good black PEATS, which were dug from the more solid parts of the swamp.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 136, line 5.

Peat, seek as — : G.—Very sick.

It meaad meh as SEAK AS A PEAT.

SCOAP. p. 50, line 14.

Peat hee, G.—The height of a peat; about knee high.

Noo-a-days they hev to start wark ameast by they're PEAT-HEE.

RICHARDSON. 1st. p. 18, line 5.

Peat-moss leuker.—An official whose duty is to see that the peat mosses are kept in proper order : viz., when the peat is cut, the turf must be pared off to a certain depth, and afterwards replaced with the grassy side uppermost. The appointment is made at the annual Court Leet of Lord Leconfield for Wasdale and Eskdale. See under **Hedge-looker**.

Peat mull, C. **Peat coom**, C., N.—The dust and *débris* of peats.

Peat pot, G.—The hole out of which peats have been dug.

When we war gaan through t' moss, varra nar at heam, t' butler lost tea leg intul an auld PEET-POT.

RICHARDSON. 2nd. p. 6, line 9.

Peat skeal, C., SW. (SKIĀAL)—A house on the fell, in which peats are stored before carting them away for use.

Peaz, C., SW. (PIĀAZ)—Pace; the leath-PEAZ is a raised roadway to the first floor of the barn, for the use of carts.

They treatit him, an' he led them on a fine PEAZ. CUMBRIANA. p. 7, line 14.

And away to t' leath door in a crack; Hitch't off ont a t' PEAZ.

CUMBRIANA. p. 249, line 10.

Peck, G.—To throw a stone, to pitch with a short jerking action. A horse that goes rather "close to the ground" with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one **PECKS** from want of vigour.

PECKIN away at ivery laal stean on't road.

J. AR.

Pedder, G. (PEDDH.U'R') **Pether**, N., EC. (PETH.U'R')—To attempt to foist an inferior article on a buyer. "Don't **PEDDER** that rubbish on me."

Peddera: see **Yan**.

Pee, G. (PEE)—To squint, to look with one eye.

Ah shot t' teeah ee an try't PEEAN up sideways at it. SCOAP. p. 212, line 9.

Pee'd, G.—Having only one eye.

This PEETSwankyslapeclogs coa's his-sel a guide. SCOAP. p. 209, line 1.

Hard's Miller an' PEED Peaty,

War there that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 13.

Pee(k) in yer oan pok neuk, Cs., Ws. **Peekle in yer ain pwoke neuk**, NE.—Mind your own business; see how it applies to yourself.

Peek, C, E., NW. (PEEK). **Peek**, SW. (PEEU'K). **Peekle**, E., NE. (PEE-KU'L)—To pry into secret matters; to observe with care.

"He cam gloppan' and PEEKAN' into ivry corner."

My fadder hed gotten up, an' was PEEKLEN aboot to see what mischief hed been deun.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 35, line 5.

Ah knew ah'd deunn nowt werang, an sooa ah keaart nowt aboot his PEEKAN an glimen.

SCOAP. p. 35, line 17.

Peel, N., NW. (PEEL)—Peels or Peel towers are common throughout the northern part of the county. They consisted usually of a square

tower with walls of great thickness; in the lower portion, whose entrance was barricaded with an iron gate, the cattle were secured at night against the marauders of the Borders; in the upper part of the tower were chambers in which lived the family. Now, the whole of the building is inhabited as at Linstock and elsewhere.

Peelgarlic: see **Pilgarlic**.

Peert, G. (PIUORT; PEEU'R'T)—Brisk, lively, impertinent, forward. "PEERT as a pyet." SAYING.

She was seah PEEART, an' hes a cheek fer owt. JOS. P.

Peesweep: see **Teufet**.

Peffel, W. (PEF.U'L)—To beat severely. In the Penrith district, a man would be said to be "fair PEFPELLED" implying that he was thoroughly fatigued by the use of the flail.

J. AR.

Peffellin, W.—A severe castigation.

J. AR.

Peg, G. (PEG)—A thump with the fist; a child's tooth.

—To beat, to thump.

Peg away, G.—To hurry on, progress, work hard.

She kept PEGGIN' AWAY as hard an' as lood as she nicely knew hoo.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 15, col. 4.

I' th' meanteyme the fiddlers changg'd and play'd

As hard as they cou'd PEG.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Peggy nut, C. **Peggy**, C., WC.—A boy's game with nuts. See **Shuffle**.

Peggy whitethroat, G. **Nettle Creeper**. **Nannie**, NC.—The Whitethroat—*Sylvia cinerea*.

The bird was what is locally termed a PEGGY-WHITE-THROAT.

W.C.T. 1899, June 3. p. 4, col. 8.

Pegh, G. not SW. (PEGH)—To pant with a stifled groan.

At neeght I lig me down;
But nobbet PECH, and gowl, and fret.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 2.

Peina: see **Yan**.

Pelder, E. SW. (PELDDHUR)—To encumber.

Pelderment, W.—“A heap o’ PELDERMENT”—great untruths. L.A.

Pelk, C. E. (PELK). **Whelk**, C. (WELK)—To strike with force.

Pell, C. NW., EC (PEL)—A rattling shower of rain or hail.

“Does it ever rain here?” “Why it douks and dozzles an’ does, an’ sumtimes gi’s a bit of a snifter, but it niver cums iv any girt PELL. CUMBRIANA. p. 68, line 1.

Pell-mell, G.—Said of any violent or sudden action.

Dansan PELL-MELL, fit ta brek t’ loft doon.
LAMPLUGH. p. 8, line 7.

Pellock, NW. (PELUK)—A wooden vessel for carrying bait for fishing lines.

Pelt, G. (PELT)—The idea intended to be conveyed by this word is a vigorous action of some kind, as a blow; “he com in wid a PELT”—with a rush.

Bit many a truth is to tell yet,
That comes out to t’ front wid a PELT.
DICKINSON—Remains. p. 243, line 7.

Screapen away at their stibby chafts as hard as he could PELT.

W.C.T. 1898, Mar. 12. p. 2, col. 3.

—To assault by throwing something.
They PELTIT yan anudder wid boilt flooar an’ rubarb. BETTY WILSON. p. 78, line 11.

Pelter, G. not SW. (PELTTHUR)—Anything large.

Their’a whillimer-cheese abune’ bed-head,
An’ dall! but it’s a PELTER.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 4.

At Dalston there should be indeed some real shelter
Where the rain, “more suo,” comes down a real PELTER.

C. PATR. 1896, Jan. 3. p. 6, col. 3.

—G.—To patter; move quickly.

He heeard t’ thing, whativver it was,
PELTEREN away behint him.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 7, col. 2.

Peltin, G. (PELTUN; PELTIN)—A beating.

T’ seaam policeman at seaavt thee hide fra a good PELTIN. SCOAP. p. 137, line 20.

Pen, C. NC.—A small block of sandstone used for paving a watercourse. Cf. **Set**.

—To lay the bed of a watercourse with PENS.

Pen-feddert, G.—One of the stages of a young bird’s growth.

Penjy: see **Pinjy**.

Pennies-a-piece: see **A-piece**.

Penny doctor, **Penniless doctor**: see **Doctor**.

Penny hop: see **Upshot**.

Penny pie: see **Coald pie**.

Pennysom’, G. (PENISUM)—Profitable by small items.

Pennystans, G. (PENI-STU’NS)—Stones used in the game of “pitch and toss” instead of pennies.

Tou was wi’ PENNYSTENS a darter;
I at trippet bangt tem aw.

ANDERSON—Jeff and Job. Stz. 2.

Pens, G. (PENZ)—The ends of broken fronds, etc.; the heads of young feathers, just as they are breaking through the skin.

Her hands get cut with the sharp stones and bracken PENS.

BECKSIDE BOGGLE. p. 290, line 7.

Who’s to poo t’ PENS out?

CUMBRIANA. p. 116.

Pen-stean, NW. **Heuk-back**. —
The irregularly cut stone from
which the arch of a bridge springs.
J.H.

Pensy, G. (PEN.SI)—Sickly; of weak
appetite.

Some PENSY chieIs, a new sprung race
Wad next their welcome pay.

BLAMIRE—Traveller. Stz. 5.

A snow in the month o' May
Meks PENSY kye eat steydal hay.

OLD SAYING.

Pentas, C., N., SW. (PENT.U'S)—
Penthouse; a roof fixed to the
side of a house. Common in the
18th century in farm yards; scarce
in the 19th.

At t' tudder end on't we com anunder a
terrible lang PENTUS. SCOAP. p.5, line 22.

Formerly some of the inhabitants of Orton
had what were called PENTHOUSES in front
of their dwellings. . . Only one PENTHOUSE
is now standing. SCOTT. p. 229.

Pepper-cake, G. (PEP.U'R')—A cake
of ginger-bread.

Perch, NW.—The Bass—*Labras lupus*.
FAUNA. p. 473.

Perlang: see **Belang**.

Pernickity, N., NW., NC. (PU'R'NIK-
U'TI). **Picknickety**, N., NW.
(PIKNIK.U'TI)—Unnecessarily care-
ful about trifles; fastidious; a PER-
NICKITY job—requiring careful treat-
ment.

Pertense, C., E., EC. (PU'R'TENS.)—
False pride, "show off." Also
(SW.) a man is said to HAVE PER-
TENSE when he pretends to be able
to do more than he really can (R.K.).
"Full of PERTENSE"—full of silly
pride.

It's nowt bit PERTENSE, an' he's nowte
etter aw. Jos. P.

Q

Pest, G. **Pestment**. —"Anything
which annoys, worries; or is mis-
chievous.

"He's olas in mischieevs, a fair PEST!"

'Twas mete that sunkets they devise'd,
This PESTMENT to destroy.

MINSTREL—Panic. Stz. 21.

Pestle tail, NW. (PES.U'L TAE'L).
Pistol tail, E. (PIST.U'L)—A
horse's tail denuded of hair.

Pet, tak t' —: G.—To become
sulky.

I will TAK T' PET,
An' into t' fire my pen I'll fling.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 142, line 4.

Pether: see **Pedder**.

Pet-lip, G.—A hanging under-lip;
to hang a PET-LIP is to be sulky.

Pettle, G. (PET.U'L). **Potter**, G.
Pottle, G. (PÄUT.U'L). **Pawtle**,
NW. (PÄUT.U'L)—To occupy time
over trifles, to trifle. To be appar-
ently busy, yet doing no work,
said especially of a woman. See
Potter.

What wid mendin' his oan cleas an PETT-
LIN' fer hissel, he shuffled through this
world. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 9, col. 1.

He PETTLES and fidges.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Petty: see **Laal house**.

Peyle—To beat (not known to
COTTS.) FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 101.

Pewder, G. (PIOO.DDHU'R'). **Pew-
ther**, N. (PIOO.THUR')—Pewter.
Large dishes and dinner plates of
pewter succeeded wooden trench-
ers about the beginning of the
18th century, and were displaced
by crockery early in the 19th.

PEWDER plates an trenchers

ANDERSON—The Cram. p. 6, col. 2, line 16.

Pez scodin', G.—Grey peas when young are boiled in the pod and thrown on to a riddle to drain. A cup containing butter is set in the midst and each person dips the end of the pod into the butter, strips out the peas between the teeth, and then pelts his neighbour with the empty shell.

Pez-strae, C. N., SW.—The PEZ-STRAE charm . . . may possibly be still practised in some places. Any person who suffered disappointment from his or her lover, when the loss became irretrievable, was rubbed over with PEASE-STRAW by individuals of the opposite sex.

SULLIVAN p. 153.

For, Jock the young laird was new-weddet;

His aul sweetheart luik't wae;

Wheyle some wer aw titt'rin an flyrin,

The lads rubb'd her down wi' PEZ-STRAE.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 6.

Pezzel, C. E., NW. (PEZ.U'L). Pizzel (PIZ.U'L)—To labour with might and main.

We teak oar hacks an speads doon wid us, an began PIZZELAN away wi' t' hacks amang a lock eh gravel.

SCAP. p. 224, line 23.

Pheasant lilly: see **Guinea-hen flower**.

Pheasant's tail, NW., W.—Shield fern—*Polystichum aculeatum*. W.H.

Pphrase, C. N. (F'RAEZ)—Smooth fondling talk (GIBSON). Quarrel (ANDERSON).

Now, lasses I hae found it out

What men mak a' this PPHRAISE about.

BLAMIRE—I've gotten a rock. Stz. 4.

Sham fa' the loon, whose rhymin' PPHRAISE
Maks onie lass forget hersel!

ANDERSON—Nanny. II. 1820. Stz. 3.

Atween the twee theer's sec a FRASE,

O, but it's bad to beyde!

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 4.

—To talk in a smooth or fondling manner.

An' pays what he owes fwok wid PPHRAISIN' or fratchin'.

GIBSON—Ned o' Kes'ick. p. 46, line 7.

Piannet, C. N. (PEE.U'NET)—The Entire-leaved peony.—*Paeonia coralina*.

Pick, C. N., E. (PIK)—A push; a spasm; "Bidin' t' PICKS on't"—suffering from the gibes and jeers of malevolent neighbours.

When ah say "three" give her a good PICK reet ower and let her gah.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 5, col. 4.

And monny a panting heart was there
That bid full bitter PICKS.

MINSTREL—Panic. Stz. 28.

—To pitch; lift with a pitchfork; push. To push off with the inner edge of the calker, when sliding on the ice in clogs; the action is the same as "striking out" when on skates. To abort.

PICKAN yan or two yung chaps backerts ower t' skemmel. SCAP. p. 20, line 18.

Jurry' black filly PICK'd the fwoal.

ANDERSON—Grizzy. Stz. 4.

Pick at, G. (PIK). Pike at, (PAAIK AAT)—To invite a quarrel; worry, annoy, affront; find fault with, as one hen picks at another.

"They're olas PIKIN AT yan anudder."

If theear's owt wrang he starts PICKAN AT me. JOS. P.

If thoo doesn't like it, niver PICK AND PIKE AT it like that, leave it. JOS. P.

Picking stick—This was held in the hand-loom weaver's right hand, and gave motion to the Fly by means of a cord attached to the spindle of the Fly, and thus the Shuttle carrying the weft passed it between the threads of the warp.

Pickle, C., N., E. (PIK.U'L)—A grain of corn; a pinch; a small quantity.

A paviour near Armathwaite undertook to set cobble stones on a certain road, as fast as a hen could pick up PICKLES of barley; he succeeded, but only by "shooing" the hen away whenever she got ahead of him.

This stew (rhubarb) hedn't a PICKLE o' suggarin 't. C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

We have the fullest stackyard we've had for some years, and it does not yield so ill but rather small in the PICKLE. J.H.

Pickle plant, C., SW.—Jointed Glasswort—*Salicornia herbacea*.

Pickless, C., NW. (PIK.; PĀALKLU'S)—Incompetent, feckless, useless.

Picknickety: see **Pernickity**.

Picks, C., N.—The diamond suit of cards. Obs.

But PICKS was TRUMPS.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 17.

Picky, G. not E. (PIK.I)—Of weak appetite.

"T' barn's nut weel, it's too PICKY by far."

Pic'tarn, G. **Sea swallow**. **Pickman**, Obs.—The Tern (G.D.)—*Sterna fluviatilis*.

Pie gathering, NE.—It was formerly a custom in some districts at Christmas time for the boys to collect pies, cakes or money, and afterwards to divide the collection between them.

Pifer, NC. (PAELFU'R')—To be peevish, petulant.

What's te PIFREN aboot? J.W.B.

Pifrey, NC.—Peevish, petulant. He's vaira PIFREY. J.W.B.

Pigeon felty: see **Fellfo'**.

Piggin, G. (PIG.IN)—Same as **Hanny**; also a wooden basin for holding porridge (J.N.D.).

Four PIGGINS black with age and worn.

SANDERSON. p. 46, line 1.

A three-quart PIGGIN fou o' keale.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 7.

Here's t' 'bacco PIGGIN.

RICHARDSON. 2nd. p. 54, line 3.

Pig in, G. (PIG-IN)—To nestle close as pigs do; to sleep together two or more in a bed.

"Come barns, PIG IN to bed wi' ya."

T' fella his-sel mun ha' bin a waistrel to PIG IN thar, or else ower kysty to be amang dacent foke. FORNESS FOLK. p. 31, line 10.

Eight of us had to PIG IN thegither.

GRAHAM—Red Scaur. 1896. p. 18.

Pig-steul, C., W. **Pig-form**, SW.—A flat frame on which pigs are laid to be killed.

Pike, G. (PĀAIK) **Peyke**, NW. (PAEIK)—A large-sized hay-cock; the conical top of a mountain or hill; the peak; a pillar or cairn of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain. The iron tip of the scythe sned. A grudge.

"Langdale PIKES."

She hes a PEYKE at me. Rev. J. HODGSON.

He bought a pike of hay at a sale.

C. PATR. 1896, Oct. 30. p. 7, col. 1.

—To grudge; to be saucy, complain; to eat without relish. To build up PIKES of hay. See **Pick**.

You let nae snaffling cares e'er drift ye

To pleen an' PEYKE.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 3.

Among the cocks when hay was being

PIKED. GRAHAM—Red Scaur. 1896. p. 80.

Pikelins, SW. (PĀAI,KLINZ)—Half-sized haycocks.

Pike thank, C., SW. (PĀAIK). **Pik thank** (PIK THĀANK)—A slanderous mischief maker; a mean sycophant.

Pile, G. (PĀAIL). **Peyle**, NW. (PAEIL)—A coarse grass growing near the shore; a blade of grass.

"Theer is n't a PILE o' girse on o' t' field."

Piley, G. (PĀALLĪ)—A white game-fowl having a few black or red feathers.

Pilgarlic, C., NW., E. (PILGĀA.R'LIK).
Peelgarlic, N. (PEELGĀA.R'LIK)—A simpleton. (C.) A tall, slender and starved girl.
 Nae caff bed, or blankets, fer silly PILGARLIC.

ANDERSON—Borrowdale Jwohnnny. Stz. 8.

Pillick, G. not E., SW. (PILIK). **Pintle**, C., W., NW. (PIN.TUL)—The male organ.

Pilliver, C. (PIL.IVUR')—Pillow.
 He laid back on his PILLIVER, an' leuk't at them varra wistful-like.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 26, line 14.

Pimp: see **Yan**.

Pin, C., E., SW. (PIN)—To give pain, to torture. When ewes are in full milk, the excrement from the young lambs glues the tail down upon the anus, and prevents all discharge; the lamb is then said to be PIN'T. (C.) Slang for to steal (J.B.).
 "Man! it did PIN me sair"—said to a doctor. J.S.O.

Pinch, G. (PINCH)—To save, to be miserly, to fall short; drive to difficulties, to distress.
 "He'll be PINCH'T to get it done."

Jwohn PINCH'T an' spar't, an' tew't an' streav. GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 3.

The poor good folks, you all can tell
 Have long been PINCH'D for bread.

CUNNINGHAM. p. 74, line 9.

"Hoo far is't off?" "PINCH'T o' two miles."
 BETTY WILSON. p. 107, line 15.

Pinch gut, G. (PINCH-GUOT)—A miserly person.

Pined, G. (PĀAINT)—Starved, in ill-health; (E.) refers to shrunken wood (A.C.).

Pinin in t' belly, C., W., NW.—A depressing sensation in the bowels.
 "It isn't t' gripes, it's a PININ."

'Pinion tied, G. (PIN.IUON TĀAIT)—Strong in opinion, obstinate.

Pinjan, C. (PINJ.U'N). **Peeng't**, C., N., NW., E. (PĒENJT)—Having the appearance of starving; fretful, sickly.

What's t' use o' pinchin', pinchin', allus,
 Till yan's feace grows PING'T an' thin.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 102, line 5.

Pinjy, C., E., NW. (PINJI). **Penjy**, C., N. (PENJI)—Of a complaining habit.

Shaeme fa' thur PINGIN' gowks that grum-
 At weasten teyme. [mel

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 4.

Pink: see **Herling**.

Pink spot, NC.—The six-spot Burnet moth—*Zygana filipendulae*. F.D.

Pinky: see **Scop**.

Pinnel: see **Leck**.

Pinner, N.—A cap or headress. Obs.

Pinnert: see **Neddert**.

Pin pointin', B.—Too exacting about trifles.

Pint, G. (PĀAINT). **Peynt**, NW. (PAEINT)—To drink.

He went till his quarters for a "het peynt."
 He PEYNTED and PEYNTED on till Chris'mas Day. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 3.

Pin't into t' hard yerth, C., NC. **Hard pin't**, SW., NC., B. **Eaten into** —, NW.—Said of the grass when eaten off to the bare ground.

Pipe stoppel, G.—The tube of a tobacco pipe.

Ah wad think nowt eh breckan a fella eh
 thy swatch across me knee like a PIPE-
 STOPPLE. SCOAP. p. 201, line 7.

PIPESTOPPLE Lane, Wigton.

Pippin, G. (PIP.IN)—Pips or seeds of the apple, etc.

A PIPPIN frae an apple fair I cut.

RELPH—Agnes Fast. line 16.

Pirn, NW. (PUR'N)—To shrink in bulk as when a fat animal becomes thinner. J.H. See **Purn**.

Pissimer, C., E., SW. (PIS.I MU'R').
Pissmudder, G. not E. (PIS.MUO-DDHU'R'). **Pishmidder**, N (PISH-MIDDHU'R'). **Pissimire**, SW. (PIS I-MÄALUR')—The ant—*Formica*.

"Ah think 'at it's co'd t' flee in PISSIMUDDER."

Mowdy-warp hills, an' PISSIMIRE nests."

FORNESS FOLK. p. 7, line 2.

Pissybed: see **Clock**.

Pistol, G. (PIST.U'L)—A term of derision amongst the young, equivalent to "son of a gun"; a clown. "Thoo's a bonny PISTOL, thoo is."

Bill hissel' was sec a PISTOL as ye nivver seed.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 15, col. 3.

Pith, G.—Strength, power.

Thus with PITH restword yence mair.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 26.

Pity, G.—To feel compunction; be reluctant; to be sorry for.

"It was seah whiet, poor thing, 'at Ah PITY't to kill 't last 'ear."

It fair PITIED me to see t' poor auld gal-loway so sairly failed. J. AR.

Plack, C., N. (PLÄAK)—A very small coin or sum of money.

He leev't to screap an' seav,

An' deit wi'oot a PLACK at last.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 133, line 3.

Plaid neuk, N., NE.—The sewn-up corner of the plaid in which the shepherd carries a weakly lamb, a parcel, etc.

The lamb was slung in the NOOK of his plaid.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 194, line 5.

Plain as a pike staff, G.—Very distinct and evident.

It's rayder auld-fashin't, an' broad, an' aw, Bit plain as a PIKE-STAFF, an easy to know.

RICHARDSON, 1st. VI. line 7.

Plantin', G. (PLÄANT.IN)—A plantation of trees.

They gat intill a lal three-cwornert PLANTIN', clwose be t' rwoad side.

BETTY WILSON. p. 80, line 1.

Plash, N., E. (PLÄASH)—To trim the sides of a hedge; to splash.

T' rain fair PLASHES again when it comes a gurt heavy shoor. PEN.OBS. 1898, Ap. 12.

Plat, G. not SW. (PLÄAT)—Plot; a line of hay ready for cocking; a broad ridge of land.

Below t' toon theer a PLAT of fine land aw t' way doon to t' low end.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 112, line 8.

Next brekkin' oot oanly covered aboot hoaf t' grund, as it was deune thicker, an' i' PLATS. C.PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

—NE, NW.—To walk heavily.

As my fadder reudd on't powney, PLIT-PLAT, PLIT-PLAT, aw't way to Cock-brig an' back agean.

Formerly the people of Haltcliffe and district when appealing against their assessment for the King's Taxes, had to go all the distance—close on 20 miles of an indifferent road, to Cockbridge Hostelry on the Ellen for that purpose. A young damsel questioned as to the whereabouts of her father made the reply quoted above, which has become an established saying amounting almost to a proverb, for more than 70 years in the neighbourhood. W.H.

Plate, SW., E., NW. (PLAET). **Rabbet**, NC. (RÄAB.UT)—To clinch; to rivet.

Pleen, C., N., E. (PLEEN). **Pleean**, SW. (PLEEU'N)—To complain.

Bleamin'an' backbitin', grudgin'an' PLEEN-IN.

GIBSON—Ned o' Kes'ick. Stz. 7.

Pleezter, G. (PLEE.STTHUR')—More pleased.

Plennets, SW., NC. (PLEN.UTS)—Abundance.

Down in PLENNETS teems the rain.

STAGG—Return. Stz. 22.

Plet, G. not SW. (PLET)—To plait straw, etc.; to twist.

"He gags PLETTAN his legs, and wammels like an eel."

Then daged we to the bog ovr meadows dree,

To PLET a sword and seevy cap for thee;

* RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 9.

Willy Fisher, wid his hair o' PLETTIT roond, smeukt cleet leaves.

CUMBRIANA. p. 9, line 7.

Pleuk: see **Plook**.

Pleuter, G. (PLEE.TTHU'R'; PLIUOTTHU'R')—To trifle at work.

He PLEUTERS on and gets nae work done at a'. J.H.

Pleutery, N., NE. (PLIUOTTHU'R')—Lumber, rubbish.

"Rid away that PLEUTERY, Maggy."

Pliskets—Supernatural or uncanny tricks or games. Mischievous practical joke. A Scottish word, and now obsolete in Cumberland. J.H. informs me that long ago he heard the word used by Scotsmen, but "we never use it."

An' to th' de'il, by christian care,

Their pagan PLISKITS banish'd.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. p. 181. Stz. 2.

Plit-plat: see **Plat**.

Plode, G. not SW. (PLÄUD). **Plote**, C., E. (PLÄUT)—To wade through water and mire, to go at random over dirty ground. (C.) To touch with dirty hands.

PLOTIN' her dirty fingers ower my minsh pies. J.B.

Plodge, G. (PLÄUJ)—To plunge; to wade in water.

Ploot, E. (PLOOT)—To pluck a fowl; (N., NE.) to plunge a fowl after a partial plucking into hot water so that the remaining feathers may be the more easily removed; to scald a dead pig so as to cleanse

it and remove the thin outer skin and hair by scraping; to steep a gathered finger in hot water.

Tweea Martindale geese biath full o' fedder,

Thee PLOOT tian an' Ah'll PLOOT tudder.

PEN. OBS. 1898, April 12.

Plook, G. (PLOOK). **Pleuk**, C., N. (PLIUOK)—A pimple on the face.

Her face as lang as onie base fiddle,

And aw spattert owre wi' reed PLUIKS.

ANDERSON—Fellows roun Torkin. Stz. 8.

He was a girt brossen like fellow, wid a breade reed nwose, an' a feace thick sown wi' PLOOKS.

JOE AND THE LANDLORD. p. 4, line 3.

Plotes, C.—GREET PLOTES sometimes used for the hands. J.B. See **Plode**.

Plover's page, **Plover's provider**: see **Sea moose**.

Plowder, N. (PLÄUW.DDHU'R')—To plod.

An' aye, as ower the deykes I sprang

An' PLOWTHER'T through the mire.

BROWN—Peggy Gill. Stz. 2.

Plu' bote, C.—The right of customary tenants to take wood for the repair of ploughs, carts and harrows; also for the making of rakes and forks. Obs.

Plu' co'er, G. (PLIOO-KÄU.UR'). **Pluff**, N., NE. (PLUOF)—The driver of each pair of plough oxen or horses in the last century, usually a lad or stout girl, whose duty it was to steer the animals, to keep them moving steadily, to turn them in at the ends, and to bear patiently the scowls and reproaches, and occasionally the cuffs, of the irritated ploughman when his want of skill caused a blunder in his performance. Such mishaps being of frequent occurrence, deterred the youngster from going to co' r' plu'. One or two centuries back a

full plough-team was called the "lang ten," and was made up of ten individuals, viz.: two pairs of long horned oxen, one pair of horses or galloways, a ploughman, a person (often a woman) to hold down the beam, and two *PLU' COERS*, sometimes an eleventh to turn the tough ley furrow behind the plough with a spade. At that period seldom more than one man in a village or hamlet could guide a plough, and his attainments were consequently very important.

Next yok in o' lang-horn't owsen two pair,
Two lang-tailed horses unshod;

Co' t' plue-hodder, *PLUE-CO'ERS*—two or
three mair. *CUMBRIANA*. p. 242, line 1.

Plug, C., NW. (*PLUG*)—A long continued pull.

—To plug; to pull continuously.

Plut: see **Pult**.

Ply, G. (*PLAAT*)—A fold of cloth.

"We put on three ply o' flannin for a sare throat."

Poach, G. (*PÄUCH*)—To trample land in wet weather, and when a cow is said to have seven mouths destroying the grass, viz. four feet, one mouth and two droppers of excrement.

Poap, C., E. (*PÄUP*). **Paap**, SW. (*PÄAP*)—To walk as in the dark.
"Poapan' an' stopan."

An' Jwohn o' Craypless Ho' an' me went
POAPIN' on oorsells,

An' no'but slow, for t' snow was thick.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. *Stz.* 13.

Poat: see **Pawt**.

Pock arr't, C., E. (*PÄUK-ÄART*).
Pock fret, C. (*FRET*). **Pock err't**, N., NW. (*ERT*)—Marked by small-pox.

Thoo ugly laal *POCK-ÄART* spaffles thoo.

SCOAP. p. 201, line 10.

Pod: see **Prod**.

Poddinger, C. (*PÄUD.INJUR*)—A coarse earthenware pot having a handle on one side.

Poddish, C., E., SW. (*PÄUD.ISH*). **Parritch**, Ns. (*PÄAR'ICH*)—Porridge, a pottage of oatmeal—the usual breakfast and supper, with bread, cheese and milk, of the farm-servants over the greater part of the county; and till lately of the farmers and their families; generally referred to in the plural, as is also **Broth**.

"It's slow wark suppin' *PODDISH* wid a fork." SAYING.

"I've seav't thee *PODDISH*" Betty sed,
Thoo'd better sup *THEM* up.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 25, line 1.

Poddish kyte, G. not NE.—A gluttonous child or youth; (SW.) a big-bellied person or animal.

"It's nut t' skin of a clap keak 'at 'll sarra that *PODDISH KYTE*."

Poddish stick: see **Thyvel**.

Pode: see **Uphod**.

Podgy, G. (*PÄUJI*)—Short and fat.
He was a laal shwort *PODGY* fella.

SCOAP. p. 206, line 5.

Poik, C., N., NE. (*PÄUIK*). **Powk**, SW. (*PÄAWK*)—To take up a marble that is in play, in an irregular manner; hence to steal. **POIKS!** is called out when a game at marbles must cease, then each player calling this out, is entitled to appropriate as many marbles which are in play as he can.

What's te *POIKIN* that for? J.B.

Polly: see **Pyet** and **Cowey**.

Pomes, G. (*PÄUMS*)—The blossoms of the willow tribe; blossoming branches of the willow are used to represent palms on Palm Sunday.

This thy height's like a *POME*-tree.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. VII., 7.

Ponderhows, c. (PÄUNDDHUR'-ÄUWZ) — In the Cockermouth district, the accommodation lanes leading from highway to certain enclosed fields are so called. J.B.

Pooder, G. not SW. (POO.DDHUR') — Hurry.

Wid a hullabaloo they cry't "Shoou! shoou!"

And heame set he in a POWDER.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 14.

Poor, G. (POOU'R'; Ns., PEEUR') — Lean, out of condition—applied to to live stock.

Poor man's tea: see **Cat eyes**.

Poortith, C., N. (POO.R'TITH) — Poverty.

Love desarkin' o' t' neam,

Through plenty an' POORTITH ivver is t' seam. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 101, line 10.

Poot, c., SW. (POOT) — A woman or child who cries with little provocation; a person whose pluck fails him at the critical moment; (EC.) a young chicken (J.P.).

—Soft, spiritless.

When two lads fall out at school, a third and bigger lad holds up his finger saying "Let the cock spit over my finger"; the cock does so, then the third says "Say Boof" and the one so addressed replies "Strike, give him a good coof." This results in a fight; he who is unwilling to fight is **POOT**. R.K.

Pop, G. (PÄUP) — A dot; as a sheep mark it is a daub of paint on different parts of the animal; a register is kept of such marks. See **Smit**.

It just cuhs teh . . . eighteen shillin an tentpence, tull a POP. SCOAP. p. 241, line 14.

Half-bred Lamb, marked blue POP on rump.

W.C.T. 1899, Aug. 26. p. 4, col. 4.

We smit or smite the sheep with peculiar marks on the fleece, sometimes with a bugle-horn, or triangle, or square, or POP.

RAWNSLEY. p. 167, line 3.

Poppinoddles, c. (PÄUP.INÄUD.U'LZ).
Owernoddles, EC. — A boyish term for a somersault.

"I is to tumble POPPENODDLES" . . . And presently the rustic young gamester is tossing somersets for a penny.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 300, line 10.

Popple, G. (PÄUP.U'L) — Corn-cockle — *Agrostemma Githago*. (EC.) The poppy (Rev. J. J. THORNLEY). This term is applied to the seeds of agricultural weeds in a general sense (W.H.).

Posnet, c., SW. — A small brown jug or porringer.

Many's the drink o' whiskey I have had out o' that old POSNET.

MAYROD. II. p. 71, line 8.

Por, G. (PÄUR') — A poker.

She aint at Ruff Rob, but the lanleady hat—
Peer Meable was learnt varra much, ye tnow;

The lanlword saw't, an he cleekt up t' POR,
His silly aul deame to seave.

ANDERSON—Cursmess Eve. Stz. 6.

Poss, G. (PÄUS) — A simple form of dolly in which the legs are replaced by two transverse cuts at the bottom of the stem where it is greatly increased in its diameter. "O" in a **POSS** — saturated with water.

My pet,

I'll come agean anudder neet,

My feet ur POSSEN wet.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 67, line 6.

The prints were delivered to the drapers,
—"as wet as POSS."

BRAMPTON. p. 6, line 15.

—To tread out wet clothes, to use a poss.

"She was POSSAN' blankets in a tub."

Posset, G., not N., E. (PÄUS.UT) — An infant POSSETS when it upcasts part of its food.

Poss-stick, G.—The stick used for stirring up clothes in the boiler when washing them.

She laid aside her POSS-STICK and rinsed the suds from her hands.

PEARL IN A SHELL. p. 123, line 8.

Post, W.—Sandstone (a mining term).
R.W.M.

Pot, G. (PÄUT)—Crockery. The sherd or flat circular stone used in the game of HITCHY-POT. (C.) Any bason-shaped hollow or cavity. As a place-name—Lade Pot, Bull Pot. Broken pots for dublers mensed the waws.

RELPH—Haytime. Stz. 11.

Pot boilin' day, G.—The day on which broth is made in the keal pot—usually Sunday in country places.

Pot-hunter, G.—One who sneaks with a grey-hound and gun around dyke-backs, in the hopes of getting a chance shot.

Pot-luck, G.—The ordinary fare of the family to which the chance comer is made welcome, as opposed to the more elaborate feast prepared for the invited guest. Strangers calling at our houses get ready welcome to POT LUCK.

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Invariably presses him at parting to tak POT LUCK with them.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 66, line 12.

Pot Metal: see **Kessen-metal**.

Potter, G. (PÄUTTHUR)—A vagabond, though not necessarily without a trade. Cf. **Mugger**.

"He had seen POTTERS camping on it."

"You mean tramps or gipsies."

W.C.T. 1899, Jan. 28. p. 3, col. 2.

—To walk about without an aim in view. See **Pettle**.

"Ah've nowt teh deuh so Ah'll POTTER roond't gardin wid ye."

Pottle: see **Pettle**.

Potty, G. (PÄUTI)—A clay marble, having a dull surface.

Poultice of o' maks, Cs., NE.—is not as its name seems to imply, a compound, but a simple substance, which it is unnecessary to indicate more distinctly than to mention that it was generally turned to when pleasanter applications had failed.

An' he keep't an oald PULTESS OF O' MAKES upon't.

Till Joe an' his thumb warn't nice to cu' nar.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 138, line 2, and p. 142, line

Powcat, C., EC., Ws. (C., PÄUW-KÄAT; SW., PÄAW.)—The Stinkhorn fungus—*Phallus impudicus*, which has an offensive odour, and "stinks like a POWCAT." (NW.) Refers to tadpole, and several kinds of fungi; also called PRIEST'S PINTEL. See **Foomart**.

Powe, G. (PÄUW)—Poll, the head; head of hair; (C.) a sump; (SW.) a pole.

"A clwose mouth shews a wise POW."

SAYING.

And youngsters 'il stritch their arms—some scrat their POWE.

CUMBRIANA. p. 250, line 2.

That she should have fallen in love with a sandy-POWED bumbling fellow like that.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 137, line 6.

—E., NE., W.—To cut the hair.

At the barber's fer haircutting, we have come to get POWD.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 26.

Powe-heed: see **Paw heed**.

Power, G. (POO.UR)—A great deal.

"It's done him a POWER o' good."

Pow'rs o' buttermilk; lumps o' puddin;

ANDERSON—The Cram. p. 60, col. 12, line 4.

Powny-lugged, C., NC., Ws. (PÄUW-NI-LUOGT)—Said of a short-eared horse. J. AR.

She's a fair picter! but just a wee bit PONY-LUGGED. J. AR.

Powse, B. (PĀUWZ)—A curly head of hair. H.T.

—To hit, push; in use about Calbeck, Skelton and Hesket New Market in the expression "Ah'll rowse thi' haffets"—I will hit you (J.B.). N. (POOZ)—To pull the hair (Wm. R.).

Powsowdy, G. (PĀUW-SĀUW.DI)—An ale-posset; (C.) same as Lamp-lugh pudding.

A favourite dish was POWSOWDY. Ale warmed in a kail-pot or set-pot sweetened and spiced, laced with rum, toasted shives of bread cut into little pieces and put into the liquor, and served up smoking in basons. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

Hackins and POWSOWDY fyne.

MINSTREL—Auld Lang Syne. Stz. 15.

Preachment, C., SW., E. (PR'EEACH-MUNT)—Preaching, talking; used ironically.

An' when Mary comes wi' her PREACHMENT, I's vex't eneuf sometimes to cry.

RICHARDSON. 2nd. p. 21, line 1.

Preen, C., SW., E. (PREEN)—To comb and dress the hair.

PREEANEN hersel afoor t' glass.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Apr. 12.

Singing and PREENING its bright dress.

FAUNA. p. 144, line 1.

Preese, C., Ws. (PREES.) **Priss** (PRIS) C., SW., E. **Pruss**, C., SW. (PRUOS.) **Frudge**, N. (FRUOJ)—To press, importune.

"Now mak free and help yersels!" "Aa's warn ye we need na FREEZIN'."

I PRIST her to wed me.

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 7.

Theer was plenty eh room if that yung wooman up i't' corner theear wad nobbut PRUSS a bit.

SCOAP. p. 15, line 8.

Press bed: see **Box-bed**.

Prial.—Three of a sort. (Not known to correspondents).

Prick, B. (PRIK)—A skewer, for fastening clout, and string for tying.

"Sing, sing, what mun I sing?

Cat's run away wi' t' puddin' pwokestring.

Some gat puddin' and some gat PRICK;

They warn' t' warst off' at gat clout to lick."

NURSERY RHYME.

Prick-a-louse, G.—A contemptuous name for a tailor.

PRICKLY LOUSE tealeor . . . sits in a corner.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 16. p. 6, col. 1.

Pricker, G.—A bradawl.

Prickers, G. (PRIK.UR'Z)—Iron prongs fixed on the front of the grate upon which to toast bread or frizzle sausages, etc.

An't' scheul hed a pair o' common PRICKERS. Theear was a law attached to these PRICKERS . . . Them that hed rowe beef hed t' first caw on t' PRICKERS. If these PRICKERS got brokken, theear was a general subscription to mend them.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

Prickin', G. (PRIK.IN)—Short thorn branches stuck on the top of an earthen fence.

Prickly Dick, G. **Pricky back**, G.—The Ten-spined Stickleback—*Gasterosteus pungitis*. FAUNA. p. 483. See **Cock Hardy**.

Prick madam: see **Love in a chain**.

Prick-me-dainty, E: see **Cock-me-dainty**.

Prickwood.—Spindle tree—*Euonymus Europæus* (NICHOLSON). The wood of this tree in many parts of England is made into skewers, but in Cumberland the Elder and Wild Rose are used for this purpose.

Pricky board: see **Bare-board**.

Priest, G.—The clergyman is not called the Reverend So-and-so, but Priest So-and-so, and he is spoken of as the PRIEST.

The PRIEST was ready waiting.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 17.

We went to t' PRIEST skeull togidder.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 204.

Prig, G. (PRIG)—To beat down in bargaining; to pilfer.

Primp, B., SW. (PR'IMP)—To be a prude; to act priggishly.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Print, N., EC. (PR'INT)—PRINT is very often used in the sense of taking possession of a seat: "He needn't PRINT hissle doon theer" i.e., he must be up and doing. J.S.O.

Lasses i' rows gat PRINTED on a kist.

Bit lang, I trow we duddent let 'em sit!

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 204, line 2.

Priss: see **Preese**.

Prize, G. (PR'ÄAIZ)—To raise by lever power. See **Baze**.

Ah in wi' t' geavleck point anunder t'hacks, an sez ah, "Noo Tom, thee PRIZE, an ah'll baze." SCOAP. p. 225, line 4.

Prod, G. (PR'ÄUD)—A thorn or splinter; a goad; a poke with a stick. Com, Jobby, gi' the fire a PROD.

ANDERSON—Happy Family. Stz. 1.

Co't' plue-hodder, plue-co'ers — two or three mair,

Wi' speadd, and wi' pettle, and PROD.

CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 3.

Prod, G. (PR'ÄUD). **Prowk**, C., SW., N., NW. (PR'ÄUWK.) **Pod**, C. (PÄUD)—To poke with the end of a stick etc.; to goad; to stir up.

"Come! down wi' yer lanthers! Ruff Robin wan last"—

"Whee deals?"—"Prod, shiffle, an' cut, ye tnow."

ANDERSON—Cursmess Eve. Stz. 3.

Proddle, G. (PR'ÄUD.U'L)—To poke, stir up; dabble.

T'laal un was PRODLAN int' beck. S.D.B.

He wad tak his wokin-stick an PRODDLE t' fire. SCOAP. p. 7, line 23.

Prodlan, G. (PR'ÄUD.LU'N)—A small toddling child.

Toddling, unsteady in walk; said of children; insignificant, of person or place.

"A laal PRODLAN thing."

It's nobbut a PRODLAN mak of a spot. J.B.

Prog, **Proag**, C., SW. (PR'ÄUG). **Prwoag**, E. (PR'WÄUG)—Pro-vender to be eaten in the field.

Prood, G. (PR'OOD)—Luxuriant—applied to vegetation; also, proud in the sense of being pleased.

"Ah's PROOD teh see theh."

Bein' axt why they sowed neah clover or girse seeds, sed, "Faix, we've neah 'cashun for t'land's nat'rally girse PROOD."

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Ah was PROOD ta be a squire's sister.

BETTY WILSON. p. 18, line 1.

Protlines: see **Crowkins**.

Providance, G. not E. (PR'ÄUVÄAL-DU'NS)—A providing of victuals, etc.

Prow, N., NW. (PR'ÄUW)—To sneak or prow about the back door (J.H.C.). To plough deeply; was thus used in neighbourhood of Long-town

(W.H.).

They're howkin' an' drainin', an' PROWIN in't land forivver.

RICHARDSON. 1st. p. 61, line 9.

Prowk: see **Prod**.

Pruss: see **Preese**.

Prut! Prut! G. (PRT)—A call to a horse to come.

Pry, C., N., E. (PR'ÄAI). **Blue seg**, **Blue girse**.—Blue grass—*Carex glauca*, which is difficult to cut with the scythe.

Aw yon middle part growes nowte bit bent an' PRY.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Pubble, C., E., N., NW. (PUOB.U'L)—Plump. Grain well fed is "PUBBLE as a partridge."

At Michaelmas a PUBBLE goose — at Kersinas standing pie.

GIBSON—Saying. p. 194.

Who PUBBLE shew'd, and plump was grown. CLARK—The Old Cock. line 3.

Pucker, G. (PUOK.U'R')—Alarm, flutter.

He thowte he seed a woman liggin deead, which put him in a sad PUCKER.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 31, line 11.

Puddin' clout, G.—A linen cover for dumplings, etc., whilst being cooked. Cf. **Prick**.

Pudding grass, SW.—Pennyroyal — *Mentha pulegium*. See **Easter mun-jiands**.

Puddin' pwoke, G.—Made of a "harden bag and a hempen string," for containing herb-pudding, potatoes, etc. during boiling.

Puggy, C., NW. (PUOG.I)—Damp, moist; as a PUGGY hand, a warm, damp sticky hand. See **Claggy**.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Pull-lug Day, Carlisle—The day on which the Mayor is elected, Nov. 9th; tradition holds that ears may not be pulled after mid-day. The popular fallacy touching an interregnum between the incoming and outgoing Mayor, may have given rise to the idea that assaults might be made with impunity during that period.

Pully-lug Friday, C., NW. **Nippy-lug F.**, NW.—The Friday after Ash-Wednesday.

PULLY-LUG FRIDAY was neamed fra t' barbarous custom o' t' youngsters pullin' yan anudder's ears.

C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 2. p. 6, col. 1.

Pult, C. (PUOLT'). **Plut**, N. (PLUT'). **Plowt**, N. (PLÄUWT)—A big, fat, lazy woman; applied to a child it is a term of endearment; (N.) a clumsy blundering person or animal.

Pummel, G. (PUOM.U'L). **Pum** (PUOM)—The bat used in the game of "spell and bullet."

Those who the PUMMEL well can wield,
With spell and bullet take the field.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 8, line 4.

—To thrash, strike.

Pummer, G. (PUOM.U'R')—Anything large.

He hed yan 'at was liker a young horn
nor a teuth; it was what Joe Duggle
wad 'a cawd a PUMMER.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 1.

Pummin', G.—A pummelling, beating.

Punch, G. (PUONCH)—A kick with the foot.

A Cumbrian PUNCH is always a blow from a foot, from behind.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

—To kick with the foot.

An' t' laal uns is waik leukin' things—

I cud PUNCH them to bits wid my clogs.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 200, line 7.

Pun' o' mair weight, C., B.—A game in which one boy is laid on the ground and several others upon him—one at a time.

Pund butter, G.—Butter made up in pounds in contra-distinction to being done up in bulk.

Punder, N., NW., E. (PUON.DDHU'R')—To crowd, to accommodate by crowding.

"They nivver git a sidement mead, and they're o' PUNDER't up still."

Punstean, G.—A cobble stone weighing twenty-two ounces; this was used when weighing out butter by the long pound.

Purdy, C., Ns., E. (PUOR'D.I)—A short and thick-set person.

A laal PURDY fellow nit ower five feutt sebbm. SCOAP. p. 234, line 25.

Purls, B., SW. (PUR'LS). **Partles**, NW.—Dried cowdung used for lighting fires. See **Partles**.

Purlsom, SW. (PUOR'LSUM)—Hard, severe, trying. R.K.

She's had a PURLSOM back-end. R.K.

Purn, NW. (PUOR'N)—A core or cylinder of wood, round which the weft was wound from the swifts; this placed in the shuttle was thrown backwards and forwards between the warps. It was sometimes called a bobbin, but a bobbin was the core round which the warp was wound, and from which it was unwound on to the beam for the hand-loom weaver. Not heard S. of Carlisle.

She pretens to win PURNS.

ANDERSON—King o' Kingwatter. Stz. 5.

Pursy, G. (PUOR'.SI)—Broken-winded; asthmatic.

It dud snurt an puff, war ner enny oald PURSY horse. SCOAP. p. 16, line 16.

Push plu'—A plough which was used by being pushed by the hand. It was generally used for taking off the surface or top sod from turf, and this top sod was used to bank up the surface of turf fires.

ELLWOOD.

Puss, G. (PUOS). **Katie**, SW.—A hare, but used only in the singular number; KATIE is also a nick-name for hare.

But did ye kill the hares?

Aye, that we dud,

It wadn't been sea hard to've spar'd a PUSS. GRAHAM—Gwordy. lines 30, 38.

Put, G. (PUOT)—A game of cards.

Ah'll play t' fella a ghem at PUTT.

SCOAP. p. 27, line 10.

—C—To butt with the head.

Put doon, G.—To kill, especially with reference to an old and favourite animal.

A dog that shows signs of worrying is PUT DOWN at once.

RAWNSLEY. p. 173, line 5.

Put on, G.—Hurry on; go quick; to tease, to take advantage of.

T' oald man hed PUTTAN ON gaily fast an left t' lad behind em. SCOAP. p. 8, line 9.

T' girt injin screamt, an off we POT.

SCOAP. p. 16, line 17.

Put oot, G. **Pit oot**, N.—Ashamed, troubled, extinguished.

Fayther gave me the goon, and he'd be PUT OUT if I didn't wear't.

PEARL IN SHELL. p. 57, line 13.

—To shout aloud.

With reference to a new clerk in the parish church, it was reported that he would do well, for he could "PIT OOT the Amens bravely."

Ah've hard them (actors) shoot oot "Me neaam's Norval"—an than PUT OOT a horse, a horse! me kingdom for a seckint Daniel!" SCOAP. p. 184, line 8.

Put on, G.—Clothed.

He's nobbut varra badly PUT-ON aboot t' feet. PEN. OBS. Ap. 12.

Put past: see **Past**.

Puttin' on, G.—A temporary substitute.

Puttin' through, G.—A severe examination; a severe scolding; a righting up.

Put to, G.—To yoke; this is frequently shortened to to thus: "t' horses is to," meaning that the carriage is ready.

Put tul't, G.—Obliged to use expedients; to find great difficulty.

"He's gaily sare PUTTEN TUL'T to git a leevin."

Putty cow: see **Dumpy cow**.

Pwoke mittens, G.—Gloves knit without the fingers being divided. See **Mittens**.

And now for **PWOKE-MITTENS** on dinnellan hands,

And dykin' mittens and swatch.

CUMBRIANA. p. 243, line 8.

Pwoke shakkins, G.—The youngest child.

Pwok't, G. (PWĀUKT)—Sheep tainted with rot or consumption often exhibit the symptoms of a poke or bag under the jaws.

Pyet, G. (PĀAIU'T). **Jay pyet**, SW. **Polly**, SW.—The magpie—*Pica rustica*.

Ah couldn't larn a **PYET** in less ner a week teh toke plainer English.

SCOAP. p. 37, line 10.

Q

Quarry breast: see **Breest**.

Quartern, G. (KWĀA.R'TUR'N)—A quarter of a pound of flax ready for being spun.

Queen-cat, E., NE. (KWEEN-KĀAT)—A female cat.

Queerly, G. (KWEER'LI)—Odd.
"A rayder **QUEERLY** swort of a chap."

It wod ha' been a **QUEERLY** woman body 'at wod ha' teean a fancy till Johnathan.

GIBSON—Betty Yewdale. p. 74, line 4.

Quern, G. (KWUOR'N). **Kern** (KUORN)—To shout a **QUERN**. The shout of rejoicing or thankfulness raised in the field when the last of the crop is cut.

Quest, G. not E. (KWEST). **Questing**.—The early morning search for the hare with hounds.

Our meets used to be fixed early that we might have the pleasure of the **QUEST**.

J. AR.

After some **QUESTING** puss was found.

C. JR. 1898, Oct. 14.

The clocker's **QUEST**.

C. PATR. 1899, May 28. p. 6, col. 7.

—To seek for; to lay hounds on the scent of hare, etc. See **Seat**.

"Jwon Peel **QUESTIT** a hare up Skiddaw side and pot her off beside t' man."

"Oh where have they taken him?" I **QUESTIT** them up the stairs."

SON OF HAGAR. III. p. 10, line 5.

Quey: see **Why**.

Quilt: see **Twilt**.

Quit, G. (KWIT)—Rid of, free; a Cumberland servant, when he has left his situation, says he is **QUIT** (FERGUSON. p. 191).

R

Raak: see **Roke**.

Rabbet: see **Plate**.

Rabble, C. (RĀAB.U'L)—To speak confusedly; to make a noise like a rivulet running over stones. To move with noise as a small stream. A mistak' still grows, as it **RABBLES** along.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 219.

Rabblement, C., E., SW. (RĀAB.U'LMUNT)—The dregs of people, a mob.

Sooa when 'ah hard that ah follo't t' **RABBLEMENT**. SCOAP. p. 127, line 1.

Rack, G. (RĀAK)—A rut in a road, or track of wheels; a rude narrow path.

Rack and manger, G., not N.

"He's at **RACK AND MANGER** now"—on plenty.

Rack-hurry, W. (R'ÄAK.UOR'I)—A BLIND-SCREEN formerly used on the docks at Whitehaven used to separate the small from the round coal; it was a rack formed of iron bars fixed in the shoot or HURRY, which allowed the small coal (nuts and slack) to drop through, whilst the round passed on and was delivered into the ships lying at the end of the HURRY. This is now replaced by a table and jigger. The HURRY WAS BLINDED by letting down a stop which prevented the round coals from passing out at the end. In the iron mines the name is applied to a HURRY which lets the metal down from one level to another more convenient where the dirt is separated from the ore.

A.T.M.

Gat to Whiteebben, a girt sea-side town, whare sea-nags eats cwoals out o' RACK-HURRYS.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 125, line 1.

Rackle, G. (R'ÄAK.U'L)—Heedless, rash. RACKLE DEED is disorderly conduct.

What the hangment's thoo duen here, thoo young RACKLEPATE?

W.C.T.X. (Suppl.) 1895. p. 3, col. 2.

Now this ye'll say, was RACKLE deed, They'd been as weel without it.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 38.

Wi' RACKLE scampers we kelever'd round.

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 205, line 1.

Rackle o' beans, G. (R'ÄAK.U'L U' BIÄANS)—A thin emaciated person.

Nut at ah mean teh strike at theh or lift a hand at sec a RACKLE EH BEAANS as thoo is.

SCOAP. p. 123, line 17.

Raff, G. (R'ÄAF)—An idle fellow; refuse; foolishness.

O, the fule rackle days! when in wild out-wart ways,

I spent time but i' daftness, wi' RAFF an' expense. ECHOES. p. 149, line 1.

Raffish, G. (R'ÄAF.ISH.) **Raffy**, N., E.—Of idle habits.

When ye hear anybody sayen 'at seea an' seea's turned RAFFY luik an' see if they laugh. PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 12.

A RAFFISH looking set.

ECHOES. p. 124, line 7.

Raft, C., SW. (R'ÄAFT). **Lafter**, N., NW. (LÄAFTTH.U'R')—A large course; a quantity.

"A RAFT o' fwok."

He browt seck a RAFT o' hay.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 12.

Rag, G. not E. (R'ÄAG). **Rime**, G. (R'ÄAIM)—Hoar frost.

A RAGGY April and a groo May

Gars eydent farmers ettle out their hay.

SAYING.

Theer wur quite a RAG on t' tiles this mwornin'. W.C.T. 1898, Sept. 24. p. 5, col. 1.

Rag, G.—To rate, scold, reproach; to violently and vulgarly abuse. To set (of fruit).

An weel he gat RAGGT for't amang his yalla cronies afooar t'day was oot.

SCOAP. p. 150, line 6.

Raggabrash, G. (R'ÄAG.U'BR'ÄASH) Low people; vagabonds.

Beaath t' capten an his crew was a par-lish RAGGABRASH set. SCOAP. p. 121, line 7.

A rabble-rout of half-tipsy men and not too modest women—"RAGABRASH o'baith maks," the people said.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 290, line 3.

Raggelt: see **Taggelt**.

Ragging time, G.—The period of time during which the fruit-blossoms are setting. J. AR.

Raggy nws'd, C., SW., NE. (R'ÄAG.I NWÄUST)—A sheep having a grey face and a lighter shade of muzzle resembling hoar frost. These are favourite marks on the Herdwick breed of the county.

Raid, N.—A hostile incursion of the Borderers.

Rain knots, C., SW., NE. (R'AEN NÄUTS)—Warbles, a skin disease characterized by the presence of small hard lumps beneath the skin, specially on the withers, and at the root of the tail and mane of horses in poor condition, and who have been lying out.

Rainy clock, C., WC. (R'AE.NI). **Wedder clock**.—Near Carlisle and Broughton this is used for the Lady-bird — *Coccinella septempunctata*, whilst in SW. it evidently refers to one of the *Oniscidae*, and in the Lorton district *Carabus sp.* Superstitiously supposed to prognosticate wet weather; there is no doubt that many other "beetles" are called by the above name, but I have not been able to ascertain which they are. See **Wedder c.** If a RAINY CLOCKER leet on yeh as ye'r gaan oot, yeh 'll hev a weest skin afwore neet.

G.D.

Raise, C., SW., E. (R'AEZ)—A cairn or pile of stones. In place-names — High RAISE, Blakeley RAISE.

Dunmail RAISE is t' biggest cairn i' t' country. GIBSON—Bannasyde. p. 67, line 9.

—C., ES.—To vex, excite.

Raiser, C. (R'AEZUR')—An addition to a beehive put in beneath. See **Eek**.

Rake, C., SW., E. (R'IAAK; R'AEK). **Reak**, N. (R'IEK)—A journey; a mountain track across a steep; the narrow path along which sheep are driven to the fell. (C.) The track of gusts of wind passing over the waters of Thirlmere, indicated by lines of white foam. Often noticed previous to a storm. See **Oot-rake**.

"He's tean a RAKE ower to Kendal."

It is also applied to the scene of an excursion; hence the name of the "Lady's RAKE," a hollow in the summit of Wallow

Crag. The word is most generally applied to a journey to and fro with a horse and cart. Thus the man leading coals to any place would say that he could make so many RAKES in a day.

FERGUSON. p. 192.

Crested billows and flying foam and long white RAKES. LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 130.

—To follow in a line as sheep do; to stray as cattle in search of food; wander far and wildly.

They ga RAKIN aboot widoot ayder errand or aim. GIBSON, p. 194.

We've summat else to deu nor to ga RAKIN ower t' fells.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1.

Rakkeps: see **Rumps**.

Ram, G. (R'ÄAM)—To rush, use force; to butt; (C.) said when ewes are coming into season.

"RAM at it."

When t' crush gat by, an' RAM'T in till t' circus at last. BETTY WILSON. p. 12, line 14.

Sae RAMM'D away to Richard Rigg's, And like mad owsen enter'd.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 46.

—Having a fetid odour.

"AS RAM as a fox."

Rambling Sailor, Mother of Thousands, Wandering Sailor, G.—Ivy-leaved Toadflax—*Linaria cymbalaria*.

Ramman, Rammer, G. (R'ÄAM.AN)—A RAMMAN girt an'—a very large one.

"It is a RAMMER."

The clock knock'd the girt RAMMIN keale pot about.

PEN. OBS. 1887, Mar. 29. p. 6, col. 1.

Rammel sleat, C. (R'ÄAM.U'L SLIÄAT)—A very coarse kind of slate.

A laal low house, wid a RAMMEL-FLAG floor, or mebbe cobbles or clay.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Rammish, G. (R'ĀAM.ISH)—Violent, untamed.

Young Martha Todd was haister't sair
By RAMMISH Wully Barr'as.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 37.

Ramp, G. (R'ĀAMP)—A sprain or twist.

Oft wittingly I stummerd, oft I fell,
Pretendin some unlucky WRAMP or strean.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 17.

—To sprain.

"He RAMP'T his feut at t' feut-bo' laik."

Mary fell and RAMP'T her ankle to-day.

J.H.

Rampage, G. (R'ĀAMPÆJ)—Disturbance, riotous conduct; to be on the RAMPAGE, is to be disorderly, riotous.

I cou'd tell ye some o' the'r neames 'at
tuk part i' t' RAMPAGE.

T' INVASION. p. 7, line 11.

A TRAMP ON THE RAMPAGE AT WIGTON. An old tramp was charged with having been drunk and disorderly.

C. PATR. 1894, May 25. p. 6, col. 7.

—To be disorderly.

Rampagious, G. (R'ĀAMPÆJUS).
Rampaging. — Furious, boisterous.

Durt be seea RAMPADJUS.

PEN. OBS. 1898, April 12.

Ramps, G. (R'ĀAMPS)—Broad-leaved garlic—*Allium ursinum*. Cows occasionally eat of this plant and their milk acquires an oniony flavour.

Mountain streams set in a broad margin of wild garlic—RAMPS, as it is called here.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 7, line 12.

Ramshackle, G. (R'ĀAM.SHĀAK.U'L)—Loose, out of repair; rude and vulgar. An old writer says of the Bworder (horse) Cowpers (to use their own words) their manners are more RAMSHACKLE than the rest of the Cumbrians. See **Shaktly**. En' oald RAMSHACKLE cab, wid a bit oil lamp hung up to show leet.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 1. p. 6, col. 3.

. R

Randi't, G. (R'ĀAND.IT)—Streaked. This term is applied to butter when of two colours.

Jwonn Heyne set off to Worton Rigg,

A RANDY'd cowey seekin' ;

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 41.

Randy, C., N., E., NW. (R'ĀAND.I).
Randwhang, B., SW.—A terma-gant.

O wad some sen' the filth to jail,

And o' the RANDY clear the town.

RAYSON—Randy Mally. Stz. 4.

Randy, to be on the — : C., E., NW. (R'ĀAND.I)—Spending time in debauchery.

Old Tommy has been on t' gaff—Tommy's on the RANDY. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Range, C., B. (R'ĀENJ)—To exercise a young horse in a ring.

Rank, G. (R'ĀANK)—Close together, numerous.

"As RANK as mice in a meal kist."

T' rims o' them was oa stuck ower wi' h mooldit cannels as RANK as they could stick.

SCOAP. p. 125, line 8.

You are now on "Moses' Trod"—where the sheep are RANK on the fell sides.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 200, line 10.

Ranlin staps, C., Ws. (R'ĀAN.LU'N STĀAPS)—Four iron loops, one on each corner of agricultural carts to fasten ropes to, when loading corn or hay. J.S.E.

Swang t' girt tail on't, an' skew't sell on't about till it brak t' RANLIN STAPS an splat yan o' t' car stangs.

CUMBRIANA. p. 262, line 4.

Rannel, G. (R'ĀAN.U'L)—To punish anyone for an indelicate though harmless offence; the offender is seized by the ear or by the back hair, whilst the following is repeated :

"RANNEL me ! RANNEL me ! Grey goose egg, Let every man lift up a leg ;

By the hee, by the low, By the buttocks of a crow ; Fish, cock or hen ? "

If the person RANNELLED answered "Hen," his tormentors replied "RANNEL him agean" and repeated the rhyme. If "cock" was the reply then the other said "Hit him a good knock" and did so. If "Fish" was the answer, the others said "Spit in his face."

Another version of the rhyme is:

"RANNEL meh! RANNEL meh! Barley
bum; RANNEL them that doesn't come;
By the hee by the low, By the buttocks
of a crow,

Whistle Jack an' Ah'll let thee go."

The last line is sometimes replaced by:

"Whether willta hev, twistam or lanty-
pie?"

Twistam meant having the hair pulled
and Lanty-pie having the ears and hair
pulled. R.K.

Rannel tree, C., E., SW. (R'ĀAN.U'L).

Rannel boke, C., N., E., NW. (BWĀUK). **Gally boke**, N., E., SW. (GĀALI). **Chimla boke**, C., N., NW., B., E. (CHIM.U'LU')—The beam on which the chimney crook is hung. A beam stretching from the "hallan" to the opposite wall of the earth fireplace. On this beam a slanting wall was built, forming the large open flue for the "reek" to pass up; the inner side of the wall being the CHIMLA BREEST, and that part upstairs the CHIMLA BACK. On the breast, the drying leg of beef was hung, with sausages and black puddings; and for a time the "flicks" of bacon. The hams were hung higher up for the benefit of being "reeked."

T' rattans ran on t' RANNEL TREE.

OLD SONG.

A RANNEL BOAK t' wide chimley cross't;

An frae 't a chain some three yards
lang.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 57, line 9.

Rannigal, G. not SW. (R'ĀAN.IGUL')—A masterful person or animal.

Ah wad seunner, sistah, see t' clock gah
t' wrang way aboot fra Leady-day teh
Lammas ner ah'd vwot fer enny sec
RANNEGAL. SCOAP. p. 150, line 21.

Rantipow, NW. (R'ĀANT.I-PĀUW')—A termagant.

An' thus the RANTIPOW began—

"Thou nasty guid-for-neathing dog!"

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 177, line 18.

Ranty, G. not SW. (R'ĀAN.TI). **Rant-ing** (R'ĀAN.TUN')—Riotous, in high spirits; in a towering passion, sensually excited.

Fairly dreav me RANTIN' mad, an' I dud
mak a brust.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 10, line 12.

Play up, auld chiehl, a RANTIN' reel.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 13.

Dost thee mind wife, when that RANTY
lile donnet Mather gripped at it sae hard
an' fast? LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 307, line 6.

Rap. Obs.—To seize.

To RAP and reeve, oft flew to arms.

MINSTREL—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 4.

Rap ho'penny, C. (R'ĀAP ĀU.PNI')—A halfpenny worn smooth; a counterfeit.

As fer t' stays, they warn't worth t' toss
up of a RAP-HOPENNY. SCOAP. p. 218, line 14.

Rap on t' knuckles, G. (UT NĀUK.U' LZ')—To snub, to control sharply.

Rap oot, G.—To speak with rapidity.

"He RAP'T OUT his ugly woaths as fast
as hen could pick."

Rappak, C., SW. (R'ĀAP.U'K')—A pet name for an unruly child.

He (the dog) duz lurry them RAPPUCKS
at cuh creepan aboot t' back dooar.

SCOAP. p. 144, line 17.

Rapsallion, G. (R'ĀAPSĀALIUN')—A worthless, ill-mannered fellow.

The twee feghtin RAPSCALLIONS wer lug't
off to my lword mayor's offish.

ANDERSON—Carel Fair. p. 47, col. 1, line 31.

Rap't, C., E. (R'ĀAPT)—A ragged sheep is RAP'T.

Rash, G. (R'ĀASH)—Brisk, hearty.
I've buriet three weyves, an mun suin hev anudder,

I'se queyte young an RASH—eighty-five ;

ANDERSON—Twee Auld Men. Stz. 7.

Rashly, G.—Hastily, when speed is required. Obsolesc.

RASHLY they scale the scatteran swathe.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 17.

Rashstand, C., NW. **Resh**, NW.—The iron stand used for supporting rush lights. ELLWOOD.

Rasp, G. (R'ĀASP). **Hineberry**, N. (HAEINBER'I)—The raspberry—*Rubus idæus*. See **Hineberries**.

Ratch, G. (R'ĀACH)—A white streak down the face of a horse ; (E.) a romping mischievous person. A thievish greedy animal, generally applied to an old sow which is spoken of as "the ole RATCH"

(ELLWOOD).

—To ramble, to ransack vigorously ; to sneak about.

"RATCHAN' about like a hungry hound."

A welcome teh oa cummers efter ther day's RATCHIN eh t' fells.

SCOAP. p. 158, line 25.

Huntin's nobbut a RATCHAN kind of business, and it taks o' t' meat out of a body's belly. CUMBRIANA. p. 289, line 6.

Rate, G. (R'ĀET)—To whiten by bleaching on the grass ; to become rotten.

When hay is exposed to bad weather and gets whitened or bleached at the top we say it is RATED, and when it lies till it grows yellow next to the ground we say it is DWALLOWED. J.H.

Rats, C., NC., E., W. (R'ĀATS). **Rates**, N. (R'ĀETS)—Warts ; supposed of a certainty to break out upon the

R 2

hands should they be washed in water wherein eggs have been boiled (J. AR.).

Rattan, G. (R'ĀAT.UN)—A rat.

In his oan mind some plan on he'd hit,
'At he o' that RATTEN-trap oot on could git.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 90, line 2.

The lady wanted him to put his hands in some boxes, and "catch RATTANS."

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 3.

Rattan tails, G. (R'ĀAT.UN TAE LZ)—The seed stems of the Greater Plantain—*Plantago major*.

Rattle car : see **Brattle can**.

Rattler, W.—A kind of coal, of which sometimes the seams are so full that they receive the name RATTLER BAND. It is hard, compact, uniform, bright, brittle, fine-grained, slightly sonorous when struck, resembling jet but not so brilliant, and when burnt leaves 39 to 56 per cent. of ash (W.W.F.). It generally lies on the top of the seams.

The celebrated RATTLER . . . commanded such a high price per ton for gas-producing. This RATTLER could be lighted with a match. W.C.T. 1899, Mar. 25. p. 2, col. 8.

Raup, N. (R'ĀUWP)—An auction.

ELLWOOD.

Rawwl, C., E. (R'ĀAWU'L)—To grumble, to be quarrelsome.

Gudman steud WRAUWLAN at her lug,
An' coa't her many a garrick.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 20.

Rax, G. (R'ĀAKS)—To stretch. (SW.) To yawn.

He RAX'T oot his arm and theer was nae mair on't—thus the quarrel ended. J.H.
Ooar narves 'RAXED—ooar brain is reelin' lika a casselly.

BETTY WILSON. p. 29, line 1.

Ah's RAX'D wi' pain. PEN. OBS. Ap. 12.

Rayder, C., Ws., E. (R'AEDDHUR').
Rayther, N., SW. (R'AE.DHU'R')
Rayderly.—Rather; very—ironical.

"RAYDER o' t' wettest"—very wet.

He RAYDER turn't his feace to t'ya side.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 1, line 16.

I WOS RAYDERLY capt wi' that trick.

FORNESS FOLK p. 35, line 2.

Reach, EC. (R'EECH)—The natural division into open parts of Uls-water and other lakes are called reaches.

Reach back, G.—To hand back to a person.

I tuik it up an (what gangs pleaguy hard)

Een REACHED it BACK without the sweet reward.

RELPH—Harvest Time. line 47.

• **Reach teah**, G.—A common expression of welcome at the table, signifying "help yourself," or reach to and take.

Now do as the missus bids you, and REACH to. Your father's son'll be always welcome at my table.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 25, line 4.

Read, C., SW. (R'IAAD; RIËD)—A spawn bed.

If the trout are in low water the REDDS will be in the deeper parts.

W.C.T. 1898, May 7. p. 8, col. 1.

Reader, G. (R'EEDDHUR')—The unordained clerical substitute, whose office ceased about 1740. He was often a small trader or artizan.

Reak t' fire, G. (R'IAAK T' FĀAIR').

Hap t' fire.—To cover up the fire with coals at night, so that it shall be burning in the morning.

The fires were RAKED at night, and some are known never to have been extinguished for a century.

NATURE. p. 52, line 7.

Reak steel, C., SW., E. (R'IAAK STEEL). **Rake shank**, N., E. (R'IEK SHĀANK)—The handle of a rake.

Ream, C., E., N., NW. (R'IAAM)—To roam; (E., NW.) to talk wildly.
 THOO REAMS and talks. H.T.

Reame, C., NW. (R'IAEM)—To attempt to get anything greedily; to covet.
 He's olas reamman efter mair land. J.H.

Rean: see **Rig** and **rean**.

Rear, C., Es. (R'AEER')—Underdone, nearly raw.

"Will tahev ootside or rear?" J. HODGSON.

Rear, G., not SW. (R'EEUR')—To rise, raise, bring up: gibe, scold.

His wife will REAR, that is, call or scold her worse half "a nasty drunken old swine." W.C.T.H. 1898. p. 6, col. 2.

Her husband was sober. He was REARING a bit. C. PATR. 1896, Jan. 3. p. 7, col. 5.

Reave, G. (R'IAAV)—To roam about in a hurry or in a state of great energy. See preface.

For theivin' an' REAVIN' 'twas war nor a fox. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 2.

Reavvel, C., SW. (R'IAAV.U'L) **Ryle**, N. (R'AEIL)—To use loose talk in a quick manner; to utter untruths; to entangle; to unravel the loops of knitting.

He gat to t' public hoose, an' intul his REAVELLIN' ways.

RICHARDSON. 2nd. p. 73, line 8.

"He REYLED the clew"—said of one who has failed in business or money matters.

Reck hen, EC.—Formerly a tithe was paid on the poultry-yard, and this was called a tithe- or RECK HEN.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 1. p. 6, col. 4.

Recklin, G. (R'EK.LIN)—The smallest of a litter.

All the helpless little lambs', and WRECK-LINGS' overthrow.

ECHOES. The Heaf. Stz. 9.

Redd up, G. (R'ED UOP)—To tidy up, to put away.

Taking a little handbrush, set herself to REDD UP the hearth.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 70, line 7.

Redshanks, G. (REED SHĀANKS)—
The spotted *Persicaria*—*Polygonum*
Persicaria.

Often associated with REDSHANKS.

FLORA. p. 264.

Ree, G. (R'EE)—To riddle corn in a
REE-AN sieve in a peculiar manner,
so that the chaff collects at the
centre, whilst the dirt and small
weed-seed fall through. Winnow-
ing machines have superseded this
operation. See **Heck**.

Fwok REE's a lock wheat in a sieve, if
they hev't,

And that was their deetin' machine.

CUMBERIANA. p. 254, line 13.

Reed, C., WS., E., EC. (R'EE). **Reeden**,
NE. (R'ID.U'N). **Rid**, N. (R'ID)—
To strip. Butchers REED the entrails
of slaughtered animals to obtain
the fat.

REEDEN t' puddins is proper.

PEN. OBS. 1896, May 24.

Reedent, C., SW., NC. (R'EE.DU'NT)—
Irritable, red-faced.

From his notorious habit of speaking in a
bitter, ill-natured style, was known by the
sobriquet of REEDEN'T.

CUMBERIANA. p. 41, line 2.

T'aad fella sed she wos olas terble REEDAN,
he let her knag away.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 9.

Reedins, G. (R'EE.DU'NZ)—The en-
trails.

Reed row, G. (REED R'ĀUW)—When
barley approaches to ripeness the
grains are streaked with red, and
are then said to be in the REED
ROW, but not ripe enough to be cut.
(B.) Red raw, applied to a sore
before it begins to heal.

T' collar hed mead its shoodur REED ROW.
(S.D.B.)

Reek: see **Smeuk** in Preface.

Reeler, C., B. (R'EELUR')—A slender
iron pin (often with a brass head)
on which the bobbin was placed

when the spun thread was wound
off. Also one who reels off from
bobbin to reel (H.T.).

Reep, C., NE. (R'EEP). **Rep**, E. (R'EP)
—A mark on a plank for a saw to
follow.

Reep o' cworn, G.—A bundle of
corn in the straw.

I cannot git my meer at heamm,

I cannot git my meer at heamm,

Tak a REAP O' CWORN wi' ye

An' wile her heamm, an' wile her heamm.

OLD SONG.

A nice REAP o' cwoarn was selected, an'
t' rest cut aw roond it.

CUMB. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

Reep up, G.—To refer often to some
unpleasant subject.

They'd coa't em oa t' ugly neamms they
could REAP UP. SCOAP. p. 167, line 9.

Reest, C., SW. (R'EEST). **Bridle**
reest, C., SW. **Tetch**, C., N., NW.
(TECH) **Steck**, S., WS., E. (STEK)
—Obstinacy, (STECK—generally with
reference to a child); restiveness.
A horse is said to "tak t' TETCH"
when it refuses to move on.

When he'd gitten up towards sebbenty
year auld, nater began to TAK T' TETCH
wid him. RICHARDSON. 2nd. p. 73, line 3.

A chap was leaden muck yah day, an'
t' nag TIAK T' STECK.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar. 29.

—To be obstinate, or restive.

Reestit, C., SW., EC. (R'EESTIT).
Reesty, C., N., E. (R'EE.STI)—Ran-
cid, rusty.

Strang REISTY bakin.

GIBSON—Joe Thompson. Stz. 8.

Reesty, C., SW., NE. (R'EESTI). **Tetcht**,
C. (TECHT). **Steckt**, E. (STEKT)—
Restive, obstinate, refusing to
move (of horses).

Stanin theear like a REESTY horse. S.D.B.

For yan (horse) is coald shoudert; another
is TETCHT. CUMBERIANA. p. 242, line 17.

Reet, G. (R'ET)—Right; neat, properly dressed.

I' blue goon, i' black goon, i' green goon or grey,

I tell her she's REEGHT, an' git "Mappen I may." GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 3.

Reet up, G.—To give advice in a scolding manner.

Reeve, C., SW., N. (R'EEV)—A steward. The Field REEVE of Burgh Marsh.

C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3. p. 6, col. 4.

Reeve, N. (R'EEV)—To rob.

When veyle moss-troopers, bworder bred, To reeve and pillage pillage flock to arms.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 4.

Reever, N. (R'EE.VUR)—Robber on the borders.

In reality, the fairies were priests, and the plundering butler a Scottish REIVER.

SULLIVAN. p. 136.

Beneath the shelter of its tower

They were beyond the REIVERS' power.

SILPHEO—Wolsty Castle. p. 3, line 2.

Render, G. (R'EN.DDHUR)—To melt tallow, etc.

Yeh aw knoa whoar t' RENDEREN' hoose is . . . It's nut seah much run on noo as it uset to be. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 1.

Renky, C., NW., E. (R'ENKI)—Lengthy.

Rennet, C., SW. (R'EN.UT). **Steep**, Es., NW.—Yellow Bed-straw—*Gallium verum*. The infusion of the stem was used as rennet for curdling milk.

Resh: see **Seeve**.

Resh-bearin', C. (R'UOSH-BEER'UN; BEEU'R'UN)—The wake or day of a church's dedication.

"What's on now?" "RUSH-BEARING, I reckon." "And what's RUSH-BEARING?"

"RUSH-BEARING—the barn's RUSH-BEARING—St. Peter's Day"; "Oh, ay, I know—RUSH-BEARING. Let me see, ain't it once a year?"

SON OF HAGAR. III. p. 78, line 12.

Residenter, NE., NC.—An old inhabitant.

His friendship for RESIDENTERS—as he was wont to designate old people—was strong. FIRESIDE CRACK. (1896.) p. 31.

An old RESIDENTER informed us.

C. PATR. 1899, Jan. 20. p. 5, col. 3.

Restles, C., NW. (R'ES.ULZ). **Rid-steaks**, Ws. (R'ID-STIÄAKS). **Rest-stakes**, C., NW. (R'EST-STIÄAKS). **Rudstowers**, E., NW. (R'UOD-STÄUW.U'RZ). **Rudsteaks**, E., NW., N. (R'UOD-STIÄAKS). **Rid-Widdy**, E. (WIDI)—The stakes to which cattle are fastened in the stalls.

Resto, C., NW. (R'EST.ÄU)—At marbles—to change position so as to obtain a better chance of hitting an opponent's "taw."

Reul, G. not E. (R'IOOL)—An unruly boy, colt or ox, etc. A rule.

Some women gang allus by t' REULS o' contrary. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 145, line 4.

Reunge, C., E. (R'UONJ.)—To plunge as the unruly colt does.

Reust, E. (R'UOST)—Praised, commended.

Reutle, Cs., SW. (R'IUOT.UL). **Rute**, N. (R'UT). **Reat**, NE. (R'IET). **Wurtle**, NW. (WUORT.UL)—To work underneath, or in the ground like a pig.

Reutwhelt, NW. (R'IUOT-HWELT)—To beat with a stick, but more particularly with an "ash-plant." I telt fadder if it did that agean I wad RUTEWHELT it. BILLY BRANNAN. p. 5, line 4.

Reuv, C., N., NW. (R'IUOF). **Tirl**, N., NW. (TIRL). **Reave**, E. (R'IAAV)—To unroof; to strip.

"T' wind REUVT oor haystack."

Then off theer duds, their (thir) dobbies dofft,

An' TIRL'd to their bare buffs.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 39.

But ere a temple could be raised, . . .
'Twas needful first the auld ane sud,
Be TIRL'D. STAGG—Panic. Stz. 6.

Revally, C., N., SW. (R'EVÄALI)—
Disturbance, quarrelling.

Rib girse, G.—Ribwort—*Plantago lanceolata*. W.H.

Rice, SW., E. (R'ÄAIS). **Reyce**, N., NW. (R'AEIS)—Brushwood used in hedging. See **Cockyard**.
Gaun at it leyke a man haggan RISE.

ELLWOOD.

Rick, C., WS., EC. (R'IK)—Corn or hay built into a long pile, whereas a stack is built in a round shape.

Rid, G. **Rud** (R'UOD)—To uproot trees or hedges; to clear away soil from the top beds of a quarry. The frequent names of RIDDING and RUDDING applied to houses and fields have doubtless originated from this. See **Reed**; **Paddick rud**.
T' seaal eh t' battin sticks 'il pay t' laber eh RUDDAN t' stumps. SCOAP. p. 72, line 2.

Riddin keam, NE., NC. (R'ID.UN)—
A hair comb.

Ride, N.—An old border term meaning to ride with the object of robbing.

"RIDE, Rowlie, RIDE, hough's i' th' pot"
—a saying implying that more provisions must be obtained.

Ride an' tie, G. (R'ÄAID UN TÄAI)—
—Riding by turns—the horseman dismounting and tying the horse up till the footman comes up to take his turn in the saddle.

Rider—A fissure in the coal seam, filled with hard white post; they are sometimes vertical, extending for hundreds of yards, at other times they are found horizontal following the various beds. R.W.M.

Ridlin', C., SW., E. (R'ID.LIN). **Ruddlin** (R'UOD.LIN)—A riddle, puzzle.
"Come and I'll set thee a RIDLIN'."

T' chap at cannot guess thur RUDDLINS.

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 16, line 3.

Ridsom', C. (R'ID.SUOM). **Rudsom**, E. (R'UOD.SUOM)—Ready, expert.

Rife, G. (R'ÄAIF)—Plentiful. Ready, quick to learn. FERGUSON. p. 193. (Not known to correspondents).

Riff raff, G. (R'IF-R'ÄAF)—A disorderly person; a low crowd; rubbish.

Our Captain's Miss hes run away,

Wid some RIF-RAF.

ANDERSON—Corp'el Gowdy. Stz. 7.

He's nowt but RIFF-RAFF.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 103, line 4.

Rift, G. (R'IFT). **Ruft**, E. (R'UOFT)—
—An eructation. See **Ruff**, **Ruft**.

An old toper used to say that he liked a RIFT o' rum. J.H.

—To belch.

RIFTEN full. PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 12.

Rig, G. (R'IG)—The ridge or elevated part of a field, as distinguished from the furrow, on which the sheaves are placed when cut. It occurs in place-names, signifying an oblong hill—Longrigg, Latrigg. Also (N.) the back of a person or beast.

Bit yance I cud ha' plew't or sown,

Or shrown my rigg.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 29, line 7.

Hod up till t' heed-rigg, Dick—Ah'll nivver forgiv' the bad wark.

BETTY WILSON. p. 131, line 10.

I hev seen him wid a sheep on his RIG.

MAYROYD. I. p. 253, line 2.

Rig an' fur, G.—Ridge and furrow, as stockings are knit.

Gray RIG-AN-FUR stockings, an shwort-knee't brutches. SCOAP. p. 24, line 8.

Rig an' rean, C., E., SW. (R'ÄAN). **Rune**, SW. (R'UON; R'IOON)—A method of separating small portions of land in an arable field cultivated by several tenants. The REAN was a narrow strip of grass land, a little higher than the ground or deals on either side; RIG is the cultivated portion between the REANS.

Formerly the land ... was unfenced and lay in dales, which were divided from each other by RUNES, or slight elevations of land. C. PATR. 1894, May 4. p. 5, col. 3.

Their lands laid RIGG AND REAN.

C. PATRIOT. 1870, May 13.

Riggelt, G. Rig, NC.—An animal with one testicle in its loins. See **Chasser**.

Riggem en riggem, NW.—Each one a ridge.

But RIGGEM EN RIGGEM we will try,
And have an eben onways race.

WOOLSTY. p. 9, Stz. 4.

Riggin, G. (R'IG.IN)—Ridge of a house; the thatch on the house; property.

I divven't ken my oan house

Until I see the RIGGIN' on't.

Cheese an' breed is my door cheeks,
And panceaks is the RIGGIN' on't.

OLD SONG.

Varra nar like th' shap iv oor leath, if it
was stannin' wi' t' RIGGIN' doon bank.

RICHARDSON. 1st. p. 117, line 8.

Deep debt o' the RIGGIN.

ECHOES—Brokken Statesman. Stz. 3.

Rig reap, G. (R'IAAP). Back band, E.—The chain or rope resting on the cart-saddle; the back-band.

Rigg-roping was an attention devoted to the village lad and lass courting; ... the RIGG-REAPERS pass the chain (or back-band of the cart-saddle) through the "door-sneck." W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Rigwelted, C.—Said of sheep which are lying on their back, and unable to get up, "cast."

Rim, B. E.—The RIM of a spinning wheel included all that part of a wheel which was turned round, viz., the rim proper, the spokes, and the nave.

I've gotten a wee bit spinning wheel;
An' by the whirling RIM I've found
How the weary, weary warl' gaes round.

BLAMIRE—I've gotten. line 2.

Rimmer, G. (R'IM.UR')—Cheese vat or form in which the curd is set to harden.

Our butter tells to fourteen pun';

Our cheese hes fill'd the RIMMER.

BLAMIRE—The Meeting. Stz. 2.

Ring Tail : see **Glead**.

Rip, G. (R'IP)—A reprobate. "An oald RIP of a horse"—a horse of the worst description.

Bit many an oald RIP rins i' the shay things. DICKINSON—Remains. p. 199, line 2.

—To swear, generally coupled with tear—**Rip an' tear (TEEU'R')**.

T' girt fella startit noo teh RIP, AN TEAR.
an curse an sweear. SCOAP. p. 20, line 19.

Ripe, G. (R'AAIP)—To search by force; to examine under a search warrant.

Do they RYPE the country with yon warrant still?

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 146, line 10.

A long pole shod with iron to RIFE big stones out of the earth. J.P.

Ripple, C. E., NW (R'IP.UL)—A slight scratch.

—To scratch slightly; (B.) to strip the seeds off the flax.

He hed oanly to RIPPLE an' plant, to wait an' reap. C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 10. p. 6, col. 1.

Risms, G. (R'IS.UMZ)—Straws left on the stubbles.

Give us a chow o' bacca, gaffer—Ah hevn't a RISM. PEN. OBS. 1893, Ap. 12.

Rit, C. N., SW. (R'IT)—To cut the first line of a trench, or drain, etc., with a spade. To cut a slit in a sheep's ear.

Rittit, C. Ws. (R'IT.IT)—Having a rectangular piece cut out of the whole length of a sheep's ear dividing it into two parts. Some sheep are twice RITTIT, when the ear is divided into three parts. See **Shepherd's beuk, Kay-bittit, Lug-mark**.

Rive, G. (R'ĀAIV)—To tear, split; to vomit; to eat voraciously.

"Man, how they dud RIVE an' eat."

"T' clouds 'at darken owre us noo may RIVE like yon we see.

GIBSON—Mary Ray. Stz. 3.

He got a pick-hack, an' began RIVIN' t' bedroom floor up.

BETTY WILSON: p. 137, line 11.

I wish I'd nobbit married young—

I've nought but sarvents RIVING frae me.

RAYSON—Auld Bachelor. Stz. 5.

River, G. (R'ĀAIV.U'R')—One who splits or tears.

T' Kir'by sleeat-RYVERS com' an' steal a lot. T'INVASION. p. 3, line 7.

Rive Rags, G. (R'ĀAIVR'ĀAGS).

Rivy Rags, B.—A careless headstrong person or child. (B.) A wasteful person.

They tak some knittin' an' sewin' for does a family o' greet RIVE-RAG lads.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 25. p. 6, col. 2.

Roantree, G. (R'ĀUW.IN TREE).

Witchwood. **Wiggin**, C., N. (WIG.IN)—The Rowan, or Mountain Ash—*Pyrus Aucuparia*. See **Dogberry**.

The wearing of a piece of WITCHWOOD (ROWANTREE) or a stone with a natural hole in it, was considered a sure way to keep them from doing any harm.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 3, col. 1.

Robbery.—A miner's term for the working or removal of the pillars of coal supporting the roof. R.W.M. They were doing what was called ROBBERY—taking the pillars out.

W.C.T. 1899, July 8. p. 3, col. 1.

Robbin: see **Bodling**.

Rob run up the dyke: see **Clavver grass**.

Rock, G. (R'ĀUK)—The distaff.

They tnit, darn, an kurn, or they turn ROCK an reel.

ANDERSON—Cummerlan Farmer. Stz. 2.

Rockgairds, N., NW. (GAEU'R'DZ)—

Escorts or guards of the rock.

When the custom (which fell into disuse about the beginning of the present century) existed of the young women meeting at each others' houses on winter evenings, bringing with them their ROCKS and spinning wheels, the young men also went to conduct their favourites home, and to carry their wheels and ROCKS, hence ROCKGAIRDS. The evenings were enlivened with song and story and other pastimes, and the party were refreshed with roast potatoes and butter. If any one said that she could not sing, the cry arose of "preuv! preuv!" i.e. try! try! and any attempt was allowed as an excuse.

Frae house to house the ROCK-GAIRDS went

I' th winter neights when t' muin did sheyne.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 14.

Rocky reedtail: see **Nanny reed-tail**.

Roddins, NW. (R'ĀUD.INZ)—Any road leading to a village—as Silloth RODDINGS.

Rodrigg, C., NW. (R'WĀUD R'IG)—The green siding to a highway.

Roebuck berry, C. **Bunch b.**, NE. **Bungle b.**, NE.—Stone bramble *Rubus saxatilis*.

Roke, C., E., SW. (R'ĀUK). **Raak**, C., SW. (R'ĀAK). **Rote**, N., SW. (R'ĀUT)—A scratch or mark made by a point.

T' meunn makken girt breet ROKES on t' (water) oa t' way across teh t' udder side eh t' sea SCOAP. p. 46, line 15.

—To scratch with a point.

His cleaz riven off, an' his back ROAK'd wi' spikes.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 198, line 1.

Ronnel, C., W., NW.—The female salmon.

Roovers, SW. (R'OOU'RZ)—Oars.

"Why do you call them ROOVERS?" "Coase they irr ROOVERS." "They call them oars elsewhere." "They may co' them what they will, but if they roo wi' them they're ROOVERS."

GIBSON. p. 195.

Room, C. (R'OOM)—Instead of.

"He com in t' ROOM of his fadder."

Roon', G. (R'OON)—Large. "Roon cwols," includes the large blocks as well as the pieces as big as two fists; the next smaller being called "nuts."

Roop't, C., SW. (R'OOPT). **Roopy**, E.—Hoarse with bawling.

Roose, G. (R'OOZ)—Rouse. Also, to flatter, praise (FERGUSON).

T' Hunt's Up of a Kersmas mworn—wad ROOSE us like a hunter's whorn.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. line 9.

Roosty, G. (R'OO.STI)—Rough in manner, rusty. (NE.) In a bad temper.

Tichburne reaad an fettit t' RUSTY filly adoot owder sturrups or spurs.

SCOAP. p. 207, line 23.

Rote: see **Roke**.

Rot girse (R'ÄUT). **Sheep rot**.—Marsh Penny-wort—*Hydrocotyle vulg.*

Rot goose: see **Bean goose**.

Rotten mad, NE., S. (R'ÄUT.U'N MÄAD)—Very mad. "Great rot," great rant (SULLIVAN. p. 85).

I thout ea sud hae gaan cralsy, I wur sae ROTTEN MAD.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. p. 42, line 12.

Rough girse, C., Es., Ns.—The grass Rough Cocksfoot—*Dactylis glomerata*.

Roughness, G. (R'UOF.NU'S)—Grass left for winterage. Plenty, store. We've ROUGHNESS amang hands, we've kye i' the byre.

ANDERSON—The Aunty. Stz. 1.

Rough reet, E. (R'UOF REET)—A carpenter who works at rough jobs; an unskilled person.

Rounem en rounem, NW.—Roundabout and roundabout.

ROUNEM EE ROUNEM, Nick did cry;

It isn't fair—I'll drop the chase.

WOLSTY. p. 9. stz. 4.

Rounge, G. (R'ÄUWNJ)—A great noise, wrench.

Wi' a ROUNGE the yeldin' hinges

Frae the partin' stoothens flee.

STAGG—The Return. Stz. 25.

Rouser, G. (R'OO.SU'R)—Anything large.

"It's a ROOSAN lee at is't."

Than round a ROUZEN fire the carles sat.

GILPIN—

Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 204, line 8.

Rowk, G. (R'ÄUWK)—A fog or mist.

Rowk, G. (R'ÄUWK). **Rook**, E. (R'OOU'K)—To search; disturb roughly; stir up.

"Aa ROWKT o' my pockets, and couldn't find ya plack."

I cared sa lal for Grace 'at I cud ha' tean her an' WROWK'T t' fire wid her.

GIBSON. p. 207.

Efter he'd ROWK'T in 't (kist) a bit an scrawit a girt choak mark on t' lid.

SCOAP. p. 57, line 6.

Rowky, G.—(R'ÄUWKI)—Misty.

Ya rowky mwornin', Sammy Reet was gangan up to t' sleat quarries.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 204, line 1.

Rowt, C., N., NW. (R'ÄUWT; R'OOT)—The prolonged roar of a cow.

"But nay" sez I "if wantin' t' heid, she raises sec a ROUT,

I'd like to see what way she taks to fetch sec haybays oot."

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 7.

—To roar; bellow as a cow.

"ROWTAN' at t' yat."

The fwoks i' swarms came ROWTEN.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 10.

Rowth, C, N., E., NW. (R'ÄUWTH)—
Abundance, plenty.

Rich fouk ha'e ROWTH o' frien's.

GIBSON—Proverb. p. 195.

Health, lang leyfe, an' ROWTH o' gear.

SMITH—

Stagg's New Year's Epistle. Stz. 2.

Rowthy, C, N., E., NW.—Rank,
plenteous.

It was said to be a ROUTHY time when t'
pig was kilt.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Royal, NW. (R'ÄUL'UL)—To treat
herring for the first time with
brine, which it is necessary to do
in two instalments; the second
is called "salting"—in use at
Allonby. H.M.

Cwoortyards whoar these herrin' used to
be ROYALLED.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 5. p. 6, col. 1.

Royster: see **Goyster**.

Rozzel, G. (R'ÄUZ'UL; R'ÄUZ'IN).

Rozzet, C, N. (R'ÄUZ'UT)—Resin.
An' soave mead wid ROZZLE an' meal
boilt i' suds.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 7.

—To heat strongly before a fire; to
apply rozin; (C) to beat.

"Come in an' ROZZEL thy shins a bit."

"Ah'll ROZZEL thy back wid an esh stick."

Ben Wales's fiddle, many a neet,

Wid elbow room an' ROZEL'T weel,

Swinge! how he'd mak' fwoke keav
an' prance.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 3.

Rozzlin: see **Brazzlin**'.

Rub, C, N., E., NW. (R'UOB)—Rib; a
hint.

I gev hem a rub about his tricks. S.D.B.

Rubbin' stean, G. **Rud**, NC.

Ruddnin, C.—A piece of red
hæmatite or kidney iron ore used
for rubbing the doorstep or pass-
age, so as to redden it; most of
the houses are so decorated as

well as the window sills and a
piece of pavement in front of the
doorway, and not unfrequently in
fanciful patterns. A softer ma-
terial is also used, and is made
of plaster of Paris and whiting,
coloured with Venetian red; this
is made up into lumps, or rolls
about the size of an ordinary
sausage, and sometimes called
clay sticks. See **Lazy back**.

I called her RUBBING-STONE Lizzie.

W.C.T. 1899, July 8. p. 2, col. 8.

Rub on, G.—To continue as usual.

"How's o' at heam?" "RUBBAN ON at
t' ould bat."

When meal was dear, . . . this pig gat
RUBBED ON.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Rub t' wrang way o' t' hair, G.

(TR'ÄANG WAE UT AER)—Figura-
tively to irritate. When the hair
of a cat or dog is rubbed upwards
it causes angry feelings in them.

It riled, it kinder RUBBED HIM THE WRANG
WAY.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 12, col. 3.

Ruck, G. (R'UOK).—The chief part,
the majority with a sense of in-
feriority.

An odd 'an or two here an' there does
gradely well, but t' main RUCK o' them's
sic-an-sic-like. FORNESS FOLK. p. 23, line 6.

Ruckle, C, NE. (R'UOK'UL)—A
crowd; a great number.

Ruckshin, G. (R'UOK.SHIN)—Riot,
disturbance.

Let me be gitten oot eh this oald yurth-
quake country eh yooars afooar theer be
anudder RUCKSHIN. SCOAP. p. 192, line 10.

Rud, G. not SW. (R'UOD). **Smit**, C.

Ruddle, C, SW (R'UOD'UL)—
Venetian red, or soapy hæmatite
used for marking sheep, etc.;
before the introduction of Spanish
ore, the material was obtained
from Red Pike Fell (J.N.D.). See
also **Smit**, **Reed**, **Rubbin stean**.

Came across them quarrying RUD in the river. C. PATR. 1897, July 2. p. 3, col. 6.

He turnt as reid eh t' feace on em as a fresh RUDDIT tip. SCOAP. p. 2, line 7.

Rud-line, G. (LĀAIN)—A cord on which rud or ruddle had been rubbed; this when stretched along a tree trunk and "sprung," made a red mark, RUD LINE, on the wood, and a guide for the sawyers; white chalk is now used in preference to rud.

Rudstowers, Rudsteaks: see **Restles**.

Rue-bargain, G. (R'IOO-BĀAR'GIN)—An agreement cancelled by something given; smart money paid.

He said he rued of his bargain, and offered to give him 5s. RUE-BARGAIN.

C. PATR. 1896, Dec. 4. p. 6, col. 1.

Rue-penny, C., Ns., W. (R'IOO.PENI)—Smart money paid by one who rues his bargain; (not NW.) the person who rues his bargain and is ready to pay forfeit. See above. Two children exchange toys; one dissatisfied with his bargain seeks to return it, is at once met by the phrase "PENNY RUE BARGAIN, cannot cowp back." W.H.

He's a regular RUEPENNY. S.D.B.

Ruffel't-sark, G. (R'UOF,U'LT-SĀARK)—A frilled shirt (Obs.). See **Cranky**.

Wi' bran new cwoat, an a brave RUFFELT SARK. ANDERSON—Barbara Bell. Stz. 3.

Ruffs, B., N., NW. (R'UOFS)—Defective parts of the ears of corn; light grain and chaff boiled for cattle food.

Ruft, E. (R'UOFT)—The plot of ley ground to be ploughed in the year. "Field name" (J.P.). Cf. **Rift**.

Rug, C., NC., SW. (R'UOG)—To pull rudely, roughly.
"Rug at it, lad."

When storms blow keen on poor man's cot,

An' rugs an' rives, an' aw that.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 194, line 5.

Ruinate, C., E., NW. (R'IOÖNAET)—To reduce to ruin.

T' Luck's broke—then we'se RUINATED.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 40, line 3.

Rum, G. (R'UOM)—Queer, droll. It is a regular Cumberland word

(FERGUSON. p. 194).

"He's a RUM an'."

A RUM fellow in Troutbeck had a prodigious bull. MARTINEAU. p. 29, line 18.

An' RUM leuks o' them et hed t' piper teh pay. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 3.

Rumbustical, G. (R'UOMBUOST-IKU'L)—Rude, overbearing, turbulent.

Rumbutter: see **Birthday**.

Rummel buck, C., NC., Ws. (R'UOM.U'L-BUOK)—A riotous boy.

Yah RUMMELBUCK of a lad in t' gallery leaap aboot till he gat a kayak aback eh t' lug. SCOAP. p. 184, line 2.

Rummel't 'taties: see **Chop't 'taties**.

Rummish, G. (R'UOM.ISH)—Strange. It was nobbut a RUMMISH deuh. S.D.B.

Rump and stump, G. (R'UOMP-U'N-STUOMP)—Entirely, completely.

Till RUMP AN STUMP they'd clear'd the field. WHITEHEAD. p. 60, line 11.

Rumpas, G. (R'UOMP.US). **Rumpshin** (R'UOMP.SHIN)—Disturbance; uproar.

A RUMPUS in Botchergate . . . J. M. was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

C. PATR. 1894, June 8. p. 2, col. 7.

Duz teh mind what a RUMPUS ther was yance when oald Sorrell was wallop'an on em. SCOAP. p. 3, line 15.

Rumplement, Cs., Ws. (R'UOMP-ULMUNT)—Coarse materials; (NW.) disorder.

A carlin sark, new, was RUMPLEMENT gear,
To wear next a maisterman's skin.

CUMBRIANA. p. 237, line 9.

Rump-neet, EC.—A night set apart
for romping.

Rumps, G. (R'UOMPS). **Rakkeps**,
C., Ws. (R'AAKUOPS)—A game at
marbles in which the loser has to
place his knuckles on one side of
a hole to be "fired" at with the
taws of the winners. "He mun
stand his RACKUPS"—he must accept
the consequences of his misconduct.
Defeat or miscarriage of
plans (GIBSON. p. 194).

I've never heard this word (fullick) used
but by boys playing at marbles, at games
such as RACKEPS or RUMPS. J.H.

Just as they dud when it was nobbut a
knockle doon at RAKKUPS.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 19.

Run a rig, G. (R'UON.U' R'IG)—To
banter, to ridicule, to play a trick.
Thou's monny a teyme RUN TH' RIG o' me
for leyle or nought;

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 176, line 4.

Runch, C., NW. (R'UONCH)—A hardy
and thick-set person or animal.

Rune: see **Rean**.

Rung, C., E., NW. (R'UONG)—The
steps of a ladder; bar of a gate.
See **Stap**.

Runnan bur: see **Bur**.

Runnel, C., SW. (R'UON.UL)—An
open drain. ELLWOOD.

Runner, G. (R'UON.U'R')—A small
stream.

Take the first RUNNER you come upon for
a guide, for a WATER-RUNNER will always
lead you to the bottom.

RAWNSLEY. p. 166, line 5.

Runnin ceavvel, **Runrig**: see
Turn deal.

Runt, G. (R'UONT)—An aged ox; a
strong and low-set man.

Runt, C., N. **Scrunt**, C., E., Ws.
(SKR'UONT)—The hardened stem
of a plant. See **Cabbish scrunt**.
SCRUNT of wild heather.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 12, col. 2.

Fer t' RUNT ov a cabbish I wadn't mind
tellan ye. WILLY WATTLE. p. 3, line 3.

Run teum, C.—"As weel SIT-TEUM AS
RUN-TEUM" signifies that one had
better make the best of a bad
bargain and lose by it, than worry
over the loss and still lose (J.B.).

Runty (R'UON.TI). **Scruntty**
(SKR'UON.TI)—Dwarfish, stunted.
See **Scruntty**.

"A SCRUNTty tree." "A SCRUNTty besom"
—worn down.

The crop resulted in little hard, RUNTY
turnips. C.PATR. 1893, May 13. p. 6, col. 4.

We say to a niggardly tradesman, "Divent
be sae SCRUNTty."

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 25.

Rus, **Rusk**: see **Seeve**.

Rusty back, C. (R'UOS.TI)—Scale
fern—*Ceterach officinarum*. FLORA.
An aged man.

Ruttle, G. (R'UOT.UL)—The gurgling
sound produced by a difficulty in
breathing.

"T' RUTTLES in his throat and he's deean."

A wheyle seyne tou was RUTTELT i' t'
throat.

But pottiker gud stuff gev the'.

ANDERSON—Mudder's Fowt. Stz. 10.

Ruzzen, G. (R'UOZ.UN)—Raised, risen.
We've RUZZEN a lump eh gowld at we
cannot beaath on us lift oot eh t' wholl.

SCOAP. p. 226, line 19.

Ryble, C., W. (R'AAIBUL). **Reyble**,
NW. (R'AEIBUL)—An unlikely story.
"Deil bin!" says Dick, "if what I say

Is nit as true as t' Bible!

An 'gin I put t'e into print,

The fwok wad caw 't a RYBLE."

BLAMIRE—Cumberland Scold. Stz. 4.

Mead a lang REYBLE 'bout houses an' lan'.

SONGS. p. 15, line 15.

Ryle, C., SW., E. (R'ÄAIL). **Reyle**, N., NW. (R'AEIL)—To vex, to annoy. See **Reavvel**.

A roysterin' butcher went that way,
'At oft to Betty things wad say,
'At RILE't auld Watson sair.
RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 165, line 7.

Ryner, EC., E. (R'ÄAINUR')—A tapering augur.

Rysel, C. (R'ÄAISUL')—A rollicking child. (Not known)

S

Sackless, G. (SÄAKLU'S; SÄUKLU'S)—Feeble, weak-minded, simple, inoffensive.

His son come in, leuken, as he thowte,
mair SACKLESS nor ivver.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 25, line 9.

Sad, G. (SÄAD)—Sodden, pasty, heavy.

"They gev us breed as SAD as bull liver."

Sad cake, when not made with yeast.

SULLIVAN. p. 80.

As wetan'sad as a bag o' sand new broote
out of a fish pond.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 2.

Up flew her hand to souse the cowren lad,
But ah, I thought it fell not down OW'R SAD.

RELPH—Harvest, p. 4, line 6.

Sadly, G. (SÄADLI)—Badly, painfully, in ill health.

Betty was fash'd SADLY wid rheumatics
v her back.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 15, line 4.

Safftree: see **Willy**.

Sage of Jerusalem, long leaved—: see **Bottle of all sorts**.

Saggy, C. (SÄAGI). **Laggy**, WC., SW.—A game with marbles, in which one or more holes are made in the ground, and the marbles dribbled to the holes by the players in turns: the player who first reaches the hole, knocks away his opponent.

Saim, G. (SAEM)—Refined lard. See **Leaf**.

He triet ta leet t' fire wid a pund o' SAME.
W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 4, col. 3.

Saim't, G. (SAEMT)—Overcome with heat.

Owr hill an' knowe, thro' seugh an' sowe,
Comes tiftan many o' couple.

Hauf SAIM'd that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 9.

St. Mary's knot.—On the Borders, to hamstring a horse was called tying him with a **ST. MARY'S KNOT**.

He has tied them a' wi' ST. MARY'S KNOT,
A' these horses but barely three.

SONGS—Dick o' the Cow. Stz. 23.

Salladin, C. (SÄALU'DIN)—The Greater Celandine—*Chelidonium majus*.

Sallar op'nin', G.—A benefit night for the new occupier of a public house.

There were CELLAR OPENINGS and annual suppers.

BRAMPTON. p. 11, line 4.

Sally Sober, B.—A game in which girls joining hands formed a ring, and sang the following rhyme, at the end of which they seated themselves on the ground as quickly as they could; an umpire stood in the centre of the ring to decide who was "last down." (Obs. ?)

'SALLY, SALLY SOBER, fry'd in a pan,
Last down's weddit, she'll suingit a man.'

Another rhyme also sung in chorus was;

'With my ransom, tansum, tissy ma tee,
There's nobbut ya man sall ivver kiss me.'

W.H.

Sally Waters, G. (SÄALI WÄA-TTHER'S)—A game among girls, closely akin to "Kiss in the Ring."

Oh, Sally Sally Waters, why do you lie mourning

For sake of your young man ?

Come pick one, come choose one, Come pick the very best,

Those nice and fair young damsels, That lie upon your breast.

(Here one is chosen.)

Now Sally's got married, I hope she will enjoy

A son and a daughter, A kiss and a smile.

Sam-cast, G. (SÄAM-KÄAST)—Two or more ridges ploughed into one.

Sammel, E., SW. (SÄAM,U'L)—A kind of conglomerate gravel.

Sand-horn, Obs.—Sand was taken into the hay-field in a horn, so that when the strickle was worn down it might be renewed by the sand and grease.

Sank, C. (SÄANK)—A quantity, collection of things, as a SANK of potatoes.

A SANK o' havver. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Santer, G. (SÄAN.TTHUR)—To saunter; to walk slowly. See **Aunter**.

SANNTER Bella!—Bliss the', SANNTER, Thu'll be seun aneuf at heam.

GIBSON—Sannter Bella. line 1.

Santerment, G. (SÄAN.TTHUR'MUNT)—Trifling employment.

Sap, G. (SÄAP). **Sappy**, (SÄAPI)—Wet, rainy.

It's cold and SAPPY.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 151, line 13.

Sapskull, **Sap-heed**, G.—A silly person.

What the dickars is teh stannen glooaran theer at, like a girl SAPSKULL?

SCOAP. p. 225, line 1.

T' SAPHEEAD rooart owt for help.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 6, line 7.

Sap-tree, G. (SÄAP)—Sycamore tree —*Acer pseudo-platanus*.

Sap whistle, G.—A boy's whistle made from a green branch of a sycamore or willow.

Any lad 'll mak ye a SAP WHISTLE.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 26.

Sare, G. (SAER'). **Sear**, SW. (SIÄAR')—Very much; sore.

"He's SARE worrl."

He grummel't SAIR to be disturb't.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 8.

Ah ameaast wish 't ah hed been t' fella she lang't sooa terrable SEAAR teh see.

SCOAP. p. 122, line 7.

I lafft till I varra near brost mysel, an' me sides wor SEEAR.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 4, line 13.

Sark, G. (SÄARK). **Shurt**, E. (SHUORT)—A shirt. See **Huvel**.

A bit 'o' good heam mead linn for a SARK.

RICHARDSON. 1st. p. 59, line 7.

Sarra, C., E. (SÄAR'U'). **Sarr**, SW. (SÄAR'). **Serra**, N. (SER'U').

Sarve, N., E. (SÄAR'V)—To bestow alms; to serve; to content.

Reet SARRET, teu, ye'll think I was.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 65, line 6.

"Git up" says my fadder, "an SARRA the sweyne." ANDERSON—Barbara Bell. Stz. 6.

I'll tell thee how I SARV'd my lassie.

CLARK—Seymon. line 49.

Nowte wad SARRA t' wife, when we'd leuk't at them, but I mud try them on.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 150, line 1.

Sarten, G. (SÄAR'TUN)—Certain. "Doon to t' SARTEN,"—restored to the original form: said of a tumour or swelling.

A heidless woman woaks at SARTIN neeghts o' t' year.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 55, line 1.

Sary, C., N., E. (SAER'I)—Poor, pitiable.

"He's down i' t' warl noo, SARY man."

SAIRY Jwosep' was bodder't na mair wid his hand.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 141, line 4.

Saucer een, C., Ws., N.—Large and full eyes.

Nay, SAUCER EEN, art tryin' to skiander me? SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 152, line 5.

Saugh: see **Willy**.

Savver, G. (SÄAV.U'R)—Taste or smell, savour.

"It teasts oald SAVVOR'T."

Sawbill: see **Gravel duck**.

Sawgeat, G. **Reep**, E.—The cut of a saw.

Saww, B. (SÄUW)—A violent yet sluggish kind of ache or pain, such as follows a blow upon the head, or is felt in the fingers when brought to the fire in a severe frost. A violent pain in the bowels.

Say, C., N., E., NW. (SAE)—Authority, influence. A remark, "saying."

"He hes full SAY OW' O'."

It was my SAY (call) for Harry, for Ah held two trumps. SCOAP. p. 28, line 10.

He would give him one when he got a nanny-goat. It was just a SAY.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 8. p. 2, col. 4.

—To check, restrain; combined with for; to vouch; to be certain of.

"I couldn't SAY him, for he wadn't be SED."

"Be SED, barnes"; do as you are bid.

"They knew your business." "I cannot SAY for that."

W.C.T. 1899, Jan 28. p. 3, col. 2.

Say hissels oot, G. — To decline utterly.

They preezt me varra hard teh try just anudder ghem, bit he fairly SED HISSEL OOT.

SCOAP. p. 25, line 7.

Scabble, G. (SKÄAB.U'L)—To rough-dress building stones.

Scably hands, C., N.—The plant of the Common Pig-nut — *Bunium fleuosum*. See **Yowe Yorlins**.

Scabskew: see **Shinny**.

Scab't esh, G.—An ash tree having cancerous bark.

Scaif, C., B. (SKAEF)—Wild, fearful.

Scaitch, C. (SKAECH)—To beat or thrash with a stick or rod.

Scald-head, C., W., N., NW.—The ring-worm on the head.

Scale, G. (SKAEL)—A spreading about, distribution. A mining term for a small split or branch of the ventilating current of air in a coal-pit (R.W.M). See **Skeal**. Three or fower sek fellows . . . wad mak a bonnie SCALE o' thur scrafflen things 'at git silver cups.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 59, line 8.

—To spread about, disperse, scatter. Among them rush't a hungry pike,

AW t' swarm like deid leaves SCALIN'.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 26, line 2.

He yance tuk a contract at Lampl' Ha' did Perry, to SCALE a field o' manure.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 4.

It was quite amusing . . . to watch "t' schule SCALE."

RISE OF RIVER. p. 43, line 14.

Scale dish: see **Fleetin' dish**.

Scaly: see **Shelly**.

Scanted, G. (SKÄANT.ID.)—Kept short, insufficiently supplied.

They wadn't see him SCANTED.

BLAMIRE—Meeting. Stz. 4.

Scantish, G. (SKÄANT.ISH)—Deficient, scarce.

"It's amak of SCANTISH (or scantily)."

Scap: see **Scope**.

Scar, C., SW. (SKÄAR). **Sker**, N. (SKER)—(1) A fright. (2) A bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or (3) on the high bank of a river; (4) beds of rough gravel and stones such as exists on the shores of the Solway, are called SCARS; (5) face of a rock, or cliff cut off; the rock itself; (6) the mark of a heated wound or cicatrix. In place-names—Bow-SCAR. See **Arr**.

Etterby SCAR (3,5) very visible to the NW. of Carlisle.

I laaid me dawn on a breaad SCAR (2) an sean fel asleep.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. I. p. 35.

Ya chap hed bin a bit off tul a girt SKAAR (4) to lait mussels.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 36, line 3.

When hawf-blin Calep fell owre the SCAR.

ANDERSON—Grizzly. Stz. 4.

—Shy, wild.

"Your cowl's parlish SCAR."

What mead ta luik sea SKAR and seem sea bleate. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 79.

Scarf, G. (SKĀAR'F). **Scart**. **Sea** **craw**, (Brough.)—Cormorant—*Phalacrocorax carbo*. The **Laal Scarf** is the Green Shag—*P. graculus*.

Scarn, C., E. (SKĀAR'N). **Sharn**, NW. S. (SHĀAR'N). **Scairn**, C., N., NW. (SKAER'N). **Shairn**, SW. (SHAER'N) Fresh cow-dung.

But o' things they telt him Joe triet tull his thumb—

Sec as cerat, an' yal-grunds, an' tur-mets an' SKARN.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 6.

Ann, git cow-SCAIRN, an' chammerly, Nowt meks a pultess better.

ANDERSON—Mistress Creak. Stz. 9.

Yet frae this tale confederate states may learn

To save the cow, and not eat her SHARN.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 25.

Scarrow, (Abbey)—Applied generally to any small fish (Obsolesc).

ELLWOOD.

Scart: see **Scrat**, and Preface.

Scart'ly, C. (SKĀAR'TLI)—Frightened. Also **Scart**.

He ol'as hed a wild SCART'LY leuk.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 95, line 11.

Scary: see **Skeery**.

Scathe, G. (SKAETH)—Loss, damage, hurt.

§

Scaw, G. (SKĀU). **Shaw**, (SHĀU)—A natural coppice. In place names: Brisco, Wesco, and Scowgarth.

Sceugh, NC. (SKIUOH)—A steep rough bank thick with brushwood; common in place-names as Scale-sceugh. J. AR.

Let's gan doon that bit SCEUGH. J. AR.

Scholar's bell.—At Cockermouth a bell was rung in the 17th Cent. at 8 a.m. The Grammar school adjoined the Church. J.B.

Scholick—A word only lately coined at Castletcarrock, and refers to the death of a gamekeeper of this name who was murdered near Hexham in 1898. Murder or serious injury is implied by its use.

He said that if he could not SCHOLICK him with his fists, he would do so with something else.

C. PATR. 1899, July 14. p. 6, col. 5.

Scoder, G. (SKĀU.DDHUR')—To scorch; to scald the skin by steam, by heat, and friction of clothes during violent exercise. Also (E., NW.) To burn cakes by overbaking. I dung owre the thop, an SCAWDERT may fit. ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 1.

People working hay on a hot day will say "we've gotten a SCOWDERIN'." J.H.

Scoggers, C., EC., SW. (SKĀUG.UR'Z). **Hoggers**, E., W., SW. (HĀUG-UR'S).

Fots, C., NS. (FĀUTS)—The meaning of SCOGGERS varies according to the district, e.g., at Drigg and Cockermouth it refers to long knitted woollen sleeves worn to protect the arms during salving or corn-stooking; at other places in C., NW., S. and SW. footless stockings like Beutstockings are worn on the leg below the knee, whilst also in C. and in NE. SCOGGERS are the feet cut off old stockings and worn over the boot or clog to prevent slipping on ice-covered roads; in Alston

and NE. the name of FOTS is given to the foot—and Hoggers to the leg-covering. In W. the miners wear HOGGERS on their legs when at work, but at Beckermeth HOGGERS are worn on the arms. In the Stapleton district, FOTS refer to the footless stocking to which strings are fastened on each side to pass under the sole of the boot, and tie over the instep; they then form a protection from the snow when it is deep. In C., NE. and NW. FOTS are the woollen foot-gear of infants when "shortened." SCOGGERS, formerly called COGGERS, were of leather. See **Whirlers**.

Clogs, HOGGER PANTS, pit flannels.

W.C.T.X. 1898. p. 8, col. 1.

Scollick: see **Scurrick**.

Sconce, G. (SKÄUNS)—A stone shelf, generally near the kitchen door, and if inside, with a hole in it through which water may run; the sconce was sometimes fixed in the wall near the fireplace, and made into a comfortable seat. (C., B.) The head.

She cleared the SCONCE and took down the flitches that hung from the rannel tree.

SHADOW OF CRIME. p. 44, line 4.

Let us take our seat now upon the sconce.

BECKSIDE. p. 4, line 11.

Sconk: see **Honk**.

Sconky, C., WS., NC. (SKÄUNK.I)—Very slender and bare, especially about the head and neck—chiefly applied to short-woolled sheep.

Scons, G. (SKÄUNZ)—Scones, barley cakes.

Wi' scons, ledder hungry, an whuskey.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 5.

Scooder, C., SW. (SKOO.DDHUR)—To take great effect upon; cause to fall quickly.

Jwon White . . . was in for shuttan snipes, an' SKOODERAN them doon.

CUMBERIANA. p. 9, line 2.

Scop, C., EC. (SKÄUP). **Scoppy**, N. (SKÄUP.I). **Scobby**, E. (SKÄUB.I). **Flecky-flocker**, N., SW. **Spink**, C., EC., SW. (SPINK). **Sprinky**, C. **Shillapple**, N., E., W. (SHILLÄAPU'L). **Shilty**, N. (SHILT.I)—The Chaffinch *Fringilla caelebs*; known as the SHILLAPPLE in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and in the parishes of Castle Sowerby, Greystoke, etc., while in West Cumberland the same name is applied to the Mountain or Missel thrush. (GILPIN—Songs. 3rd. p. 229). In Central Cumberland the Yellow Ammer—*Emberiza citrinella*, is frequently called the SPINK.

T' scops an' udder burds aboot t' dikes.

W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 8, col. 5.

Amang the worchets far an' near,
The scoppies sing beath lood an' clear.

BROWN. p. 94, line 8.

I meynd when he cross'd the deep watter.

To get me the SHILL-APPLE est.

ANDERSON—Bundle ov Oddities. Stz. 1.

Scop,—G.—A blow.

Charley gat a scop at t' side o' t' heed 'at mead his lugs fairly dingel.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 4, col. 1.

—To hit; (W.) to throw stones, etc., so as to cause serious injury.

Witness asked G— what the baton was for, and he replied that it was for SCOPPING them. C. PATR. 1896, Dec. 4. p. 7, col. 6.

He scops at his drivers wi' clods.

CUMBERIANA. p. 242, line 8.

This fella . . . es bin SCOPPEN ma we styans.

CHRISTIAN—Sailor Lad. p. 3, line 5.

This struck her . . . cutting her.

He must have got SCOPPED himself. My head is cut.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 8. p. 7, col. 4.

Scope, C., SW., E. (SKÄUWP; SKÄUP). **Scap**, N. (SKÄAP)—The scalp.

Ah teaak em a fluet wih t' left ower t' side iv his SCOAP. SCOAP. p. 20, line 8.

Scopperel, G. (SKÅUP.U'R'UL)—A seton, formerly made with a goose quill. A plaything with children, being a mould button with a hole through it, through which a piece of wood or quill is put for the purpose of spinning like a teetotum.

It rooar't an' blew fit to thraa a body ower, or skirl 'em round like a SKOPPEREL.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 6.

Scopy, G. (SKÅU.PI)—Thin of soil—as is usual on the head of a brow.

Scour, G. (SKOOU'R'). **Scout** (SKOOT)—A violent purging (cattle).

Scowder, G. (SKÅUW.DDHUR')—Disorder combined with fright. Dirty disorder (H.T.).

Efter a terrable SCOWDERIN an scufferin they gat oa reetit up. SCOP. p. 86, line 9.

Scowe, C. (SKÅUW)—A severe beating. (SW.) A mess of soft matter.

Scower, C., SW., Es. (SKÅUW.U'R')—To glower or look impudently at a person. Obsolescent (W.A.R.).

Scowp, G. (SKÅUWP)—A tin or iron dish, scoop; scope.

T' bank chap shoolt them (sovereigns) inteuh 't (bag) wid a laal SCOWP.

SCOP. p. 13, line 8.

—To scoop; to betake one's self off; to empty out.

"Summat to scowp on"—something to spare.

Their 'ill mebbly nut be ower mickle time to SCOWP ON. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 56.

"Wa, whoo-te-who!" she cried, and SCOWPT away. CLARK—Seymon. line 20.

Their war heaps o' curns an' raisins—and didn't we SCOWP them oot!

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 10, col. 3.

Scraffle, G. (SKR'ĀAF.U'L)—A struggle.

I've mead a fair SCRAFFLE, Jobby, an' I've gedder't a gay bit togidder.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 24, line 4.

—To scramble; dispute; struggle, be very industrious.

"He's hed a rare SCRAFFLE for a leevin', an' he SCRAFFLES an' disputes wid ivry body."

He went . . . SCRAFFLIN' across craggs an' screes. GIBSON—Joe. p. 2, line 13.

Keep up thy heart—ne'er fear!

Our bits o' bairns 'll SCRAFFLE up.

ANDERSON—Will and Keate. Stz. 2.

Scram, C., Ws. (SKR'ĀAM)—The hard rind of bacon or cheese.

He cot a model eh what he thowt t' shap on 't sud be, oot of a lump eh baykin-SCRAM. SCOP. p. 148, line 2.

Anybody 'at could mak' a good feed o' . . . Whillimoor SCRAM, needn't ha' been a bit flate, . . . to ha' left their teeth marks in a plew-cooter.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 3.

Scramally, **Scrow-mally**: see **Scrowe**.

Scrapple, G. (SKR'ĀAP.U'L)—To scrape. See **Collorake**.

They didn't SCRAPPLE as we deuh iv oor foald, for they thrust ther scrapples fra them asteen a poosan them tuh them.

SCOP. p. 48, line 2.

Serat, G. (SKR'ĀAT). **Scart**, C., NW., N. (SKĀART)—The itch, a scratch; a saving, industrious person; a female hermaphrodite sheep.

Steamer efter steamer coh teh hand an niver sooa mickle as t' SCRAT iv a pen fra teh. SCOP. p. 65, line 8.

Bella was an industrious, hard-working little body, generally called a lile SCRAT.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 77, line 5.

—To scratch; to strive for a living.

"SCRATTEN ON"—when a person of small means, and industrious habits keeps up a good appearance, and makes both ends meet.

She'll SCART mey back whene'er it yucks.

ANDERSON—Tib. Stz. 1.

Joe SCRATTIT his heed lang an' sair.

BETTY WILSON. p. 21, line 4.

Oor Betty's allus SCRATTIN', SCRATTIN'.

Neuf she thinks she'll nivver git.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 147, line 5.

Scratti—The name of a hobgoblin or boggle. This name and idea were once very well known in Cumberland, and I remember having heard it often forty or fifty years ago. ELLWOOD. "OALD SCRAT"—the devil.

Scree, C., SW., E. (SCR'EE)—The running *débris* on the side of a mountain, as at Wastwater.

Whoariver there's SCREES

There's mair steans nor trees.

GIBSON—Old Rhyme. p. 196.

It taks a strang hale man,

To stand on t' dizzy edge, and leuk

Doon t' SCREES.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 16, line 8.

—C., NW., B.—To separate small seeds from corn.

Screed, C., N. (SKR'EED)—A narrow strip of cloth or land, etc. (N.) A long and monotonous harangue. A piece torn or rent off anything. They wad a twistit it inteh rags an SCREEADS yares an yares afooar.

SCOAP. p. 59, line 7.

He wad gie t' auld donnet a SCREED of his mind if iver she com nigh him agin.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 2, line 9.

Screen: see **Settle**.

Scribe, G. (SKR'AAIB)—That which is written.

Ne'er yence sent the SCREYBE ov a pen.

ANDERSON—Ruth. Stz. 3.

Scrimpy, G. (SKR'IMP.I). **Skyfa**, SW. (SKÅALFÅA)—Scanty, mean, of a limited form.

The SCRIMPY carts in general use

Were all o' the tumbler kind.

C. PATR.—Auld Lang Seyne. 1870, May 13.

Scroby, C., Ws. (SKR'ÅUB.I). **Scrawby**, SW. (SKR'AUW.BI)—Mean, niggardly.

He sed he didn't want teh be SCROBEY wim-meh, an wad deuh that mickle for nowt.

SCOAP. p. 214, line 10.

Scroggs, C., NW. (SKR'ÅUGZ)—Stumps, stunted bushes. Cf. **Brog**.

Scroo, C., SW. (SKRIOO)—A slide; the act of sliding. See **Scurl**.

—To slide on ice.

Scrowe, G. (SKR'AUW). **Scrowmally**, NE. (SKR'AUW-MÅALI).

Grally, N., SW. **Scramally**, C., E., NW. (SKR'UMÅALI)—Disorder, confusion, untidiness. (B.) A great many, a crowd.

"Her hoose was in sec a SCROWE as thoo nivver saw."

Two oald fwoke, wid a SCROWE o' barns, an' ya son.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 16.

Aggy and Elcy were busy "siding oop" . . . the place was in a "stour" . . . there was a SCROWE ON.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 38, line 1.

A leet cart was owerturned when it was comin' frae market. An sec a SCROWMALLY theear was, to be sure, suggar, seap, an cannels.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

—To scatter, to throw about; mix things up.

Theer was ribbuns run for, brass SCROWED, an ivery body was theer.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 17, line 20.

Scrub, G. (SKR'UOB)—A small bundle of stiff birch twigs used for cleaning the inside of the porridge-pan.

Scrub-grass, C., E., SW. The Dutch Rush, or great Rough Horsetail—*Equisetum hyemale*; used for scrubbing or polishing fire-irons, etc. The *Equiseta* are all called PADDOCK PIPES, TEAD PIPES, SCRUB-GRASS.

Scrudge, G. (SKR'OOJ)—To squeeze, to rub hard as in scouring; to crowd.

Entreating the people "not to SCRUDGE so!" Now SCRUDGE is very good Cum-brian, meaning "to crush."

C. PAT. 1895, May 17. p. 4, col. 7.

Scruff, G. (SKR'UOF). **Scuff**, C., SW. (SK'UOF)—The hind part of the neck.

An just clickt em be t' SCUFF eh t' neck.

SCOAP. p. 82, line 7.

He gript Jim by t' SCRUFF of t' neck.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 2.

Scruffins, C., SW., N. (SKR'UOF.INZ)—Scrapings from a pan in which sowens have been boiled. Ruffians. We'd scape-greaces, skeybells, an SCRUF. FINS. ANDERSON—Codbeck Weddin. Stz. 5.

Scruffy, NE. (SKR'UOFT.I)—When a (generally) big lad steals the marbles from the other boys playing he shouts SCRUFFY. R.W.

A youth clearing the marble ring is spoken of as playing SCRUFFY.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 25.

Scruntly, NC., NE.—Greedy. "Rare" (J. AR.). See **Runtly**.

We say to a niggardly tradesman, "Divent be sae SCRUNTLY."

FIRESIDE CRACK. (1897). p. 25.

Scry, C. (SKR'ĀAI)—Descry, to discover; find out.

"Jemmy SKRY'T 'am makkan off wid his plunder."

For if thoo was SCRY'T, in a helter thoo'd swing. DICKINSON—Remains. p. 219, line 14.

Scufter, G. (SKUOF.TTHUR')—Hurry, bustle, scramble.

"He com in sek a SCUFTER 'at he fell and brak his shins."

T' lads then mead a rush throo t' dike, an' theear was sec a SCUFTER alang that Emmelton boddem.

BETTY WILSON. p. 80, line 8.

He tuk't intill his heed to give them a general SCUFTER.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

—To hurry, to run, scramble.

SCUFFERIN along through the long grass or "bracken" beds, they (badgers) might be easily mistaken for a litter of young pigs.

WRESTLING. p. 239, line 4.

Scufferin, G.—A hurried and confused movement.

Theer was sec a SCUFFERIN back an forret.

SCOAP. p. 15, line 6.

Scug, E. (SKUG)—Shade. Obs.

—B., SE.—To shelter under a hedge; to hide.

Scumfish, G. (SKUOM.FISH)—To disable, to put down, suffocate, discomfit.

We war varra nar SCUMFISHT wid t' reek fra burnin' whins or peat.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Scunch, C., SW., EC., E. (SKUONSH).

Sconce, C., SW. (SKĀUNS). **Scunchen**, Ns.—The stone or brick reveal of a door or window. J.B.

Scunner, N., E., NE. (SKUON.UR')—Loathing, horror of; something to be avoided.

"I hed a SCUNNER o' that pleast."

"A disgrace, and SCUNNER of ivry dacent hoose."

—To loathe; to disdain; to have a horror of.

An' some yen'd thought t've brought down't house

About them waddent SKUNNER'D.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 43.

Syne til't he fell, and seem'd right yap,
His mealtith quickly up to gawp;
Haff done, his heart began to SCUNNER.

DAFT BARGAIN. Line 11.

Scurl, C., E., NW. (SKUOR'UL). **Shurl**, C., Es. **Shirl**, C., N., Ws. (SHUR'UL). **Skirl**, EC., SW. (SKUR'L). **Seroo**, C., SW. (SKR'IOO). **Sliar**, N. (SLEEUR')—A slide, especially on the ice; the act of sliding. See **Skirl**.

Ther's a grand SHIRL on t' pond.

PEN. OBS. May 17.

—To slide, to cause to slide; **SLIAR**, more especially refers to sliding on the ice in clogs; **SKIRL**, (SW.) to whirl; **SCURL**, (NW.) to slide down as from the top of a stack.

We wanted ta **SHIRL**. PEN. OBS. Dec. 28.

Ah began teh **SKURREL** throo t' shilleys.

SCOAP. p. 22, line 9.

SKURRLE, **SKURRLE** thee down.

CLARK—Seymon. line 56.

It blew fit to thraa a body oer, or **SKIRL** 'em round. FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 6.

Scurl'd te deeth, W.—Very much worried.

Scurran-top.—A peculiar kind of top, formerly used at a game called **SCURRAN-MEGGY**, which was much in vogue in Cumberland during the last century. FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 119.

Scurrick, E., SW. (**SKUOR'IK**). **Scollick**, E. (**SKÄULIK**). **Scuddick**—

Words used to denote something of the very lowest value.

"Nay, I'll nut give a **SKURRICK** mair."

Scurry, G. (**SKUOR'I**)—Bustling hurry.

—To scour in pursuit.

They'd hev us join in, to **SKURRY** an' help. DICKINSON—Remains. p. 222, line 1.

Scush! C. (**SKUOSH**). **Skerse** (**SKUR'S**)—An exclamation—"God's curse." See **Cush**.

SKERSE! ah think that fella mun hev an oald horse iv his trunk. SCOAP. p. 13, line 2.

Scut, G. (**SKUOT**)—The tail of a hare or rabbit; **scud**; (C., Ns.) a bustling run. See **Car**.

His cap, oalas deekt eh t' frunt wid a hare **scut**. SCOAP. p. 3, line 1.

Scut, G. **Scutter** (**SKUOTTHUR'**)—To make short runs; to hurry away as mice do. (B.) To run without drawing attention.

"He can **scut** and run gaily fast til his dinner."

We'd aw hed enough, seah **SCUTTERT** away. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 3.

Scutage—A fine paid in money instead of personal service against the Scots.

Scuttle—A frame fitted with a sliding door for the regulation of the passage of air in a coal pit.

R.W.M.

Scutty, C., SW., E. (**SKUOT.I**). **Cutty**, N., E. (**KUOT.I**)—Short, small.

Crop doonstairs, wid nowt on barren his **CUTTY** sark. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 1.

And cleet-leaves for smoking in black **SCUTTY** pipes. CUMBRIANA. p. 245, line 13.

Sea bent, W.—The sea-side grasses—*Psamma arenaria*, or *Ammophila arundinacea*, growing on the Bent hills at Maryport. W.H.

Seaf, G. (**SIÄAF**)—Safe, certain, sure.

"It's **SEAF** to rain o' Sunday, 'cause it rain't o' Friday"—a belief hardly extinct.

"He's **SEAF** to be droon't."

Mead ivverything as **SEAF** an' secure as we could. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 20, line 11.

If theer's a hard job aboot this hoose, I'se **SEAF** to git it. W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 13, col. 4.

Seag: see **Mekkin**.

Sea hawk: see **Mackerel hawk**.

Sea hen, NW. **Lump-fish**—Lump-sucker fish—*Cyclopterus lumpus*.

FAUNA p. 480.

Seal coer, G. **Seal crier**, C., N., SW.—An auctioneer. Within the present century it was customary for the parish clerk to announce to the congregation in the churchyard, after the service, the sales to be held shortly; and also to offer rewards for the recovery of stolen goods or stray cattle, and other notices.

I' th' kurk garth, the clark **CAW'T** his **SEALE**. ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 4.

In cums a chap wid a **SEAL-CO-ER** bell iv his neif. SCOAP. p. 120, line 10.

Seal drink, G.—The liquor handed round at a sale for the general refreshment; it is considered mean to go only for the drink, and neither to bid nor buy. J. AR.

Sea-mo', G. (SEE-MĀU)—The gull—*Larus canus*.

"SEA-MO, SEA-MO, bide on t' sand,
Theer nivver good weather when thoo's
on t' land." SAYING.

Sea moose, G. (MOOS). **Plover's page**. **Plover's provider**, Alston.—Dunlin—*Tringa alpina*.

Best known to the fisher-folk as SEA-MICE.
FAUNA. p. 380, line 16.

The name of PLOVER PROVIDER attaches to the Dunlin, from its well-known habit of associating with the Golden Plover.

FAUNA. p. 380, line 17.

Seang, N., NW. (SIĀANG). **Swang**, N. **Swange**, NW. (SWĀANJ)—The same as (C.) **Win' row**; SWANGE is the term used in the neighbourhood of Newton Arlosh, and includes two rows with the hollow between them (ELLWOOD). See **Kest**.

Seang—To rake the swathes into a SEANG.

Sea parrot—The Puffin—*Fratercula arctica*.

Sea pellick, G. (PELIK). **Sea bellek**, NW. (BEL'UK)—Ringed plover—*Agialitis hiaticulus*.

Sea pig, G.—Porpoise—*Phocena communis*.

SEA SWINE snurtan and spwortan.

SCOAP. p. 201, line 8.

Sea pink: see **Marsh daisy**.

Seap't sark, G.—The best Sunday shirt. Down to the beginning of the present century common wearing things were washed with the dung of hens or pigs in lieu of soap. They doant happen t' hev a black cwoat an a SEAAPT SARK eh ther back.

SCOAP. p. 215, line 13.

Sea purse, C., B.—The egg of the dogfish.

Sea pyet, G. **Mussel pecker**—Oyster catcher—*Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

Sea robin: see **Bee eater**.

Seat, (SIĀAT; SEE'UT)—The summit—as Bramley SEAT, SEAToller, etc. Usually a farm-house on the lower slope of the mountain, with a right of pasture above, and the rest of the farm around; thus we have SEAT Robert (FERGUSON. p. 48).

—N., NE. (SEE'UT)—To hunt the hare to her seat or form; this is more often used than QUEST.

Seav a reak, C. (SIĀAV-U'-RIĀAK; R'AEK)—Said of one who has failed in his endeavour.

He might hev' SEAVED hissels A RAKE.

C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Seav his bacon, G. (IZ BAEKIN)—To escape.

T' black bull hed chessed him o' doon t'
(An nut i' fun nur laikin), [clwose
He left his cwoat i' rags in' t' dyke,

AN NOBBUT SEAVT HIS BACON. S.D.B.

Seav o', G.—A contrivance for utilising candle ends; a save-all; a niggardly person.

Sebbm ways for Sunday, to look—: C. **Two ways for Easter**, C.—Said when a person is bewildered and confounded or astonished.

T' driver LEUCKT SEBBM WAYS FER SUNDAY
when he gat sec a salute as that.

SCOAP. p. 4, line 25.

T' pocar fellah sed nowt, bit leuk't two
WAYS FOR EASTER SUNDAY.

BETTY WILSON. p. 152, line 12.

Seccan, G. (SEK.UN). **Siccan**, N., SW. (SIK.UN)—Such.
"SEKKAN a fellow he is."

She was ower young then for SICCAN like
wark. LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 27, line 5.

Seckera : see **Yan**.

Seeah, C. (SEEÄ)—See yon! Attend!

Seed, G. (SEED)—Saw; did see.

I gat sec a breakfast as I niver SEED i' my time. GIBSON—Joe and Geolo. p. 4, line 24.

Seed-fire, G.—The fire under the drying (oat) kiln, made with the husks of dried oats.

Seed sheet, C.—A sheet folded round the waist, forming a pocket in front wherein the sower puts the seed-corn that he is about to sow.

See howe! G.—The note (dwelling on the first syllable) given on discovering a hare in her form. (B.) SEE-HOW'T—pursued.

He'd dreamt 'at he was "Huntin' Fox,"

An' sea wi' snuffs an' sneevels

Rair't out, "SEE HOWW! yeow! yeow! yeow!" LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 34.

Seein' glass, C., N., E., NE.—A mirror.

Breaking a SEEIN' GLASS is to work seven years' loss to ourselves.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 29.

Seek, C., Es. N. (SEEK)—To bring.

"SEEK the kye heam."

Their phraseology was ambiguity itself. "Boillin' th' pot," "SEEKIN' th' milk," "wealin' th' taties."

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 23.

Seek-wife, G.—A woman confined in child-bed.

Seel : see **Willy**.

Seesta, C., SW. (SEESTÄA). **Sista**,

Ns., E. (SIS-TÄA)—Look!

SISTA, Reuben, SISTA!

SON OF HAGAR. p. 6, line 21.

SEES' T'E Bella, nay, but, SEE'S T'E.

GIBSON—Sannter, Bella. Stz. 2.

Seet, G. (SEET)—Sight; "get SEET of"—get a glimpse of, to see.

I want to GET SIGHT of him.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 61.

Seeter, C., SW., E. (SEETHUR)—A worn or frayed place in a garment. (The coat) hed nowder crack ner SEETER in 't. PEN. OBS. 1898, May 24.

Seety, C., SW., E. (SEETI). **Seeghty**, N. (SEEGHTI)—Far seeing, prudent.

Seeve, G. (SEEV). **Seeav**, S., NE., E., SW. (SEEU'V). **Resh**, G. (RESH). **Rus**, SW. (RUOS). **Rusk**, SW. (RUOSK)—The Common Rush—

Juncus conglomeratus and *effusus* are SEEVES, and it is of the first that rushlights and seevy caps were made. The Hard Rush—*J. glaucus* is known by the name RESH as is also *J. effusus*; the Hard Rush is used for thatching.

She's streyt as a RESH, an as reed as a rwose. ANDERSON—Elizabeth. Stz. 3.

Then dadged we to the bog ovr meadows dree,

To plet a sword and SEEVY cap for thee;

Set off with SEEVY cap and SEEVY sword

My Cursty luik'd as great as any lword.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 10.

Stannin' about six foot four, an' straight as a SEEVE, an' as strang as a bull.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 5, col. 1.

Seevy cap, G.—A tall conical cap made of the rush, worn as a plaything by children. See above.

Seg, G. (SEG)—A callosity on the hand or foot. Also (NE.) a wether sheep. "Very scarce" (R.W.). See

Tup seg.

My hands were broon an' hard wi' segs;

I guess thy tender skin wad peel

To deui't. YANCEY-A-YEAR. p. 16, line 9.

Seg, C., NW. **Heg**, E.—To set on edge.

I know of nothing that will SEG your teeth as green sloes will. D.H.

Seggin : see **Mekkin**.

Seggy, C. SW. (SEG.I)—Hard, callous, applied to the skin. See **Skelly**.

Segt, G.—Hands and feet are said to be SEG'T when callosities have formed on them.

Semple, G. (SEMPUL)—The contrary of "gentle." "Gentle and SEMPLE" in station and degree are the people of quality and the commonalty.

Sennat, C., Ws., N., E. (SENU'T)—Seven-night; a week.

Serious, G. (SEERIU'S). **Seerous**, NC. (SEER'US). **Sarious**, SW. (SAERIU'S)—Remarkable; very. "It's a SARIOUS fine day." "Ey, it's SARIOUS het."

Tommy Towman's a meast SERIOUS leear.

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 6, line 1.

The home of many a snipe, and "a SERIOUS place for ducks."

FAUNA. p. 102, line 15.

Serra: see **Sarra**.

Sessions, make of —: G. (SÆSH-UNZ)—To punish severely; to destroy, pull to pieces; to "make a mess of."

"If you don't call that dog off, he'll soon MAKE SESSIONS of whatever it is he's got hold of."

Thoo's mead a bonny SESSIONS on't— you've utterly spoilt it. S.D.B.

Set, G. (SET)—The cut of a potato to be planted. A cubical block of granite used for paving streets instead of cobbles. (SW.) A jack for lifting the axletree of a carriage when washing the wheels. Vanity, equivalent to "cockiness" or "side." A difficult task. "Their customers hev a terrable SET wi' them."

He'll be seur to turn up like an old SET, amang the laal spuds, sound as a bell.

MAYROLD. p. 5, line 4.

F— W— SETT-maker.

C. PATR. 1899, June 23. p. 5, col. 6.

Ah hed a sair SET to bring him up and to carry on wi' nobbut mysel' to keep things gannin'. LOVE OF A LASS. p. 203, line 5.

—To (1) appoint, fix; (2) plant; (3) equal; (4) escort, accompany; (5) suffer, allow; (6) nauseate.

"SET (1) a day." "If he can't bang thee, he can (3) SET thee."

"She fell asleep and (5) SET t' fire oot."

"It was seah nasty, it was fit to (6) SET a dog."

Wid t' farms weel (1) SET . . . I wad like to see t' fellow 'at wad laugh at oor Wiff.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 25, line 2.

Grace helped Aggy and Elcy to (1) SET the table and put on the "snack."

LIZZIE LORTON. p. 279, line 3.

Bob Punsunby was t' queerest fella ta be a shoemaker at ivver was (1) SET t' trade. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 4.

A smo' lock o' taties will hev to be (2) SET, In lazy-bed fashion I trow.

CUMBRIANA. p. 244, line 5.

We grew quite thick, an' beath agreeat
At I sud (4) SET her hearn.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 66, line 2.

Set about, G.—To spread a report.

Set a feas, G.—To grin, make ugly faces. At rustic sports, a prize (generally tobacco) was occasionally given for grinning through a horse-collar.

T' durty, nasty lal jackenyaps was SETTIN' FEACES at his granfadder.

BETTY WILSON. p. 86, line 1.

A pack of strange fools through a COLLAR DO GRIN.

LONSDALE—Giggledown Fair. Stz. 3.

Set by, G.—To hold in esteem.

"He's girtly SET BY hereaway."

I've heeard a deal o' fine toke about t' pleass, sartenly; but for my part I SET nowte BE 't. FORNESS FOLK. p. 64, line 3.

Set doon, G.—A rebuke.

"She gave him a good SET DOON."

—To rebuke.

But Jobby . . . SET HER DOWN as he always did, and told her she was aye maundering about some daftness.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 203, line 9, 13.

Sethera: see **Yan**.

Set on, G.—Short in growth (cattle and trees)..

—To employ.

"He SET me ON to work in t' garden."

Set pot, G.—A boiler set or fixed—not movable on the fire. See also **Shank pan**.

Ale was warmed in a kail-pot or SET-POT.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

Set tail't; Cock tail't, G.—Having the tail nicked. Obs. A COCKTAIL is also one which is not quite thoroughbred; fig., an underbred fellow.

Crop-eared horses with SET TAILS.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 138, line 16.

What cudsta leuk for? he's nobbut a COCKTAIL anyways. J. AR.

Setten in, G.—Set in; long unwashed.

"Fairly SETTEN IN wi' dirt."

Settle, G. (SET.U'L). **Screen**, C., E. (SKR'EEN)—A wooden sofa having a box below the seat. See **Swab**. He found a man named H— sitting drunk on a settle.

C. PATR. 1894, Nov. 30. p. 3, col. 3.

"She fell down, and it took three of them to hold her on the SETTLE." The Judge: "On what?" Defendant: "On the swab."

C. PATR. 1895, Feb. 8. p. 3, col. 7.

It hed a bit of a skemmel eh t' back just t' seaam as oor oald kitchin SCREEN.

SCOAP. p. 36, line 21.

Settle steans, G. not SW.—The curb-stones in a cow-house.

Set to, G.—A fight, attack.

Mrs S— struck her first and they both had a SET TO.

W.C.T. 1898, July 2. p. 8, col. 3.

—To attack, fight.

Set up, G.—Conceited; (E.) an expression of contempt for an assuming person; SET him UP! you exclaim when a person wants anything outrageous (A.C.).

SET her UP for a prood hizzy!

RISE OF RIVER. p. 260, line 6.

Seugh: see **Sowe**.

Seun an' seyne, G.—Soon and late.

Sewe: see **Su**.

Sewer's abscess, W.—A corruption of *Psoas* abscess. DR I'ANSON.

Sey, C., N., NW. (SAEI)—SEY oot is to stretch; SEY IN is to shrink.

When t' brutches was sooa strait yan couldn't struddle in them, he wad tell us they war oa reet, at they wad SEY oot, SEY oot; an when they happent teh be sooa girt at beaath legs wad a geaan inteh yan, . . . t' ower-wurd wid em was still at they wad SEY IN, SEY IN.

SCOAP. p. 69, line 17.

Seymie, NW.—Used of any ill-natured, twisted fellow. ELLWOOD. (NW). Untidy in dress; slovenly in gait (J.H.). (NC.) An effeminate weakling (man); also a woman who affects an extravagant delicacy of refinement, and has a whininglachrymosemanner (J.AR.). Sometimes used adjectively.

Than Wry-gobb'd SEYMIE neest meead a lang speech.

ANDERSON—Kursmass Eve. Stz. 8.

Shab off, G.—To sneak away; to leave in disgrace.

Shackle, C., E., SW. (SHĀAK.U'L).

Sheckle, G. not SW. (SHEK.U'L)—The iron (formerly a willow) ring which slides up a cow's restle.

Shaff, G. (SHĀAF). **Sheaf**, NW. (SHĀAF). **Sheeaf**, SW. (SHEEUF)—Sheaf.

Turned up a SHAFF whoar he hed a cut nicely laid afoorhand.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

—To bind a sheaf.

"He tell't twea on 'em 't gang inta 't lo' field an' SHAFF."

Shaf, G. not SW. (SHĀAF). **Shaugh**, SW. (SHĀAGH)—An expression denoting contempt.

"SHAFF o' thee fadder!" says she.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 23, line 15.

But SHAUGH! what if thar teymes be geane.

STAGG—New Year's Epistle. Stz. 23.

Shaffles, G. (SHĀAF.ULZ). **Snaffles**, **Spaffles**, **Spraffles**.—A washy weak-legged creature.

Bit noo theer' nowt bit swashy tea,

Na wonder fwok sud warsent be,

Fair SNAFFLINS they'll be still.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 31, line 10.

Thoo durty, drukken SPRAFFLIN!

BETTY WILSON. p. 76, line 14.

This Elbra woman was fairly driven till her wits en' with a greaceless SNAFFLES.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 2.

Mayhap ye'll ask yon SHAFFLES, yer father.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 152, line 17.

Let t' pooar SPAFFLES gang.

SCOAP. p. 137, line 14.

Shag, G. (SHĀAG)—A slice of bread, a round of the loaf; when covered with brown soft sugar, treacle, or butter, it is called a treacle, sugar, or butter SHAG. See **Thoom Shag**. He wad eat nowte bit treacle SHAGS.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 2.

But gie them furst a butter-SHAG,

When young, they munnet want.

ANDERSON—Happy Family. Stz. 3.

Shagrag, G. (SHĀAG.R'AG). **Tagrag**.—A mean person; a vagabond.

Shairn: see **Scarn**.

Shakky doon, G. (SHĀAK.I). **Shakey d.**, NE. (SHEK.I)—A makeshift bed on the floor.

She made' up a SHAKEY for some of them.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 22. p. 3, col. 7.

Shaks, G. (SHĀAKS)—"Nea girt SHAKS"—nothing to boast of.

Arch was a varra good leevan man . . .

Bit that man iv his was neah girt SHAKS, ah seunn fand oot. SCOAP. p. 78, line 2.

Shak' t' bull-ring, G.—The ring remained in the market place for many years after bull-baiting was discontinued, and that to SHAK' T' BULL-RING was reckoned an act of daring. It was the same as throwing down the glove.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 2, line 1.

Then he wad SHEK THE BULL-RING, an brag the heale town

An to feght, run, or russle, he pat down a crown.

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 4.

Shaktly, C., E., NW. (SHĀAKT.LI).

Shakly, NE. **Ramshackle**, E.—Shaken; of loose construction.

Shalary: see **Mountain Throssel**.

Shallock, EC. (SHĀAL.UK)—A slice.

Shally wally! G.—An expression of contempt.

O' fortunes great my Ded oft tells,

But I cry SHALLY-WALLY.

RELPH—Brand New Ballat. Stz. 2.

Shammel: see **Shawle**.

Shandry-dan, G. (SHĀANDDH.R'I-DĀAN)—A light cart on springs, with the seat suspended from davits at the side. SHANDRY is now applied to the "Whitechapel."

In their SHANDRY sat she waitin'.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 5.

Shangle, G. (SHĀANG.U'L)—To fasten a tin can to the tail of a dog and then set him free.

He shott off heame as flate as a SHANGELT dog. C. PACQ. 1893, Ap. 20. p. 6, col. 1.

Shank pan, G. Stoke pan.—A small pan having a long handle. The graduation according to size is: laal pan, shank pan, bule pan, iron ub'n, keal pot, set pot, brass pan—the last named being a large vessel used when the killed pig was to be scalded, and dressed, the birch or sycamore wine to be made; or, formerly, the home-made web bouked.

They were pot in a SHANKY PAN to boil.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 25. p. 6, col. 2.

Bring on a STROKE PAN an' boil us haaf a duzen eggs. J.H.

Shankum naggum, G. Shanky naggy.—The legs; on foot.

"He rides on SHANKUM NAGGUM."

"Noo" she sed, addressin' her shanks, "cum on ye pooar oald stiffen't SHANKEM's pownies." BETTY WILSON. p. 150, line 11.

SHANKY-NAGGY's nearly out o' fashun now.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 3, line 6.

Shap, c. (SHĀAP)—The nose. See also in Preface.

Wid a neive like a neaf, an' a feace like a moon, [up-o'.

An' a SHAP, standin' up, like a tee-tak-

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 137, line 7.

Shap, c., E. (SHĀAP). Sheap, SW. (SHĀAP). Shep, N., E. (SHEP)—To shape, offer, set about; to resemble. "How does he SHAP?"—how is he likely to do; is he a promising workman?

They're SHAPPIN' to gang heame wid empty pockets. GIBSON. p. 197.

Aw three . . . began to throw watter through t' window ya canful efter anudder, that fast, 'at we war SHAPPIN' to be fairly droon't oot. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 22, line 6.

He was SHEPT, aw the warl leyke a trippet.

ANDERSON—Bundles ov Oddities. Stz. 2.

For Tom, he's tnoek-tnee'd, wi' twee girt ass-buird feet; God help tem he SHEPS leyke.

ANDERSON—Elizabeth Burth-day. Stz. 3.

Shape, G. (SHAEP)—The vulva of animals.

The sow was bleeding both at the head and shoulders and the SHAPE.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 5. p. 3, col. 3.

Shaps, G. (SHĀAPS)—Very light grain; grain only in shape.

Sharn: see **Scarn**.

Sharp, G. (SHĀAR'P)—Quick, active; cold, frosty.

"Be SHARP, lads!"

"It's coald th' neet, and th' wind's varra SHARP."

AS SHARP as leetnin.

BETTY WILSON. p. 76, line 17.

Buyers were present in large numbers . . . and a SHARP trade was experienced.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Ap. 28. p. 2, col. 1.

Sharpin' corn, Smith corn, NE.—Corn formerly given to smiths for sharpening the plough irons.

Sharpin' sickle, C., Ws., N. Slape s., c. Sharpin' heuk, c.—A reaping hook, a sickle without teeth.

Teuthed sickles were in vogue . . . when t' SHARPIN' HEUKS com' in there was a laal bit spare time.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

Sharp thistle, C., SW. Cworn t., EC., SW.—Creeping Plume, or Field Thistle—*Cnicus arvensis*.

Shaw: see **Scaw**.

Shawle, C., Es., NW. (SHĀUWL).

Shammel, C., N., SW. (SHĀAM.U'L)—To walk in a shuffling manner; saunter; idle about.

"He's a SHAWLAN ill-geattit thing."

Drinkin', SHOOLIN', aidlin' nowt.

RICHARDSON. 2nd. p. 42, line 3.

At psalm times used to totter out of his square box under the reading-desk and SHOOL down the nave.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 11.

He SHAWLD a courtin' every winter neet.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 22.

She, her.—When used by a man as it sometimes used to be, this feminine personal pronoun generally implies irony. T.E.

Shear, G. (SHEEU'R)—The act of reaping, harvest.

"A green SHEAR 's as bad as a shak"—this saying has reference to oats, and implies that it is often as bad to be too early as too late.

—To reap with the sickle.

NOW SHEARIN', and bin-din', and stookin' is rife. CUMBRIANA. p. 250, line 1.

Shear, C., E., SW. (SHEEU'R; SHIÄAR).
Shwor, N. (SHWÄUR)—Reaped.

At the deail-heed unluckily we SHEAR.

RELPH—Harvest. p. 2, line 5.

But hay-teyme owr an' harvest com',
Shek reype an' ready to be SHWORNE.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 18.

Shear-bittit: see **Lug mark.**—
Having the end of the ear cut to a point.

Shearer, G. (SHEER'UR)—One who reaps corn with the sickle.

Oh! man, aboot harvest see jwokes we oft hed,

When whinbobs an' hollins we pot into bed;

An' than we wad lissen hoo t' SHEARERS wad shoot.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 139, line 9.

Shedder: see **Kipper.**

Sheep rot: see **Rot girse.**

Sheep steul, G. Sheep furm,
(S. FUORM). **Cratch, SW., SE.**
(KR'ÄACH)—A concavely curved frame on which sheep are laid for salving, or clipping.

Sheep syne, C., EC., E., Ws.—A straw rope hung round a sheep's neck, including a foreleg, to prevent it leaping fences. (NE.) A rope set on the top of a stone dyke to keep the sheep from climbing over (R.W.).

Sheers: see **Sidders** in Preface.

Shek a leg, N.—To dance.

I've offen SHEK'T A LEG wi' thee,

But, now, I'se aw wheyte wrang.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 2.

Shek ripe, G.—Thoroughly ripe so that the grains fall out when the heads of corn are shaken.

SHEK REYPE an' ready to be shworne.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 18.

Shelcock: see **Mountain Thros-sel.**

Sheldraker, C. (SHELD.RTÄAK.UR').

Skeldraker, C. Shield-raker, C.

—The town's scavenger appointed by the Borough Bailiff of Cocker-mouth, who was nominated by the Lord of the Manor. J.B.

Shells: see **Skellduck.**

Shelly. Skelly, C., E., NW., NC.

(SKELI). **Scaly, SW. (SKAELI)**—A

thinly made animal; (SW.) a tall thin person. See **Shilly.**

—SW.—Thin, slender (R.K.); (NC.) mean and stingy (J. AR.).

Shelter-stick, C., NW.—Slang for umbrella.

He was gaan stawp'n aboot Carel hiring

wid t' SHELTER-STICK under his airm. J.H.

Shelvins, Skelvins, Shilbins, Skilbins: see **Skilvins.**

Shemmel't: see **Swennt.**

Shep, G.—The familiar contraction for shepherd.

The late arrival of this or that SHEP, with his contribution of strayed sheep.

RAWNSLEY. p. 171, line 11.

Shepherd's Beuk, or Guide, C., E.,

SE. Smit B.—A book wherein

are recorded and depicted the ownery marks put on Fell sheep

for the better identifying of strays

at the annual Shepherds' Feast.

This book was first compiled and

published by Joseph Walker in

1817; the flocks therein referred

to belonged rather to the eastern

division of the county. At what appears to be a slightly later date, a second book was printed at Penrith, and includes a wider extent of country reaching from Patterdale to Eskdale and Wastdale Head. The latest GUIDE for the West was printed at Ulverston, 1849, and includes the names of 1,000 owners. **FELLS.** See **Lug mark.**

Shepherds' Feast, C.—A dinner at which the fell-shepherds assemble, bringing with them any strayed sheep which have been found on their heafs. That Feast takes place at Thirlspot one year to accommodate the shepherds on the west side of Helvellyn, and at Dockray, in Matterdale, the other year, for the convenience of the men who live on the east side. The Feast is fixed for the first Thursday after old Martinmas, towards the latter part of November. But there are two other meetings of the shepherds, on the first Monday after the 20th July, on Stybarrow Dodd, and on the first Monday in October in Mosedale Ghyll, and to these meetings the stray sheep that have been found are brought. **RAWNSLEY.** p. 164.

Shepherd's purse: see **Hen Pen.**

Shepster, SW.—Starling — *Sturnus vulgaris*.

Sheun, G. (SHUON; SHIUON)—Shoes; **OLD SHEUN**—former and discarded lover.

Does t'e think I'll tak up wid Ann Dixon's oald SHEUN?

GIBSON—Jwohnnny, git oot. Stz. 7.

Sheyle, N. (SHAEL)—To grin or pull an ugly face.

A' you 'at smudge at merry teales,

Or at devarshon SHEYLE.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 1.

It is a usual thing in an agricultural field to hear the expression used to a boy or lad by an elder who has caught him making faces at him, "I'll smack thy lug, thou nasty SHEYLING beggar," or "What is ta SHEYLING at?"

C. JR. No. 7282, Local Jottings.

Shiar: see **Skeer.**

Shielding, E. Sheeling.—A hut on the moor or fell-side for the use of shepherds.

He left the little SHIELDING behind him.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 187, line 13.

Shiers: see **Chiers.**

Shift, G. Skift, C., SW., EC. (SKIFT)
—To shift, remove; to change one's clothes, "he's away gitten hissel SHIFTED" (J. AR.).

Shifty, G. (SHIFTI)—Apt at contrivance.

Shill, G. (SHIL)—Cold, chill.

She leeves in a SHILL-house, burns whins an sticks. **ANDERSON**—Grizzly. Stz. 5.

Shillapple: see **Scop.**

Shilly, C., E., SW. (SHILI). Shilla, SW. (SHILU'). Shelly, N. (SHELI)
—Shore gravel; a pebble, small water-washed stone. The plural is applied more especially to the bed of gravel. See **Shelly.**

Rough heap o' grags an' SHILLY beds.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 14, line 6.

Ah began teh skurrel throo t' SHILLEYS, an rowl ower an ower amang t' screes.

SCOAP. p. 22, line 9.

Playin' wid some SHILLIES in his hand.

W.C.T. 1899, June 17. p. 7, col. 3.

He hed to waad knee deep in t' tide ower t' SHILLA. **FORNESS FOLK.** p. 37, line 10.

Shilty: see **Scop.**

Shin: see **Speel.**

Shindy, G. (SHINDI). Shine, Cs., E., SW. (SHĀAIN). Shin, C., B., E., SW. (SHIN)—A disturbance, row, quarrel. "Kick up a SHINDY"—to make a disturbance.

"T' measter com' in and kicked up sec a SHINE."

Thoo needn't mek sec a SHINE aboot it.

C. JR. 1897, May 4. Local Jottings.

T' man was swober, an' we want neah SHINDIES. BETTY WILSON. p. 48.

Makin SHIN o' the quantity at hed gone ower tull't girt majority.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

Shinny, C., N., NW. (SHIN.I). **Shinty**, C. **Scabskew**, C., N., SW. (SKÅAB-SKIOO). **Cabsha**, N. (KÅAB.SHÅA). **Catty**, SW. NW., EC. (KÅATI). **Scabsha**, C., SW., E. (SKÅAB.SHÅA) The game of hockey; also the crooked-ended stick used in the game. See **Buckstick**.

SHINNY's weel aneuf if shins were seaf.

GIBSON—Old Saying. p. 197.

It was nobbut a knockle doon at rakkups, an up-an-dooner at SHINNY.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 18.

Leaping, foot-ball, CATTY, wrestling.

GILPIN—Songs, III. p. 115, line 7.

Shin up: see **Speel**.

Shippen, SW. (SHIP.UN). **Shup'm**, (SHUOP.UM)—A cowhouse.

In dure, out o' dure,

I' SHUPPEN, field, an' yard.

GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. Bigg's T'auld

Man. p. 142, line 10.

The meeting should take place in the granary over the stables and SHIPPON.

MAYROYD, II. p. 84, line 1.

Shirk, G. (SHUR'K)—A slippery character.

Shirl, **Shurl**: see **Scurl**.

Shive, G. (SHÅAIV). **Slysh**, SW. (SLÅAISH)—A slice.

"Cut thysel a SHYVE o' cheese an' breed an' eat it as thou gangs."

Toasted SHIVES of bread cut into little slices. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

—To cut, slice.

T' lan'lady brings a leaf o' breed, an' SHIVES it up seah nice.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 4.

Shivver, C. (SHIV.UR'). **Skivver** (SKIV.UR')—A slaty waste, *débris*.

Shocking, G.—Frequently used by old fashioned people by way of emphasis, implying "very," "much." A SHOCKIN' thrang kirk. J.N.

Shoddy bands, G.—Cords used by shepherds to fasten the legs of sheep when undergoing the process of clipping. They are usually kept bound round the shears when not in use.

Theear was sarks, an stockings, an' spats, an SHODDY-BANDS, an shears.

SCOAP. p. 11, line 5.

Shoe, NW. (SHOO)—To catch shrimps with a shoe or bag-net.

Is ta gan ta 't low watter te shoe? H.T.

Shoe cappin, G.—A patch of leather on the toe of a shoe.

Shoe the horse; **Unshoe the horse**, C.—The fern Moonwort—*Botrychium lunaria*.

Shog, N. (SHÅUG)—A vertical shaking of the knee.

—G.—To shake up and down.

"He's SHOGGAN' wi' fat."

'Twas neither heck nor gee, As the fiddler SHOG'D his knee.

LONSDALE—Last Martinmas. Stz. 2.

Shog bog, G. **Totter**, not NE. (TÅUTTH.UR' BÅUG.) **Foz bog**, C., SW., B. (FÅUZ-). **Shug bog**, E. (SHUOG)—A quaking morass.

Ah hard it begginnan teh mak a noise like that oar oald meear feet dud when she gat intull a SHOG-BOG en t' lo meenda.

SCOAP. p. 226, line 1.

Shoo! G. (SHOO). **Hishoo!** (ISHOO.) —Terms used when driving away fowls.

I gev a laal bit iv a SHOO, an' theer was sek a hay-bay as yeniver hard i' yer life!

RICHARDSON, 1st p. 72, line 10.

She SHOO'd it (hen) away, but it came back. W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 5, col. 1.

Shooder fish; **Monk fish**, w.—
Angler fish—*Lophius piscatorius*.

FAUNA.

Shooder spoal'd, G. (SHOO.DDHU'R'
SPÄULT)—Having the shoulder
partially dislocated, or "slipped."

Shooder spoale, C., NC., Ws. **S. spaw**,
N. (SPÄU)—Shoulder blade.

Shool web, N.—The blade of a
shovel or spade.

Shoop: see **Choop**.

Shoot—Coal-mining term for blast-
ing (R.W.M.); see **Brush**.

Shorpen, E. (SHÄURPUN)—To
shrivel leather or other substance
by heat.

Short, C., E., SW. (SHÄURT; SHWÄURT).
Shwort, N. (SHWÄURT)—Crumb-
ly like a rich cake; peevish.

Short bread, G.—Similar to that
made in Scotland, except that it is
rolled out thinner; formerly made
on the girdle, covered over whilst
cooking, but now generally in an
oven. Miss N. ARMSTRONG.

Short keak, G.—At fairs in Cum-
berland there are oblong squares
made of very flakey puff paste; in
the centre is put about a dessert-
spoonful of currants, and a cover
of pastry is put on the top. Miss
N. ARMSTRONG.

Wi' feyne SHWORT KEAKES, ay frae the fair
Beath pockets cramm'd wad be.

ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie. Stz. 5.

Shorten, G. (SHÄUR.TUN)—To put
a child into a short dress for the
first time.

Short'nin', E. (SHÄUR.TNIN)—Butter,
fat or dripping used in pastry.

Short o' leet, C., NW.—Light of wit.

Short tongue't, G.—Said of one who
lisps.

Shot, G. (SHÄUT)—A half-grown
swine; the share of a bill at an
inn. (NC.) A sudden attack of
illness or disease.

SHOTTS, 90s. to 48s.; young pigs, 21s. to
28s. C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 30. p. 2, col. 3.

An' taks drinks gaily free when anudder
chap pays for 't,

But wi' n't stand his share iv a SHOT
like a man.

GIBSON—Ned o' Keswick. Stz. 5.

A SHOT of rheumatics. J. AR.

—Quit; rid of.

Hey howe! fairly SHOT on her!

Buried his wife and danc't atop on her.

OLD SONG.

It came to plaintiff's knowledge that the
defendant was getting SHOT of the manure.
He promised not to make SHOT of the
manure.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 20. p. 6, col. 6.

Shot ice, G. not N. **Cat ice**, NC.—
Ice resting on the ground, or from
under which the water has gone.

Shot sheep or cattle, **Shots**, G.
Shot lambs, N., E.—The refuse;
the leavings; the worst. See
Crobs.

FOR SHOTT ewes there was an increase in
price. C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 19. p. 2, col. 3.

SHOTTS from Thursby, 73s. 6d.

C. PATR. 1899, Jan. 20. p. 2, col. 3.

Shottelt, N. (SHÄUT.ULT)—Warped;
out of truth.

Shrailcock: see **Shellcock**.

Shreak: see **Glead**.

Shrite: see **Mountain throssel**.

Shrosies, B. (SHRÄUS.IZ)—White
sweet cakes.

Shudder, C., SW., NE. (SHUODDHU'R')
A fall of earth; a sudden decline
in markets. Cf. **Slidder**.

Theer's been a girt SHUDDER at Milthrop.

DICKINSON, 1859.

—To fall suddenly, especially of market prices. To slide, as when a bank of earth or gravel slides down.

T' grave he was makken SHUDDERT in on him. S.D.B.

Shuffle; Shuffle and cut, G.—Steps in old-fashioned dancing.

"To dance Peggy" was a simple SHUFFLE. J.B.

Shug bog: see **Shog bog**.

Shuggy: see **Swey**.

Shurdavine, B. (SHUR'DU'VAEIN)—A short and fat person.

Shut, G. (SHUOT)—A violent purging.

—To shoot; to discard the worst of sheep or cattle from a drove.

Wait! Nay, tak' mair time, I pray the'—
SHUTTIN' frae yan like a dart.

GIBSON—Sannter, Bella. Stz. 3.

Shutten, G. (SHUOT.UN)—Shot, has shot.

"Yon fellow's SHUTTEN a hare."

That black-puddin' was what thoo hed
verra nar been SHUTTEN wid.

BETTY WILSON. p. 91, line 4.

Shuttle-gobbed, G.—Hog or parrot-mouthed; when by reason of abnormal length of the upper jaw it projects over the lower.

One class of sheep enjoyed almost entire immunity from the disease (Fluke), namely, those known as "hog-mouthed," "parrot-mouthed," and SHUTTLE-GOBBED.

C. PATR. 1894, Feb. 24. p. 6, col. 7.

Shwor: see **Shear**.

Sib, N. (SIB)—Akin, seldom used.

Siccan: see **Seccan**.

Sicker, N. (SIK.UR')—Careful, safe, reliable.

"He's a varra SICKER body."

Lang streek'd ovr the clean heath-steane,
The lads their SICKER station tuik.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 15.

T

Sidder-grinder, (NW. SIDDH.U'R'-GR'UONDDH.U'R')—Grasshopper Warbler (G.D.)—*Locustella naevia*.
Also GIRSE-HOPPER LARK (H.M.).

Siddick, NW. (SID.IK)—Portions of the Abbey Holme coast are protected from the sea by a SIDDICK OF sea-dyke.

Side, G.—The slope of a hill; a district; as a place-name, in the sense of a settlement as ANNASIDE, OUGHTERSIDE.

I'd leev't doon i' t' low SIDE o' Cumberland
aw my life. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 107, line 3.

Our SEYDE lads er aw meade up ov fun.

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 3.

—To decide; to put things away.

We set to wark an' SIDIT t' scheul as weel
as we could. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 23, line 12.

Allowing herself just sufficient margin
to SIDE things away before William tapped
at the window. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 1, col. 3.

Side, N. (SĀAID). Seyde, NW. (SAEID)—When a skirt or gown is too long it is said to be "varra SEYDE." Not much used now.

Side-bank, G.—Sloping land.

Side-boards, G.—Movable boards to set up on the sides of carts.

Sidement, G. (SĀAIDMUNT)—A putting of things into their proper places.

"We nobbet skiftit here this week, an'
hes n't gotten a SIDEMENT yit."

Sideways, G. (SĀAALDWU'S)—A side-wise movement.

Sidins, N. (SAELDINZ). Sidlins, E.—In the neighbourhood; (E.) along-side.

"He's gean to t' SIDINS o'Caarel."

Sidle, G. (SĀAALDU'L)—A sidewise movement.

An wheyle they skew't and tew't, and
swat,

Wa monny a weeary SEYDL.

LONSDALE—The Upshot. Stz. 15.

—To saunter; to approach sidewise or obliquely in a fawning or coaxing manner.

Ald Bramthet **SIDELT** up till amang t' gentlemen.

GIBSON—Bannasyde Cairns. p. 69, line 1.

Stickin' his hands in his pockets an' **SIDELIN** off. C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Sight, G. (**SĀAIT**)—A great number or quantity.

It was a gurt draw shop for a **SYTE** o' fwoke. W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 4, col. 1.

Sile trees (**SAEIL**)—The timber roof-blades of a thatched clay house. The lower ends were placed on a dwarf wall, and being of curved oak the upper ends met at the ridge, and when erected they resembled a pair of whale's jaws.

Sill, G. (**SIL**)—The soft clay of the coal measures, used for slate pencils, which are called (W.) **SILL** pencils. The floor of a coal seam. (R.W.M.).

He telt us oalas teh clap t' point of ooar **SILL** pencils on ivery figure.

SCOAP. p. 113, line 9.

A crusher used for crushing **SILL**.

W.C.T. 1893, Oct. 8. p. 3, col. 1.

Sillican, G. (**SILIKUN**)—A simpleton.

Silly, N. (**SILL**)—A term of sympathy or respectful endearment.

"He's nobbet hed peer luck, **SILLY** man."

I niver strack her; **SILLY** thing!

'Twas hard we twee sud part.

ANDERSON—The Peet-Cadger. Stz. 11.

Silver plover, N.—The gray plover *Squatarola helvetica*: "seldom seen."

Sind, G. (**SIND**)—To rinse; to drink immediately after eating.

"An' **SIND** it doon wi' geud stran yal."

OLD SONG.

An' to clear him o' dirt they wad **SIND** him; They poo'd him through t' watter.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 197, line 3.

Singan hinny, C., B., E., N., NW. (**SING-UN HINI**)—This girdle cake is made of wheat flour, currants, cream and a little bi-carbonate of soda; the dough is well rolled and then baked on both sides. It is very light and about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick.

Ah set t' gurdel on till t' fire, an' began ta mak a **SINGIN' HINNY**.

BETTY WILSON. p. 11, line 8.

Sista: see **Seesta**.

Sitten, G. (**SIT.UN**)—Sat.

Is I to sell t' chair fray anonder her 'at she's **SITTEN** on for forty year?

GIBSON—Yan o' t' Elect. p. 131, line 14.

Sitten land, NW., SW.—Grass land where the soil is stiff and unproductive through want of cultivation.

Sitten to t' bottom, G.—Burnt in the pan.

Sit teum: see **Run teum**.

Sittin' up, G.—A custom something like the "bundling" of Wales, when two lovers sit up together through the night in the dark, generally lying in bed, both dressed. See **Rig reap**.

On reaching her habitation, he gives a gentle tap at the window of her chamber, at which signal she immediately rises, dresses herself, and proceeds with all possible silence to the door, which she gently opens . . . Next the courtship commences, previously to which the fire is darkened or extinguished. . . In this dark and uncomfortable situation. . . they remain till the advance of day.

That varra seame neet, up to Barbary's house,

When awt' aul fwok wer liggin asleep;
I off wi' my clogs, an as whisht as a mouse,
Clavert up to the window.

ANDERSON—Note 3 and Barbary Bell. Stz. 7.

The custom being for the lad to sit up with the lass. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Sizel, G. (SĀALZUL)—To saunter ; trifle.

We war SYZELEN about t' streets.

SCOAP. p. 295, line 12.

Skeafe; **Skeape**: see **Hammerbleat**.

Skeal, G. (SKIĀAL)—A scale ; shed or building on the fell side, in which peats are housed. In combination as a place-name, as SCALE-hill, LOWSCALES, WINSKALES. See **Scale**.

When it was putten en t' SKEAALS it kick't t' beam.

SCOAP. p. 226, line 2.

Skeate gob, NW.—A term of reproach at times applied to the inhabitants of Allonby, by those further up the coast.

Skeel: see **Hanny**.

Skeelings: see **Groats**.

Skeer, SW. (SKEER'). **Scower**, SKĀUW.U'R')—Gravel or small pebbles. A place where cockles are gathered.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Skeer, C., SW. (SKEER'). **Skiar**, C., SW. (SKĀAL.U'R'). **Shiar**, NW. (SHĀAL.U'R')—To skim ; pour off from the settlings.

Skeery, G. (SKEER'I). **Skary**, C., NW. N. (SKAER'I)—Wild, feary, nervous.

A bonnie filly but rayder SKAIRY. J.H.

Skeevs, B. (SKEEVZ)—Broken pieces of the stems of flax not sufficiently dressed.

"A SKEEVY rockful."

Skelduck, G. **Shells**, NW. (SHELZ).

Stockannet, W. (STĀUK.ĀANUT).

Skelly, NW. (SKELI). **Borrow**

duck, C. (BĀUR.U' DUOK)—The Sheldrake—*Tadorna cornuta*.

Skelled, C., NE. (SKELT)—Twisted out of shape.

Skelly, W.—A mineral found in the slates and coal-slates, and is probably the same as Black Jack.

T 2

Skelly (SKELI). **Chevin** (CHEVIN).

Seggy, W.—The Chub—*Leusiscus cephalus* in the Eden, Esk and other rivers. In the Petteril the Dace (*L. vulgaris*) is thus called (J. AR.). (C.) The Gwyniad found in Ullswater and other lakes, sometimes called the Freshwater Herring—*Coregonus clupeoides*. The Chub or CHEVIN is now extinct in Ullswater (W.H.). See **Skellduck**, **Shelly**.

Mr — moved that they no longer employ a man to kill SKELLIES, but that the members devote one week to a competition in SKELLY catching.

C. PATR. 1894, Feb. 16. p. 3, col. 3.

Skelly, NC. (SKELI)—A squint. J. AR.

A rough lookin chap, wid a terrible SKELLY on him. J. AR.

—To squint.

Skelly-eyed, W., NE.—Having a squint-eye.

Skelp, G. (SKELP)—A blow with the flat of the hand ; any rapid action. See **Skelpin'**.

I am better in lodgings than at your house, getting fratched every time I go in or else a SKELP on the nose.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 12. p. 2, col. 7.

Bit let him a legacy git, an' than watch

Hoo he'll gang up three steps at a

SKELP.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 104, line 7.

—To beat with the flat of the hand. Leap or run with great strides ; act or move energetically.

"He SKELP't ower t' dykes an' sowes like a mad greyhoon."

A skelp ower t' end 'at was myad for SKELPIN'. W.C.T. 1899, May 27. p. 4, col. 6.

Joe . . . SKELPS doon (writes rapidly in the will) t' drawers an' t' clock till Maggie.

* BETTY WILSON. p. 21, line 4.

Stark'd mother neak'd they SKELP'd about.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 40.

They SKELP and skail the scatt'ring swathe.

MINSTREL—Auld Lang Syne. Stz. 17.

Skelper, G. (SKELP.U'R')—A large one.

Skelpin, G. **Skelp**.—A beating with the flat of the hand; this refers as a rule to the chastisement of a child on the posteriors. Thool git tha' SKELPS if tha duzzent haud tha' tongue. J. AR.

A bad lad gits a SKELPIN'.

W.C.T. 1899. p. 4, col. 6.

Skelter, G. (SKELTH.U'R')—An open, free, slashing gait; a hasty retreat.

—To beat a hasty retreat, run hurriedly.

He went SKELTEREN down that bit of a broo. W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 2.

Skemmel, G. (SKEM.U'L)—A form or long seat without a back, used in a farm-house kitchen.

A swort of a bincli, at as a thing atween a three-leggt steull an a SKEMMEL.

SCOAP. p. 198, line 4.

Skemmel-legged: see **Key-legged**.

Sken: see **Glee**.

Skensmadam, C. (SKENS.MÄAD.U'M)—A mock dish set upon the table for show.

It was well . . . that there had been no SKENSMADAMS or "who may says" (mock dishes set up for show) among the cakes and cold meats set forth.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 164, line 5.

Skep, G. (SKEP)—A circular basket of straw or rushes; a beehive.

Some ope not belonging to the house had to go to the bee SKEPS as soon as the death occurred and tap three times, and tell the bees of the death.

W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 2.

Sker: see **Scar**.

Skewball, G. (SKIOO.BÄUL)—Said of a horse which is coloured chestnut or bay and white, whilst pieball is

black and white. A person who sings SKEWBALL, sings without time or tune.

Skiander, C., NW. (SKEE-ÄAN.DDHU'R')—A threat. H.T.

—C., E.—To reproach severely; to scold; (SW., C.) scatter.

Art tryin' to SKIANDER me like yon saucy baggish. SHADOW OF CRIME. p. 152, line 5.

Skiar: see **Skeer**.

Skidy, C. (SKID.I)—Thin, slender.

Skilly, N. (SKIL.I)—Skilful; having skill.

"He's gay an' SKILLY at his trade."

Skilvins, G. (SKIL.VINZ). **Shelvins**, C., SW. (SHEL.VINZ). **Skelvins**, (SKEL.VINZ). **Shilvins**, N., SW. (SHILV.INZ). **Skilbins**, SW. (SKIL.BINZ). **Shilbinz**, SW.—Boards or frames to raise the cart sides.

T' oald car was a far wankler consarn ner Beaany. T' SKELVINS was oa brokken.

SCOAP. p. 217, line 18.

Spokes, SHELIVING sides and Bars.

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 25. p. 1, col. 4.

Skin woo': see **Fo-en woo'**.

Skipjack, G. (SKIP-JÄAK)—The merry-thought of a goose; a dandy-fied fellow. A beetle—*Athois hemorrhoidalis* and *vittatus*, which when laid on its back, recovers its feet by a sudden spring; it is also called CRACKY-BACK, but this name probably refers only to *A. vittatus*. Yan o' them SKIPJACKS o' fellows 'at ye see weearin' a lal jacket.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 8.

Skipper, SW.: see **Jumper**.

Skirl, C., SW. (SKUOR'L); Ns., E. (SKU.RU'L)—A scream, screech.

—To screech; obsolesc. in SW.

Ah'll mak this laddie SKIRL.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 161, line 11.

Skit, G. (SKIT)—A satirical reflection.

Ah wadnt be tormentit wid their SKITS enny langer. SCOAP. p. 9, line 6.

—To asperse by innuendo, cast reflections upon; make game of; to make light of. To shew annoyance.

She **SKITTED** on receiving orders from his wife. W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 29. p. 3, col. 2.

L— **SKITTED** at him, and tantalised him to strike her.

W.C.T. 1898, Nov. 26. p. 7, col. 4.

Skite, G. (SKĀAIT)—Diarrhœa in calves, etc. "Tak t' **SKITE**" — hurry away, be quick.

Hook it heame as fast as yeh can lick; . . . **TAK TH SKITE**, an' leuk slippy.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 11, col. 3.

A cow when newly turned out to grass is **SKITIT**. J.B.

Skitter—To be in a purging state.

"A **SKITTEREN** coo seun fins anudder"—said of a wanton woman.

Skitter-hips, NW., SW. **Cat-thighed**, NW.—A term applied to a beast which has wasted or lost flesh by some ailment such as 'scour'; the thighs become thin and emaciated. J.H.

Skivver, C. **Shivver**, N.—To disperse by force; punish. See **Shivver**.

Strike o' day, E.—Break of day.

Skybel, N., NW., SW. (SKAELBU'L). —A good-for-nothing person; also (N., NW.) an oak twig which is not worth the cost of peeling.

In lots there were helter-neck **SCYBLES** frae Carel. RAYSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 2.

Skyfa: see **Scrimpy**.

Slaata: see **Yan**.

Slab, G. (SLĀAB)—The outer cut of a tree when sawn up into planks.

Larch gate-wood . . . **SLABS**, etc.

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 25. p. 1, col. 4.

—C., NC., Ws.—To smooth. (Very rare. W.H.).

—C.—Smooth, soft.

"**SLAB** as butter."

It (the grave) was a foot and a half deeper than ordinary . . . with **SLABBED** walls and a carefully smoothed ground-work. LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 163, line 3.

Slab stock—A bar of wood about four inches wide under which the cloth passed to the "cloth beam" of a hand-loom; its purpose was to cause the cloth to be wound evenly and smoothly on to the beam. The technical terms used by the hand-loom weavers are still employed for the power-loom. Hand-loom weaving is now quite extinct, and very few of the weavers are alive.

Slack, G. (SLĀAK)—A shallow dell. See **Hills**.

Then, tarn-hunting teaches the relative position of places almost as exactly as do the mountain-tops, leading by "backs," and "shoulders," and **SLACKS** . . . to half a dozen . . . districts.

LAKE COUNTRY. p. 172, line 6.

And, trace of swift retaliation,

They say is left in Dead Men's **SLACK**.

ECHOES—Late October. Stz. 11.

—Slow; loose, hollow, not filled; depressed.

"**SLACK** at a pinch"—giving way when most needed.

"Trade's only **SLACK**, I think, Tommy."

"**SLACK**," said the old sexton, "it is **SLACK**; ah hevn't berrit a livin' soul this last fortneth." W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 11, col. 4.

Sladder, C., SW., E. (SLĀADHDHUR'). **Slodder** (SLĀUDDHDHUR'). **Sladderment**. **Sludder**, NW. (SLUODDHDHUR')—Mud, filth, mire; a state of hash as when potatoes are boiled until they are watter-jaw't.

Turnips 'at boils ta **SLODDER**—they've o' grian ta mush. PEN. OBS. 1898, Mar 22.

Slafter, C., SW., E. (SLĀAF.TTHUR').
Slaghter, N. (SLĀAGHTTHUR')—
 Slaughter: the aggregate of the
 hides and skins taken off in one
 establishment.

"Tanner Tom's bought Butcher Bob
 SLAFTER for a heal year."

Slaggart, C. (SLĀAG.UR'T)—One
 who loiters.

Their still a few SLAGGARTS to saunter
 ahin'. CUMBRIANA. p. 249, line 15.

Slagger, SW. (SLĀAG.UR')—De-
 scribes a soft sandy place, or a
 soft substance.

—C., WS.—To loiter; be untidy.
 (N., SW.) To scatter.

Slain, SW. (SLAEN)—Blight; to
 blight (obs.).

Slaire, E., N., NW. (SLAER')—Dirt.

—C., SW.—To saunter. (N., SW.)
 To be careless.

Yan likes . . . to SLARE whoar t' green
 hes t' Ropery an' t' Shore of ayder side.

GIBSON—Billy Watson. Stz. 3.

Slairin', G.—Careless, slovenly.

He mun be a sharp worker, but he's a
 SLAIRIN walker. GIBSON. p. 197.

Slairy, G. (SLAERI')—Nasty, dirty,
 sticky; untidy.

Wi' snaps an' gingerbread galwore,

Tho neyce fwoak ca'd them SLAIRY;

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 45.

Slaister, NE. (SLAESTTHUR')—A
 man who is lazy or slovenly at
 his work.

—G.—To cut up; to disfigure; to
 beat severely; to scamp work.

Slaisterin', G.—A severe beating
 which produces disfigurement.

"He gat a SLAISTERIN' when he fowt
 wi' Jack."

—Acting in an untidy mannner;
 untidy.

"A young wife offen hes a SLAISTERIN'
 way o' deean things."

Slake, C. (SLĀEK)—A slight rub-
 bing; a smear of grease; an ac-
 cumulation of mud.

"Let's tak SLAKE an' SLAKE aboot till it's
 done."—Said in licking out a treacle pot.

GIBSON. p. 197.

Here's six an' twenty pund o' butter, . . .
 thoo wad git a shilling a pund for't ivery
 SLAKE. GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 16, line 9.

A dozend life dope wha guv nobbut a
 slut's SLAKE ower her wark.

LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 38, line 1.

Bog, SLAKE, and mire, all had the same
 signification once. FELS. p. 362, line 2.

—To besmear, bedaub slightly. To
 wipe gently.

Slammerkin, NC. (SLĀAM.UR'KIN)—
 A slatternly woman. J. AR.

Slank: see **Slinge**.

Slant, G. (SLĀANT). **Slent**, N. (SLENT)
 —An untruth.

Mister H—sez that I assume at nobbet
 dissenting ministers preach without pay,
 now that's rather a SLANT. J.H.

—To tell untruths.

Slap-dash, G. (SLĀAP.DĀASH).

Slab-dash, C.—A cheap mode of
 colouring the walls of a room, by
 means of a brush and white or
 colour wash; said of anything
 done in a cheap or hurried manner;
 in reckless haste.

—To colour walls, etc. in a rough
 manner. (S.W.) To repair holes
 in a wall with mortar (R.K.).

Slape, G. (SLAEP)—Slippery, smooth.

Stiddy, t' pony's nut sharp't, an' t' rwoads
 is SLAPE. BETTY WILSON. p. 147, line 1.

Slapeclogs, G.—One whose word
 is not to be relied on.

"He's nobbet a SLAPE-CLOGS."

This peetswankysLAPECLOGS coa's his-sel
 a guide. SCOAP. p. 263, line 1.

Slape-fingert, G.—Guilty of pilfering; apt to allow things to fall out of the hand.

At Skinburness reaces he pick't a man's pocket—

For SLAPE-FINGER'D art he is equall'd by neane.

RAYSON—Charlie M'Glen. Stz. 3.

Slape guttit, G.—Subject to attacks of diarrhœa.

Slape-haired, G.—Smooth coated (of animals).

They're (cows) aw thur girt lang-legg't, SLAPE-hair't beggars.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 62, line 9.

Slape shod, G.—A horse is SLAPE SHOD when his shoes are worn smooth.

T' pwoney's SLAPE SHOD, Nancy, an' mud easy flee doon.

BETTY WILSON. p. 147, line 10.

Slape sickle: see **Sharpin sickle**.

Slapper, G. (SLĀAP.U'R')—Something large.

Their mouths are quite weyde, and their tongues are girt SLAPPERS.

RAYSON—Fell-side Beauties. Stz. 1.

Slappin', G.—Tall and large.

A girt SLAPPIN' chap stands aboon six foot in his stockin'-feet.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 47, line 7.

Slasher, SW. (SLĀASH.U'R')—A long-handled swatcher.

Slashy, G. (SLĀASH.I). **Clashy** (KLĀASH.I)—Wet and dirty. See **Donky**.

"SLASHY wedder, maister," I sed. "Ey, varra CLASHY." FORNESS FOLK. p. 39, line 11.

Slatch, E., EC. (SLĀACH)—A lazy vagabond; a term of reproach.

Slatchin', E., EC.—Slovenly, untidy, idle.

Thy cleaz hings SLATCHIN' fra thy shou' ders lean. GILPIN—Poetry. Roger.

p. 205, line 5.

Slates—Roofing slates were formerly named as follows, beginning with the smallest size: Langbecks, Langbeck prick, Scursum or Skussum pricks, Baseley prick, Whibbett or Whippett, and Whibbett prick. After these the slates were named in numbers up to 9 or 10. By the use of these terms a trade secret was kept. W. E. MANDLE—

Whitehaven News. 1898, Aug. 11.

Slatter, G. (SLĀATTH.U'R')—A wet mess on a table, etc. See **Oot**.

Wi' taes aw sticking through my shoes, I weade among the SLATTER.

RAYSON—The Drunkard. Stz. 2.

—To spill, slop.

When carryin' heavy buckets he used to SLATTER ower ontill his nedder garments.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 15. p. 6, col. 2.

Slatter can, B.—An untidy person.

Slattery, G. (SLĀATTH.U'R'I)—Wet, messy, slovenly.

T' wedder was SLATTERY, t' rwoads was slashy.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 18, line 15.

Loup ye ower t' bogs and SLATTERY spots.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 269, line 1.

Sleater: see **Kirk louse**, **Win-nick**.

Sleatit, G. (SLĀAT.IT)—Said of female attire when an upper garment is too short for covering an under one.

Sleat off, G.—To have a SLEAT OFF, is to be somewhat lunatic.

Sleck, G. (SLECK)—Very small coal.

—To slake lime, etc.; to quench, to extinguish.

Sleck trough, G.—A blacksmith's cooling trough.

Sled, G. (SLED)—A sledge.

Hay is taken in peat SLEDs.

NATURE. p. 125, line 7.

—To carry on a sled.

They hes to SLED them (peats) doon t' breest by hand.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 61, line 6.

Sledder, C., Ws., NE. (SLEDDH.U'R').

Sledge (SLEJ)—To saunter, to be slow in commencing work, to walk lazily. (B) To walk about in shoes that are much too large.

SLEDDER about and smeuk.

CUMBRIANA. p. 236, line 4.

An aad fella wos SLEDDERIN' along.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 13, line 14.

Sledder geggin, C., Ws. (SLEDDH.U'R'-GEG.IN)—A sauntering slovenly person.

Sledderkin, NW. **Sledders**, SW.—One who is slow in the performance of a duty, who lingers on a journey. SLEDDERKIN applies also to the slouching gait of the confirmed idler (W.H.). Cf. **Gake**.

Wor hes thoo been aw this time thoo SLEDDERKIN thoo; thoo's a fair SLEDDERS an' niver like ta git back woriver thoo gangs till. Jos. P.

Sled geat, C.—The track down the side of the mountain, formerly used for bringing the peats down on sledges from the top of the fells.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 184.

Sleech, NW. (SLEECH). **Slitch**, SW. (SLICH)—The muddy sediment left by the tide; silt. When the salt industry was carried on on Solway shores, this word referred to a loose and porous clayey sand which formed natural salt-beds, presenting a surface capable of retaining a very heavy solution of salt after being covered by the tide (SOLWAY. p. 44).

Slem, G. (SLEM)—To slight, to perform carelessly.

Slensh, E. (SLENSH)—An idle fellow.

—C. To cleanse.

Slent: see **Slant**.

Sleuff, B., NC. (SLIUOF)—A soft-bodied slug-like creature, reputed to change into a cleg; it is about one inch long, of a white colour, hiding among the roots of the plants fringing well-eyes; it is used by anglers as "bodies" for artificial moths or bustards (W.H.). Probably the larva of the Daddy-long-legs (W.H.Y.).

Sleuth-dog, N. (SLIUOTH)—The blood-hound.

Wi' his SLEUTH-DOG sits in his watch right sure.

GILPIN—Songs. Fray of Suport. Stz. 9.

Slew, G. (SLIOO)—To turn anything round without removing it from its place. (C) To vault with one hand (J.B.).

"SLEW that kist roond a bit."

Slew't, G. (SLIOOT)—Partly intoxicated.

Yah fair day Bill hed a rare time on't, and as usual com yeam about SLEWED.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 4.

Sliar: see **Scuril**.

Slid, NC.—Sly. J.N.

Slidder, C., SW., E. (SLIDDH.U'R'). **Slither**, N. (SLIDH.U'R')—The sliding of wet earth. Cf. **Shudder**.

—To slip down, as on wet ground. To slip or slide generally.

A high, abrupt shelf of strong ice, very dangerous to SLIDDER off.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 91, line 11.

Nay, nay, my lass, ye divn't SLITHER sae far! TODHUNTER'S. p. 277, line 7.

Slidderly, C., SW. (SLIDDH.U'R'I). **Slithery**, N. (SLIDH.U'R'I)—Slippery.

Used to call him a "daft, slape, SLITHERY cuddy." LIZZIE LORTON. p. 103, line 2.

Sling, G. (SLING)—To move by long and steady strides.

"He SLINGS ower' t' grund at a girt rate."

Slinge, C., E., SW. (SLINJ). **Slink**, C., NW., N. (SLINK)—To walk away abjectly; to sneak.

Away I SLEENG'd, to Grandy meade my mean. RELPH—Harvest. line 21.

Slink, C., N., NW. (SLINK). **Slonk**, C., SW. **Slenk**, E. (SLENK)—An idle person; (N.) one who is ashamed of himself.

Thoo belongs t' slonk cloob. R.K.

Catch a SLENK o' some mack in a mischief. PEN. OBS. Dec. 28.

Leeaks-ta at yon girt slonk.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 37, line 1.

—To idle about.

SLONKEN aboot frae yan spot tul anudder. PEN. OBS. 1898, May 3.

Slink beast, C.—An animal that is weak and feckless.

Slink cofe, G. not E.—A cast or prematurely-born calf.

Slink-meat, G.—Meat which is unfit for food, being taken from an unhealthy beast.

Alleged vendor of SLINK MEAT,

W.C.T. 1899, Jan. 14. p. 3, col. 8.

Slip, G. (SLIP)—A child's pinafore; also said of anything small, as a SLIP of a thing.

She was only a SLIP of a lass of sixteen.

TODHUNTER'S. p. 260, line 25.

—To slide; to go quickly and quietly.

"SLIP away for some watter, lass."

Thu'd better SLIP doon an' see if he wants to buy any mair.

GIBSON—T'Reets on't. p. 8, line 18.

Slipe, C., N., NW. (SLĀAIP). **Sleype**, NW. (SLAEIP)—An old-fashioned desk having a sloping lid.

—To unroof a building, to abscond. To convey away; to steal; to pare; to sweep off hastily.

"Cush! if they hev n't SLIPE'T my geese agean!"

Thoo mun SLYPE a shive off 't.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 10.

SLIPE, my lad, while thou's weel. SLIPE, I say, an' let neabody see the' gang.

GIBSON. p. 198.

Here are the pills that cure all ills,
An' SLEYPE off ev'ry evil.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 18.

Slippey, G. (SLIP.I)—Slippery, quick.

"Look SLIPPEY"—be quick.

"Ah! hev 't oppen as seune as ah git t' key." "Ay; an leuke SLIPPEY; ah's aboot starved." W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 2.

Slitch: see **Sleech**.

Slit whol: see **Arch whol**.

Slive, G. (SLĀAIV)—To cut, split, or slice. To dress carelessly (HALLIWELL).

Theyce-happy days of past delight,

'At SLIVING teyme whurls fast away.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 2.

"SLIVEN gangs wud t' bait." PROVERB.

A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be SLIVED.

HALLIWELL.

Sloan, N. (SLĀUN). **Slwone** (SLWĀUN)—Sly. A very common word in this neighbourhood (Solport), and applied to any person who is not liked or is a little lazy and won't work (R.M.).

He is a great muckle sloon gan hingin about the hoose for just his meat. R.M.

Her stepson, when he was a boy,
SLOAN-like was fed wi' bits o' scraps.

RAYSON—Squeeze Crab. Stz. 6.

Slobber, G. (SLĀUB.UR)—To weep noisily and with many tears.

"He sllobber't an' yool't like a barn."

Slocken, G. (SLĀUK.UN)—To quench thirst, to slake lime. See **Sleck**.

Ha'e ye any clippin' drink left? No!

Ha'e ye any common yall? No! Ha'e

ye any smo' beer? No! Why than,

hang it—ha'e ye any pig-stuff? I mun

be SLOCKEN'T wi' summat. GIBSON. p. 198.

Slodder: see **Sladder**.

Sloom, G. not E. (SLOOM)—A light sleep.

—To doze, sleep lightly. "Just SLOOMAN"—half asleep.

Oal' Towler yelp't to hear my fit,

Fra' SLOOMIN' quickly roused.

LYRICS—Peggy. Stz. 4.

Sloom, C., SW. **Loom**, E. (LOOM)—The slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

—To move slowly and silently.

It goes SLOOMING quietly down. S.D.B.

Slope race, W.—A working driven cross-cut in the coal, half-way between the level course and the full dip; it is thus driven so as to ease the gradient for the horses.

R.W.M.

Slopper, G. (SLÄUP.U'R')—To bespatter.

Slops, G. (SLÄUPS)—Fragments left.

Slopstean, G. (SLÄUP-STU'N)—Sink-stone.

Slorp, G. (SLÄUR'P). **Slop**, B. (SLÄUP)—The noise made in supping with a spoon, or in carelessly drinking from a glass, and drawing in air at the same time.

—To make the noise above described. The father was labouring at his porridge and milk in the kitchen, . . . The foal would not enter the passage and the mare refused to go without it. The son called out, "SLORP easy, fadder. T' meer kens tha, bit t' fwoal dizzent."

CUMBRIANA. p. 223, line 13.

Slot, G. (SLÄUT)—A door bolt or a wooden crossbar. Also (C.) a quarryman's term for a wedge-shaped block of stone *in situ*; a drainer's term for a fall of earth from the side of his drain.

Slotch, C., Ws., E. (SLÄUCH). **Slouch**, N., NE. (SLÄUWCH)—To walk heavily as a carthorse does.

Slouch, G. (SLÄUWCH)—A blow delivered clumsily.

Slowdy, C., Ws. (SLÄUW.DI)—Untidy.

Slowmy, G. (SLÄUW.MI)—Said of soft and weak straw which has been laid or lodged whilst growing.

Slug, C., W., NW., NE. (SLUOG)—To give a severe thrashing.

Slugging, C., W., NW., NE. (SLUOG.IN)—A severe beating.

Slush, G. (SLUOSH). **Slushment**.—Slops; thin mud; half-melted snow; a dirty person.

Watter an' soft sand o' of a SLUSHMENT togidder. FORNESS FOLK. p. 39, line 8.

If theer war just three fwok left in a country, theer wad be t' maister, t' heid sarvant, an' t' SLUSH.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 187, line 5.

Slushy, G. (SLUOSHI)—Dirty, especially from mud.

"Rayder slatt'ry wark, thattan." "Ey, SLUSHY, varra." FORNESS FOLK. p. 39, line 12.

Slutter, G. (SLUOTTH.U'R')—To eat in a noisy manner as a pig, or a duck among mud.

Slutterment: see **Sowderment**.

Slwote (SLWÄUT)—That which slakes, a draft of liquor (obs.).

But some at th' Abbey owr a quart

Theirsells to slocken 'greed;

Then down to th' Cwoate, for t' other

SLWOTE,

They gallop yen an' a'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stzs. 7 and 8.

—To drink heavily.

An' monie jafflers like hissell,

To SLWOTE awheyle at th' auld Blue Bell,

Ae wharte fast after t' other follow'd.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 176, line 8.

Sllysh: see **Shive**.

Smack, G. (SMÄAK)—A blow with the open hand; a loud sounding kiss.

I coddelt her clwose, and gave her many a SMACK. CLARK—Seymon. line 61.

—To deliver a smack ; kiss noisily.
He threatened to SMACK his daughter's face. C. PATR. 1896, Nov. 1. p. 3, col. 2.
A sweeter pair were never SMACK'D by me.
CLARK—Roger. p. 176.

"He ran down like SMACK"—he ran down very quickly.

Smasher, G. (SMĀASH.U'R')—Anything large and powerful.

Smatch, G. (SMĀACH)—A smattering.

"He'd a SMATCH of o' things and was clever at nin."

Smeer (SMEER')—Clover.

"Among the names of plants we have . . . SMERE . . . clover, . . . which is nearly obsolete." FERGUSON. p. 125. (Not known).

Smelter, C., W., NE. (SMELTTH.U'R')—To melt, applied only to metals. Stagg uses it in the sense of a capacity for liquids.

Each was at a slwote a SMELTER.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 179, line 9.

Smit, G. (SMIT). **Ruddle**, C., E., SW. (RUOD.UL)—The coloured mark of ownery put upon sheep ; each smit was entered in the Smit book, or Shepherd's guide kept by some responsible person in the township. See **Rud**, **Lug-mark**.

Witness did not know Mr G—'s sheep or his SMIT. C. PATR. 1896, Jan. 3. p. 6, col. 6.

The RADDLE-pot lay at their side.

RAWSLEY. p. 170, line 4.

Smit—To put certain pops and lines in paint or ruddle on a sheep as a mark of ownery.

Pye some ore out—thou'll find in t' rock grykes amang,

To SMIT t' wedder sheep wid.

CUMBRIANA. p. 251, line 7.

Smit book: see **Shepherd's book**.

Smithers, G. (SMIDH.U'R'Z)—Small fragments.

"It was o' brokken to SMITHERS."

Smitten, G. (SMIT.UN)—Having the owner's mark.

Have ye seen owt o' two hill sheep o mine ; they're SMITTEN i' t' ear like yours ?

E.C.N. 1895, Feb. 9. p. 8, col. 7.

Smittle, G. (SMIT.UL)—To infect.

The Wesleyans were SMITTLET with the idea. W.C.T. 1899, Mar. 25. p. 2, col. 3.

—Infectious, contagious ; likely ; certain as a stockgetter.

"It's as SMITTLE as t' scab."

"Yon whin bed's varra SMITTLE for hod-din a hare."

An' it shaps to be SMITTAL ; whoariver I gang, [pray

I can't hod a crack, nay!—I can't read or Widoot bringin' in her dang't "Mappen

I may."

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. p. 32, line 7.

Rum-butter made for a boy's birth was SMITTLE than that made for a girl.

W.C.T.H. 1898. p. 13, col. 1.

Ennerdale Lake is, or used to be a gay SMITTLE spot for troot.

W.C.T.H. 1892. p. 4, col. 1.

Smoor, G. (SMOOU'R'). **Smudder**, C., E. (SMUODDH.U'R'). **Smeur**, N., E. (SMUR')—To smother.

I let hime hev his heid oot, or else I thowt he wad mappen SMUDDER.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 34, line 5.

T' fell-deall lads talkt about . . . how menny sheep they'd hed SMOORT i' t' girt Martinmas snow. CUMBRIANA. p. 7, line 16.

Smoot, C., E. (SMOOT). **Smute**, SW. (SMIUOT). **Smoot hole**, E., N.—A hole in a wall or hedge to creep through ; the act of creeping through a hole.

"A hare smoot."

Through Borrowdale an' Wyburn heids, He ivvery burrent kent ;

An' ivvery SMOOT in t' deals aroond.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 40, line 9.

Smudder: see **Smoor**.

Smudge, G. (SMUOJ.)—To laugh in a concealed manner. (B.) To spot. He went oot SMUDGIN' an laffin'.

BETTY WILSON. p. 30, line 8.

Smug, G. (SMUOG). **Smush** (SMUOSH)—Smart; tidily dressed; neat.

I saw 'at they war gentry fwok,

For beath leuk't SMUSH, weel dress't,
an' fair. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 63, line 2.

Smuly, C., NW. (SMOOLI)—Smooth spoken but deceptive.

Smutty, G. (SMUOTI)—Funny and somewhat indelicate.

Telt sly SMUTTY stwories, and made them aw gurn.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-Neet. Stz. 4.

Snaar (SNĀAR)—C., E., NW. Cross-tempered, unsociable, currish. (NW.) Greedy. (E.) Cold.

Snaat: see **Snew**.

Snack, G. (SNĀAK)—A lunch; a short meal.

A SNACK o' swandwich, an' a glass o' sherry wine. BETTY WILSON. p. 108, line 1.

I git five myals o' day, and a SNACK when I gang to bed.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 131, line 8.

Snacks, G. (SNĀAKS)—Shares.

"We'll ga' SNACKS if we win owt."

Snafflan', G. (SNĀAF.LUN)—Trifling; mean; sauntering.

Nit yen, that's owther mence or sheame,

Wad be that SNAFFLIN ninny,

As to haud back their gift.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Snaffle, G. (SNĀAF.U'L). **Spraffle**, C., N., SW. (SPRĀAF.U'L)—To saunter along.

Bob an' Joe was off SPRAFFLIN Ah know nut whoar. BETTY WILSON. p. 81, line 6.

Still left SNAFFLAN by my sell.

HARVEST. line 65.

Snaffles: see **Shaffles**.

Snag, G. (SNĀAG)—A projecting end where a branch has been cut off a tree.

—To cut off, notch, used generally in reference to trees. (W.) To cut with a sickle or swatch.

Noo, my lads; let's away an SNAG turneps. J.E.E.

Snagger: see **Swatcher**.

Snap, G. (SNĀAP)—A ginger-bread cake about the size of a crown piece. A small piece of anything. A term in wrestling used when the hold of one of the wrestlers on the other is broken.

While udders a penneth o' SNAPS duddent care. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 84, line 5.

Then he choppt up a drinkin' glass, an' eat it ivery SNAP. CUMBRIANA. p. 10, line 12.

The stewards were inclined to bring the fall in a SNAP, but the vanquished man very honourably declared himself to be fairly thrown. WRESTLING. p. 57, line 11.

Snap and Rattle, G.—A "hit and miss" window.

Snape, G. (SNAEP)—A snub.

I wasn't sworry to see him git a lal SNAPE, he's sae ruddy wid his SNAPES hissel. GIBSON—T' Reets on't. p. 8, line 3.

Nea doubt he thought scrapin' was nowt bit a "bam,"

And was laid onta him as a SNAPIN.

CUMBRIANA. p. 244, line 9.

—To curb, restrain, snub.

"Oor taty tops got a SNAPIN' wi' frost."

But SNAIPED wi' fear o' goblins dire,

Another gait has taen.

MINSTREL—Apparition. Stz. 10.

Amang thy oald chances thu's m'appen findn yan

Ma' be fain, though thu's SNAIP't her, to hev the' agean.

GIBSON—Sneck Posset. Stz. 6.

Fwoak cudn't SNAPE him . . . nut wid wurd's at ennyrate.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 1.

Snapper, C., Ws. (SNĀAP.UR')—To hit the ground with the toe in walking.

Snappy, G. (SNĀAP.I)—Short tempered.

Snarl, G. (SNĀAR'U'L). **Snurl**, G. (SNUOR'L). **Snerp**, G. (SNUOR'P)—A snare; a loop. See **Wile**, **Gildert**.

Here—burn thou my net, an' dismollish my snare,

Use net or SNERP! nowt o't' swort! niver mair.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 220, line 3.

He formed in yan end a SNIRRUP sec as us lads used to mak' in t' horse hair for gilderts. C. PACQ. 1893, Ap. 20. p. 6, col. 1.

When they see a trout lyin' they put this SNARL, or SNIRRUP roond t' gills an' click t' fish oot, C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 7. p. 6, col. 1.

—To catch in a snare, to tighten up, contract; to pine, wither. To SNERP up is to draw together like the mouth of a purse. (E.) To be ill-tempered.

He SNIRRUPED that round Jobby warkin teuth. C. PACQ. 1893, April 20. p. 6, col. 1.

Ah've help't tha many a time ta SNAREL a hare. W.C.T.X. 1896. p. 20, col. 1.

(He) SNIRRUPS his nose up at t' praise o' poor fwok.

GIBSON—Ned o' Keswick. Stz. 6.

T'ledder part . . . was sooa SNURPT UP about t' ends eh t' straps yan med a sworn sumbody hed been a dryan on't of a slattery day be t'het fire.

SCOAP. p. 218, line 16.

She SNURL'D UP her neb and nae mair lui'd at me.

ANDERSON—Lasses of Carel. Stz. 2.

Snarl knot, G.—A knot that cannot be drawn loose.

Knottit t' ends iv a SNARL KNOT.

SCOAP. p. 218, line 25.

Snatch, G. (SNĀACH)—A casting line made of gut and wire, with three hooks fastened back to back; this is thrown across the pool in which the salmon is lying, and then

drawn slowly back; the hooks fasten themselves into the back or tail of the fish.

Charged with using a SNATCH for the purpose of catching salmon.

W.C.T. 1899, Sept. 2. p. 3, col. 8.

—To use a SNATCH.

He saw defendant SNATCHING with a spoon in a hole in the river for salmon.

C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 26. p. 3, col. 5.

Snattle, SW. (SNĀAT.U'L)—To filch. T.E.

Snaythe, N. (SNAETH). **Sned**, N., NW. (SNED)—The shaft or handle of a scythe.

Sneck, G. (SNEK)—A latch; a hitch or stop. To put a SNECK before his snout, is to raise an insurmountable objection (J. AR.).

"He champ't his thoom in a yat sneck."

Theear was neah serrimonies o' them days —it was lift t' SNECK an' woak in.

BETTY WILSON. p. 74, line 1.

—To fasten with a latch.

"SNECK t' deur to."

Sneck bittit, G.—Having a piece the shape of a right-angled triangle cut out of the ear (sheep) as a mark of ownery; the shape resembles the SNECK of a gate. See **Lug mark**.

Sneck drawer, C., N., NW.—A covetous or crafty person. Formerly one who draws the string and lifts the latch of the door and enters without ceremony.

Snecket, N. (SNEK.U'T)—The latch string.

Sneck hay, C., NW.—Hunger. When a horse stands tied outside a door it is said to eat SNECK HAY, i.e. hunger.

No dinner, no nought, bit three hoperth o' yal,

And horse in a foald at SNECK HAY.

CUMBRIANA. p. 246, line 9.

Sneck posset, G.—A disappointment—commonly applied to suitors who are not admitted.

If from any cause she refuses to let him into the house, he is said to have got a **SNECK POSSET**.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 64, line 7.

Sned, Ns., E.—To lop, prune. See **Snaythe**.

Sneels: see **Kneuls**.

Sneer, G. (**SNEER'**)—To snort.

"If a horse **SNEERS** after he coughs he's nut brokken windit."

Sneevel, G. (**SNEE.VU'L**)—A snail. See **Snuffle**.

"Driving **SNEEVILS**"—said of boys who loiter. SULLIVAN. p. 85.

Snell, G. (**SNEL**)—Sharp, biting (of wind).

"Here's a sharp mwornin', John." "Ey, as **SNELL** as a stepmother's breath."

That wind did blaw **SNELL** ower Crosby muir. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 3.

Snerls, E., NW. (**SNUOR'LZ**)—Nostrils.

Snerp: see **Snarl**.

Snert, **Snirt**: see **Snurt**.

Sneul (**SNIUOL**)—A pitiful sneaking dishonest person. Obs.

I's ass, an' fuil, an' silly **SNUIL**,

I's naething but a noodle;

BLAMIRE—Cumb. Scold. Stz. 3.

Snews: see **Snooze**.

Sneyp: see **Hammer-bleat**.

Snick, C., W., E. (**SNIK**)—To clip a sheep, etc. in uneven ridges; (C.) to steal (L.A.).

Snicket, SW, (**SNIK.U'T**). **Jacky-nick**, C. — A narrow passage between buildings.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 10.

Snifter, G. (**SNIFTTH.U'R**)—A rapid inhalation through the nostril; a sniff. "In a **SNIFTER**"—in a very short time.

I'll attend to your wants in a **SNIFTER**.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 13, col. 3.

She held t' snuff box owt efter she'd tayn a reet good **SNIFTER** hersel.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 15, line 1.

—To inhale sharply through the nostrils; sniffle; weep.

When Becka . . . seed his brussen nwose she startit to **SNIFTER**.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 4, col. 2.

Snig, C., EC. (**SNIG**)—A young eel.

Ah catch a **SNIG**. PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 23.

—G.—To drag timber by horse and chain; to lop the branches off fallen timber. Also (C.) to catch salmon illegally with a bunch of hooks called "t' West Cummerlan flee" (J.B.).

They wad ha' yok't a nag tull a heal tree, an' **SNIG'**t it into t' hoose.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 60, line 5.

Snip feast, **Snip't**, G.—Having a white streak down the face, in rather less quantity than is implied by **BALD-FAECED**.

She'd just a white snip on her feace,

Aw t' rest o' t' coo was black.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 92, line 2.

Snippet, WC., EC. (**SNIP.U'T**)—A very small piece, a clipping.

The bundle of **SNIPPETS** and ends of carpets and cloth tacked rudely together.

TODHUNTER. p. 267, line 9.

Snite, C., SW., E. (**SNĀAIT**)—To blow the nose.

"He **SNITIT** his nwose wid his finger and thoom."

I'll slip away after thee in a thumb's **SNITTING**. SON OF HAGAR. I. p. 84, line 10.

Snizy, NW. (**SNĀALZI**)—Cold, cutting (of the wind). H.T.

Snock-snarls, SW., E. (**SNĀUK-SNĀARU'LZ**)—Entanglement.

Snod, G. (SNÄUD)—Smooth, velvety.
 "As SNOD as a mowdy-warp."

"You're making this road rough!" "Ey,
 but we'll mak it SNOD afoor we're deun
 wi't." GIBSON. p. 199.

Snoot-band, G. (SNOOT-BÄAND).
Neb-plate (NEB-PLAET)—The iron
 plate on the toe of a clog.
 Clasps, an clog-cokers, an SNOOTBANDS.

SCOAP. p. 11, line 1.

Snooze, G. (SNOOZ). **Snoozle**, C., E.,
 SW. **Snews**, E., N., SW. (SNIOOZ)—
 To take a light sleep or doze.
 Efter a bit, Bob SNOOZELS ower agean.

BETTY WILSON. p. 76, line 7.

Snop snarl, E. (SNÄUP)—An ill-
 natured person.

—N.—To be ill-natured.

Snork, G. (SNÄUR'K). **Snowk**, C., B.
 (SNÄUWK)—A strong inhalation.
 Or a swaddlin' oald sneak, wid a snowk
 an' a snivel,

'At kests up his e'en when he hears a
 ruff jwoke.

GIBSON—Ned o' Keswick. p. 36, line 9.

—To inhale noisily through the
 nose. See **Snowk**.

Snot, G. (SNÄUT)—An insignificant
 fellow; the mucus from the nose;
 (B.) the snuff of a candle.

Snotter, G. (SNÄUTTHUR')—The
 nose; the mucus from the nose.
 Ah'll gie the sec a welt ower t' SNOTTER.
 S.D.B.

—To sob, cry.

What's SNOT—SNOTTEREN an' yoolen like
 that for? W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 27, col. 4.

Snotter geggin, G.—A term of
 contempt or reproach amongst
 boys.

Snotty, G. (SNÄUTI)—Mean; im-
 pudent.
 "He's a laal SNOTTY cur of a fellow."

Thear was a SNOTTY lad ga' ma a bit ov
 a pick by. WILLY WATTLE. p. 8, line 17.

Snow bird, **Snow flake**: See **Fell
 Sparrow**.

Snow-broth, G. not SW. **Snaa-
 broth**, SW.—Half-dissolved snow.
 Too much SNOW-BROTH is still the cry. It
 is not only interfering much with angling,
 but it is preventing the salmon from
 leaving the Solway.

C. PATR. 1895, Mar. 22. p. 4, col. 6.

Snowk, C., E., NW. (SNÄUWK)—To
 work with the snout like a pig or
 mole; hence, (NW.) to act in an
 underhand way. (E.) To snore.
 See **Snork**.

T' pleeceman SNOWK'D up an' doon aw
 times o' neets. W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 13, col. 1.

SNOWKIN' like pigs at a sew. GIBSON. p. 199.

Snow pattens: see **Cloggins**.

Snuffle, G. (SNUOFUL). **Sneevel**,
 N., E., NW. (SNEEVUL)—To speak
 through the nose.

He startit teh SNEEVAL an toke throo his
 nwose. SCOAP. p. 52, line 1.

Snug, G. (SNUOG).—A small com-
 fortable private parlour in an inn.
 T' laal SNUG on't reet-han' side doonstairs.
 W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 24, col. 1.

—To nestle.

We SNUGG't in togidder. GIBSON. p. 199.

An' dar! it was nice to SNUG i' bed.

GIBSON—Ben Wells. Stz. 2.

Snurl't, G. (SNUOR'ULT)—Drawn
 together, shrunken. See **Snarl**.

Snurt, G. (SNUORT). **Snurtle**.—
 Laughter suppressed with diffi-
 culty.

"Oh! aye, I see who 'tis!" says she;

An' a laal SNIRT she gev.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 68, line 6.

Thou niver laughs wid any heart . . thou
 nobbut gives a lahl SNURTLE.

MIDSUMMER. p. 139, line 13.

—To snort in a sarcastic manner, or
 when trying to keep back a laugh.
 Yan SNURTIT, an' anudder gurn't, till I
 was rayder maddish.

GIBSON—T' Reets on 't. p. 9, line 7.

I stopt my lugs, for fear a SNURTING out.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 103.

Sobby, C., SW. (SÄUB.I). **Soddy**, C., E., NW. (SÄUD.I). **Soggy**, C., SW. (SÄUG.I)—Bulky and heavy as a sod. **Fleshy**.

Sock, G. (SÄUK)—A plough share. These were wood plevs, pented reed, an' hed a sock-guard to prevent t' sock comin' off. C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 10. p. 6, col. 1.

Socketting brass, SW. (SÄUK.UT-UN BRÄAS). **Footin'**, SW.—A fine paid by a young man when found "courting" out of his own district.

Soft, Softish, G. (SÄUFT.ISH)—Moist, damp, as when gently raining.

"A SOFTISH mwornin'." "Ey, it rayder weets."

Soft hat, W., SW. **Sunshade**.—A woman's sun-bonnet.

Soft sowder, G. (SÄUW.DDHUR'; SÄU.DDHER')—Flattery.

He trie't to SOFT-SODER meh a bit wih tel-lan meh at he was nobbut jwokan.

SCOAP. p. 111, line 18.

—To flatter.

Soggy: see **Sobby**.

Soil—The fry of the coal-fish.

FERGUSON—Dial. p. 131. (Not known to correspondents).

—E., NW.—To feed cattle, etc. on green food in the houses in summer.

Soldier's buttons: see **Clavver Grass**.

Solid, G. (SÄUL.ID)—An occasional substitute for SOLEMN.

Sonks, N. (SÄUNKS)—Turves—used instead of saddles, and girthed on with hay bands. **Obs.**

We used to tak yen o' the naigs fray the pasture, and just clap the branks on his head an' the SONKS on his back.

CUMBRIANA. p. 28, line 6.

Sonn—To think deeply. FERGUSON. p. 221. (Not known to correspondents).

Sonsy, G. (SÄUN.SI)—Stout and heavy; plump, good-looking. (N.) **Lucky**, full, generous.

"Tamar's a sonsy lass." "Ay, and a sonsy weight too." SULLIVAN. p. 87.

The guid man bad his sonsy deame,
Trim up the fire, an mek the tea.

ANDERSON—The Visit. Stz. 3.

Sooa, C., SW., E. (SOOU'). **Swa**, C., SW. (SWÄÄ). **Sea**, NW. (SEEA)—So; be quiet; let alone. This word is often doubled as, sooa, sooa! Sooa, I tell't him hoo it was an' oa aboot it. GIBSON—Joe and Geolog. p. 4, line 6. Sooa, sooa! Barn! Thou munnot put t' cat i' t' fire. PEN. OBS. 1898, May 3.

Sooals, C. (SOO.UOLZ)—A swivel joint in a chain, commonly termed a pair of sooals.

Sooins, G. (SOO-INZ)—Sowens; "hinder ens" of oats are steeped in water for two days, the liquid strained off and allowed to set to a jelly which is afterwards heated with a little water and salt. Also called sous.

An gedder up offal, and heamward to skift it,

An hev sooins as sure as a gun.

CUMBRIANA. p. 254, line 11.

Sooky blend, G. (SOO.KI-BLIUOD). **Bleudy sooker**, WC. **Bleudy butcher**, SW. (BLIUOD.I)—The beetle—*Telephorus lridus*. The red colour of this insect and its active habits, have given rise to the local belief that it lives by sucking the blood of cattle; school children have a dread of it, and will never touch it (F.D.). It will seek to suck blood from any part where the skin is broken (T.E.). See **Doctor**.

Sooky ledder, G.—A leathern sucker, used in play by boys to lift stones.

When we'd beaath stankt an poot at iver we poot, it stack teh t' clay like a sooky LEDDER.

SCOAP. p. 225, line 15.

Soom: see **Swum**.

Soople, G. (SOO.PUL)—The second half of a flail.

A stick . . . as thick as a flail soople.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 5. p. 6, col. 2.

Soople jack, C.—A pliant and knotted West Indian walking-stick.

Soor, G. (SOO'UR')—Sour. Boggy and swampy land is called **sour** land. Icel. *saur*, boggy or moorland. (ELLWOOD). In place-names as Castle SOWERBY.

Sound, and **sour**, its opposite, are used here as in Denmark, of land, as dry or wet.

FELLS. p. 371.

Soor dockin', G.—Common sorrel—*Rumex acetosa*.

Sooren, C., Ws., N. (SOO'UR'UN). **Soor leven**, NE. (SOOR'LEV.UN)—Leaven used in making rye or barley bread. T' **sour leaven** . . . was mush'd away amang t' barley meal.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 3.

Sooren, C.—To become sour.

Soor milk: see **Kern milk**.

Sop, G. (SÄUP)—A clump of flowers, grass, etc.; a body of black-lead *in situ*; also as in quotation. A pad of cotton-wool inserted in the neck of an ink-horn to prevent the ink from running out. See **Boss**.

A rare sop of *Polyanthus*. J. AR.

The greenish sops already luik less green, As weel the greenish sops will suin be dry.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 3.

"Nests" or sops or bellies of blacklead are found in the greenstone.

MARTINEAU. p. 137, line 10.

"Thesop? what is the sop?" "Notheard tell of t' sop? Why, t' sop's a lile wee cloud as cooms oop ower Green Coom . . . t' sop's a gay gude weather-glass.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 272, line 7, et seq.

Sose, C, N. (SÄUS). **Saas**, SW. (SÄAS)—Sauce; impertinence.

Ah couldn't gah by t' smiddy. . . . bit they gemmeh soace. SCOAP. p. 9, line 20.

U

—To sauce, to be impudent; to abuse.

For t' oald fwoke soas't her neet an' day.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 59, line 3.

An' we hed sarsed her, I believe she'd a fairly brayed us to deeth.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 214, line 3.

Soss, G. (SÄUS)—A heavy dead-weight fall; the sound produced by the act of falling; a boiled mess for a cow (FERGUSON—Dial. p. 132).

"He fell wid a soss like a wet seck."

Bringing him frequently to mother earth with a heavy soss.

WRESTLING. p. 138, line 3.

—To plunge into water; to fall as would any heavy soft body; to drink in a heavy, sodden manner.

"To lie sossing in bed," is to lie lazily, stuffy and hot in bed.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Sotter, G. (SÄUTTHUR')—The noise or sound of boiling pottage, etc.

—To boil slowly, seethe.

And than they wad frizzel't in t' SOTTERAN pan.

CUMBERIANA. p. 233, line 9.

Sour: see **Yan**.

Sous, C., SW., E. (SÄUWS)—The pickle of brine, generally only referred to as in the phrase "**soor as sous**," when it is popularly understood to mean something acid. Sowens are sometimes called **sous**, but only when the strained jelly-like mass has turned sour.

It was as sour as souse.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 29. p. 6, col. 3.

Sous, G. (SOOS; SÄUWS)—To (1) wet a person copiously, to soak; (NW.) to (2) strike (Obs.).

Tou's SOUSED owre heed an ears in luive.

ANDERSON—Weyfe fer Wully Miller.

Stz. 2.

Thoroughly SOUSED wid rain.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 28. p. 6, col. 1.

Up flew her hand to (2) souse the cowren lad,

But ah, I thought it fell not down owrsad.

RELPH—Harvest. p. 4, line 6.

Sowder, G. (SÄUW.DDHUR')—Soldier:
see **Soft sowder**.

Sowderment, C., B. (SÄUW.DDHUR'-MUNT). **Slutterment**, NC. (SLUOTTHUR'). **Sotterment**, E., NW. (SÄUTTHUR'MUNT). **Sowder**, C.—Stewed food; (C.) food stewed to "rags," or until the ingredients have lost their distinctive character. See a **SOWDER** Betty meade. OLD SONG.

Sowdger, C., SW., WC. (SÄUW.JUR') Red Admiral butterfly—*Vanessa atalanta*. See **King George**.

Sowe, C., E. (SÄUW). **Seugh**, N., E. (SIOUGH). **Poo**, SW., E. (POO)—A wide and watery ditch.

He had gone down among the **SOUGHS** to see if he could shoot a duck.

E. C. NEWS. 1897, Dec. 4. p. 5, col. 3.

Owr hill an' knowe, thro' **SEUGH** an' **SOWE**,
Comes tiftan many o' couple.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 9.

Sowp, G. (SÄUWP)—To saturate, to soak.

"Baith t' meare en me wer gaily sair
SOWPED wi' watter."

Fast the patt'ring hail was fa'ing
And the **SOWPING** rain as thick.

STAGG—The Return. Stz. 1.

Sowpy, G. (SÄUW.PI)—Soft, spongy, watery.

Sowt, G. (SÄUWT)—This word is not applied to any one particular disease in animals; in SW. it refers only to sheep and lambs, who have been removed from a good to a poor pasture, the ewe loses her milk, the lamb suffers and contracts **SOWT**, the first symptom being the breaking out of pustulous sores about the ears. (C.) *Synovitis* in calves and lambs is referred to, also to diarrhœa following **Flukes**, and to any general unsoundness, often of a dropsical nature. In the more northern parts, *all* animals may be **SOWTED**, that is, they are

not thriving, whether because of **Fluke**, **Synovitis**, **Blebs** or any other disease.

Ye'r sheep dee i' t' seekness or t' **SOWT**.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 150, line 7.

Sowt, N. (SÄUWGHT). **Soght**.—Sought and brought away.
"Jimmy's **SOUGHT** the kye heam."

But when we wer thinkin o nowt but luive,
Mey titty, deil bin! com an **SOWT** me.

ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 3.

Spaffles: see **Shaffles**.

Spalder: see **Spoalder**.

Spang, G. (SPÄANG)—A spring, a jump; a stinging pain; a span.

Then with a **SPANG** luopt down amang
the hay. CLARK—Seymon. line 39.

—To leap; to spring; to span. To be painful. To shoot, fling, to project with force.

While girt fwok they ride down my
hedges,

And **SPANG** o'er my fields o' new wheat.

BLAMIRE—Wey Ned. Stz. 5.

Yence on a tyme a hangrell gang

Com' with a bensil owr the sea,

Wheyle flocks an' herds they gar'd them
SPANG.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 5.

My side **SPANGS** sae.

LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Spanghue, C., SW. (SPÄANG.IOO). **Spanghew**, N., E. (SPÄANG.HIOO)
—To pitch up violently.

SPANG-HEWING is a cruel mode practised by school-boys of putting birds, frogs, etc. to death. A stick is laid across a block, the victim placed on one end and the other struck sharply, throwing the poor animal high into the air, killing, and generally mutilating it. GIBSON. p. 200.
But I moon't sit by an' see him,

Gear an' grun' **SPANGHEW** an' spen'.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 3.

SPANGHEWING yah fella oot eh t' thurd
stworey winda an varra nar neckan em.

SCOAP. p. 4, line 3.

Spangles(SPÄANG.U' LZ)—The spade suit of cards. (Not known to correspondents).

Spang't, C., NW. (SPÄANGT).

Spankit, N.—Blotched. "A SPANG'T COW."

Spanker, G. (SPÄANK.U'R')—A tall and active young person; a fast going horse.

Sud iver gar a SPANKIN' lass like me

Unto sec mafflin' gokert arms comply?

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger.

p. 205, line 2.

Spankin', G. (SPÄANK.IN)—A beating, as given by a woman with the bare hand to a child.

Span new, G. **Spick and span new**. **Split new**. **Splinter new**, C., SW. **Spangfire new**, C., E., NW. (SPÄANGFÄAIU'R')—Quite new, never having been used.

At t' seaam time poaan oot eh me pocket
a SPANG-FIRE NEW pack o' cards.

SCOAP p. 26, line 20.

Here it is, luhye, SPICK AN SPANGFIRE
NEW, adoot owder lirk or crumple.

SCOAP. p. 213, line 11.

Clogs SPLINTER NEW, bass-bottom'd chairs.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 29.

Sparables, G. (SPÄAR.U'BU' LZ)—Short nails for shoe heels.

He noticed prints of boots with SPARABLES.

C. PATR. 1898, Nov. 4. p. 5, col. 2.

Sparling, G. (SPÄA.R'LING)—The smelt—*Osmerus eperlana*.

SPARLING, 1s. 4d. per lb.

W.C.T. 1899, Mar. 25. p. 6, col. 4.

Spat, G. (SPÄAT)—A sharp quick slap.

"The dog went to make friends with the cat, who immediately put up her back and gave him a rare SPAT with her paw."

Spatterdashes, G. (SPÄATTH.U'R'DÄASHIZ). **Spats** (SPÄATS)—Short gaiters covering the foot and reaching to just above the ankle.

U 2

He was . . . tryin' to lowse t' buttons of his SPATS. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 8, line 5.

A pair o' greet legs . . . top't oot at t' boddem wid a pair o' smashin SPATTER-DASHES. BETTY WILSON. p. 149, line 11.

Spattle, W. (SPÄAT.U'L)—A peel or long-handled wooden spade used for putting the loaves into the oven, and for removing them.

Spattling Poppy; **White bottle**.

—Bladder Campion—*Silene cucubalus*. NICOLSON.

Speadin, N., NW. (SPIÄAD.IN)—A trench of one spade in depth.

Speak to, G.—To bear witness to, to say with certainty.

I can SPEAK to this being a Cumbrian word. S.D.B.

P—spoke to M—fishing with worm.

WHITEHAVEN FREE PRESS. 1896, Oct. 3.

p. 4, col. 6.

Speal, G. (SPIÄAL). **Spell** (SPEL)—A chip, a splinter. See **Spell** and **Cat-saddle**.

"Laal Jack gedderan SPEALS"—a boys' game.

Spean, G. (SPIÄAN)—To wean; (NW.) oats SPEAN when they look delicate about a month after being sown, and when the stalk begins to form in May.

It was aneuf to SPEANE any o' t' lads fra eatin' hezzle nuts, was t' constant use o' t' Domminie's hezzle stick.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Oats which have escaped the ravages of the snail . . . have shaken off the effects of . . . SPEANING.

C. PATR. 1899, June 9. p. 7, col. 2.

Speat, C., E. (SPIÄAT). **Spete**, N., SW. (SPEET)—A sudden and heavy fall of rain; a water spout.

"A SPEAT o' rain."

The many small SPATES seem to have scattered the fish.

C. PATR. 1898, Sept. 2. p. 4, col. 7.

Speav, E., NW. (SPIÄAV)—To castrate a female animal.

Spect, G. (SPEKT)—To suppose, assume; conclude.

I SPECT it's reet. S.D.B.

Speel, C., Ns. (SPEEL). **Shin up**, C., W.—To climb, clamber up the bare trunk of a tree. (SW.) To peel bark off.

An' sleely ower the grun' can steal,

The steyest brae can easily SPEEL.

SCAWFELL. 1896. p. 7, col. 2.

Speer, N., E. (SPEER')—To inquire, search.

"SPEER at him"—ask him.

Sae thro' the snow stark-neak'd he pot,
Widout yence SPEERAN for his shot.

SMITH—Stagg's Tom Knott. p. 178, line 11.

Spelder, G. (SPELDDH.U'R')—To spell.

For paper-patch'd leets, that my scholars
meeght see

To SPELDER their words, and ply A B C.

CLARK—Ballad. p. 123, line 13.

Spelk, G. (SPELK)—A splint; a rib of a basket; a rod for fastening down thatch.

Some pay a hen for liberty to cut SPELKS
or pegs in the lord's woods.

CUMBERIANA. p. 231, line 11.

Spelk hen, G.—The hen paid annually to the lord of the manor for liberty to cut SPELKS in the lord's woods.

Spell, G. (SPELL)—A turn of work etc.; a period of time; the trap used in the game of trap-ball, SPELL an' bullet, or knur an' SPELL.

"Let's tak a SPELL at kurnin'."

Wad teh like teh hev a laal SPELL amang
us?

SCOAP. p. 100, line 14.

The SPELL of frost which set in.

C. PATR. 1899, Feb. 3. p. 2, col. 7.

His offers of manly service had been
taken as beggarly SPELLINGS for brass.

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 61, line 3.

Free board and lodging at the How "for
a SPELL." LIZZIE LORTON. III. p. 179, line 1.

Those who the "pummel" well can wield,
With "SPELL and bullet" take the field.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 8, line 4.

Spell off, G.—To relieve one another by turns from work.

Ah hev hard anudder (story) or two o' t'
seame mak, bit ah rackon ah' let some on
you SPELL me off for a bit.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 3.

Spending—A mining term—the point where the floor of a stone drift intersects the bottom of the coal seam.

Speun shank't, c.—Having a piece the shape of a spoon taken out of the ear (sheep) as a mark of ownership. See **Lug-mark**.

Spewy, C., N., NW. (SPIOO.I)—Said of land which is boggy or full of springs.

Speyder wob: see **Attercop**.

Spice, G. (SPÄAIS). **Speyce**, NW. (SPAËIS)—Sweet-meats; gingerbread.

Here's baby-laikins, rowth o' SPEYCE,

On' sta's an' ra's extended.

STAGG—Rosley Fair, Stz. 29.

Buy a lock o' SPICES wi' t' money, to becak
their pies wi'. BORROWDALE p. 3, line 11.

Spice wife, G.—A hawker of gingerbread, etc.

Spider shanks, G. **Spinnel s.**, NE.—A person having very slender legs.

Spile, G. (SPÄAIL). **Spiddick**.—The vent peg of a cask; a stake.
Th' SPIDDICK pult out o' th' barrel.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 40.

—To insert a vent peg.

Spingy, C., N., NW. (SPINJ.I). **Stingy**, N., E., SW.—Cross-tempered; stingy; greedy.

Spink, Sprinky : see **Scop**.

Spirin', E. (SPÄALR'UN)—Piercing, penetrating, applied to a cold and rainless day; droughty; (NW.) said of a hot dry wind such as blows in June.

Spit, G. (SPIT)—When the warning drops of a shower fall "it rayder spits."

Spitten picter, G. **Spit**.—A strong likeness.

"Yon barn's his varra SPITTEN PICTER."

(I suspect SPITTEN means pricked. One way of getting an exact copy of a drawing is to prick out the outline with a pin. W. W. SKEAT).

That's t' SPITTEN PICTER eh SILLY STAMPER. SCOAP. p. 155, line 22.

The varra SPIT on him. J. AR.

Splatch, G. (SPLÄACH)—A splash, a bespattering.

A greet SPLATCH of a seal on t' top of ayder bag. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 14, line 4.

Splatchan, G. (SPLÄACH'UN)—Sprawling, ill-formed.

Mudder hed prentit on t' lid eh girt SPLEAATCHAN letters, KEEP T' REET END UP. SCOAP. p. 12, line 9.

Splatter, G. (SPLÄATH'UR')—To bespatter.

Ten gallon o' watter com' SPLATTERIN' doon on till his heed.

BETTY WILSON. p. 58, line 1.

Splinter new : see **Spang new**.

Spluffan, N. (SPLUF'UN)—A bag or pouch—"bacca SPLUFFAN."

Spoalder, G. (SPÄULDDHU'R'). **Spalder**, N. NE. (SPÄA.LDDH'UR')—To stagger, to be awkward in gait; (EC.), to fall awkwardly, spread out. "He SPOALDER't like a new-drop't foal."

SPOALDEREN wi' thi greet feet. J.H.

Spoale, G. (SPÄUL)—A butcher's term for the cut between the neck and the forecrop; the thin or flat portion of the shoulder blade.

With spur on heel, and splent on SPAULD.

GILPIN—Songs. Kinmont Willie. Stz. 17.

—To partly dislocate or "slip" the shoulder (of animals); (C.), dislocate any joint.

'Sponsable, G. (SPÄUN.SU'BU'L)—Responsible, substantial.

They're 'SPONSIBLE people is Joe and Bella.

LIZZIE LORTON, II. p. 63, line 9.

Spoots : see **Bunnels**.

Spot, G. (SPÄUT)—Place of service; place, stead.

"I gang to my SPOT at Martinmas."

I mun e'en git a SPOT if I can.

ANDERSON—Watty. p. 14, col. 1, line 14.

In t' SPOT of a headd he hed nowt bit a skull, W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 4, col. 1.

She wadn't mak up her mind whedder to send meiv her SPOT, or oar eldest dowter.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 15, line 1.

Sprag, G. (SPRÄAG)—A club-shaped lump of wood to put in a wheel to stop progress. A prop in a coal-mine.

SPRAGS in a front dooar will hod, an' fower inch nails hes a terrable grip on a winda.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

There were no SPRAGS and C. was working under it. W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 8. p. 2, col. 5.

—To stop the motion of a wheel by means of a block of wood; to prop up the roof in a mine.

Ah click't that branch an' 'SPRAGg't her (the train) till a nicety.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 8, col. 4.

Neglected to SPRAG his jud of coal.

W.C.T. 1898, Oct. 8. p. 2, col. 5.

Sprats : see **Sprits**.

Sprent, C., SW., E. (SPRE'NT), **Sprint**, C. (SPRINT)—A snare for game birds, especially woodcock.

Used to set scores of SPRINTS when a boy.

FAUNA. p. 87, line 11.

—G. not SW.—To sprinkle; a pen SPRINTS when it scatters the ink over the paper; (C., NW.) to run.

Spring, C., B.—The cleft of a quill pen.

—To form the cleft of a quill pen; to split.

You've SPRUNG that pen without a plea,
And blame me if I don't SPRING thee.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Spring't, E., N., NW. (SPR'INJT)—Half-starved; miserable looking.

Sprinky: see **Spink**.

Sprits, C., SW. (SPRITS). **Sprats**, NW. (SPR'ÄATS). **Spartes**, E.—Slender and weakly-grown rushes. See **Closs**.

Sproag, C., Ws. (SPR'ÄUG)—A pleasure excursion.

"I've been to t' top o' Knock Murton."

"What took ye there?" "I just went for a SPROGUE."

GIBSON. p. 200.

SPROGUES on the Fells.

A. W. RUMNEY. 1899.

—C.—To go on a pleasure excursion.

He'd been a wizzent fellow when he'd gean SPROGUEIN' aboot iv his white corduroys.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 150, line 5.

Sprug: see **Hoosie**.

Sprung, C., B., (SPR'UONG)—Split too much; said of a quill pen.

He would com' to yan wid a SPRUNG pen.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Sprung-vein, G. (SPR'UONG-VAEN)—A varicose vein.

Spuird, NW. (SPIUR'D)—A piece of newly-formed marsh.

Gaan to shoot ducks on t' low SPUIRD. J.H.

Spunk, G. (SPUONK)—Animation, spirit, spark.

I's wet to t' skin, an caul widin;

But nit ae SPUNK ov fire in!

ANDERSON—The Fratch. Stz. 2.

Spunkey, G. (SPUONK.I)—Lively, spirited.

How neyce the SPUNKY fire now burns,

For twee to sit beside!

ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie. Stz. 2.

As SPUNKIE as a hen when a kestrel is hoverin' over her brood.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 157, line 12.

Spurtle, Ns., E. (SPUORT.U'L)—A thin piece of wood used for turning cakes on a girdle (obs.); EC., SW., E., NW., an implement used in thatching.

Tak' this wooden SPURTLE and fight for thy life.

GILPIN—Songs, 2nd. p. 24, line 2.

—To kick with the feet as a child does when on the nurse's knee; to flow in little jets.

An' dealt him monny a wordie smack

Owr seydes an' shoulders, craig an' crown,

Until the bluid ran SPURTLAN down.

STAGG—Tom Knott. p. 177, line 14.

Squab: see **Swab**.

Squandered, G. (SKWÄAN-DDHU'R'D)

—Said of a covey of partridges when broken up; of a family separated.

"Ah've an uncle livin' at Isel, but we're oa SQUANDERED aboot."

Square, G. (SKWAER')—To put one's self in an attitude for fighting. "Brek nea squares"—makes no difference.

Squary, G. (SKWAERT)—Short and broad.

Squinancy berries, (SKWIN.UNCI-BER.IZ)—Black-currants — *Ribes nigrum* (Obs.).

Squirrel's tail, NW.—Sea barley — *Hordeum maritimum*. W.H.

Squoaveran callan, Obs. (SKWĀU.-VU'RUN KĀALUN) — A jesting youth; a rambler.

But just as Leytle gev a spang

Leyke a feyne SQUOAVERAN CALLAN.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 12.

Staap, Stawp: see **Staup**.

Stack: see **Rick**.

Stack breest: see **Breest**.

Staddam, C. (STĀAD.U'M) — A dam or weir across a stream. (Not known to correspondents.)

Stadlin': see **Steadlin'**.

Staff herdin', N. — Herding cattle, etc. by stealth in another man's pasture.

Stag, G. (STĀAG) — A colt until a yearling; a young game cock.

Both heavy and light horses, and a moderate number of fell STAGS.

C. PATR. 1899, Feb. 24. p. 2, col. 2.

Stage whipper — The man whose duty it is to see that there is no delay in the removal of the full tubs of coal, and replacing them by "empties." R.W.M.

Staith, G. (STAETH). **Steer** (STEER') — A place of deposit for coal till wanted for shipment or sale.

Stakker, G. (STĀAK.U'R') — An unsteadiness, a reeling.

Just wi' that I gev a bit STACKER agean t' deur, an' oppen it flew.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 11, line 7.

Stammer, G. (STĀAM.U'R'). **Stummer** — To stumble.

T' oald yoad went STAMMERIN' heam.

GIBSON — Cursty Benn. Stz. 6.

When they war fairly in t' deepest on't (stream), Tom mannisht ta STUMMER an' fo'.

CUMBERIANA. p. 11, line 9.

Stand (STĀAND). (C., Ws., E.) — A cattle grass; (C.) the large washing tub in which the dolly is worked.

Standert, G. not SW. (STĀANDDH.-URT) — Standard; the upright against which the double barn-doors shut. An old person.

Their's nut menny fwok left noo, ah lay — nobbut a few o' t' oald STANDERTS.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p 4, col. 1.

Stand for, G. — To become sponsor for.

Stang, G. (STĀANG). **Steng**, N., E., SW. (STENG) — A sting; a pole. See **Car-stang**.

A bee was nettled at the wrang,

And gave his hand a dispert STANG.

RELPH — 19th Idyll. Theocr. line 4.

Stanger, C., E., SW. (STĀANG.U'R'). **Whamp** C., Ws. (WĀAMP) — The wasp — *Vespa vulg.*

"Keen as a WHAMP."

Joe shuv't a pin intil his leg. "Betty," shootit Bob, "is ter a WHAMP nest up heear?" BETTY WILSON. p. 76, line 10.

Stangin', G. (STĀANG.U'N) — Men guilty of beating their wives have been forcibly hoisted astride of a pole or STANG, and borne through the village in derision. Unwary travellers are entrapped on Christmas and New Year's day, and threatened with the STANG, until they contribute a trifle to be spent in drink.

T' gen'ral resolve was i' STANGIN'. Seah they mapped oot their roonds amang t' neighboorin' villages, choosin' t' roonds they thowte measte likely to bring cash to their pockets.

C PACQ. 1893, Sept. 21. p. 6, col. 1.

Stank (STĀANK). **Stenk** (STENK). (N., E.) An artificial pond, water dammed up; (N., SW.) a midden; (C., N., NW.) a sharp pain accompanied by a groan.

Wi' whup an' spur, thro' STENK an' stoore,

Set off a jolly party.

STAGG — Bridewain. Stz. 4.

—(C.) To groan, moan. (NC.) To ache smartly (J. AR).

"STANKAN' and greanan as if he ail't summat."

A cud heer it STANKEN', an' granken', an' blooen'.

CHRISTIAN—Mason's Ghost. p. 9, line 1.

Stap, G. (STĀAP)—Stave of a tub; (C, NW.) the upright supporting the side of a cart; step of a ladder or bar of a gate. "Gone to STAPS"—become insolvent; "to take the STAPS out of your bicker"—to humble you. See **Bicker, Rung**.

T' skelvins was oa brokken, t' earbrig was sooa rotten at t' corner STAPS steead oa aly, an t' side STAPS was hofe o' them brokken teuh. SCOAP. p. 217, line 18.

Tho' guidness wi' this new year gift ye,
Another eken to your fifty,
As tho' by STAP an' STAP 'twad lift ye

Clean owr the deyke.

STAGG—New Year. Stz. 3.

Stape up, C, NW., E. (STAEP)—To upset or overturn, as a cart.

Star bent, Whirl bent, SW. Geus cworn, G.—The Heath or Moss Rush—*Juncus squarrosus*.

Stark, C., WS. (STĀARK)—Hide-bound; unnaturally stiff.

T' ley fur as STARK as t' town green.

CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 8.

Starken, C., WS. (STĀA.R'KU'N). Storken, C, EC, E. (STĀU.R'KU'N)—To stiffen, coagulate.

See, deame, if we've got a swop whuskey,

I's sworry the rum bottle's duin!

We'll STARKEN our keytes, I'll upod us.

ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 2.

He had eaten mutton and mutton fat till it "fairly STOKENT on his stummick." J.B.

Stark mad, G. Dancin' mad.—In a towering passion; deranged.

I nivver reade leyke yen STARK MAD.

ANDERSON—The Peet-cadger. Stz. 7.

He meaad meh DANCEN MAD wih t' impident way he said it. SCOAP. p. 54, line 14.

Stark neak't, G. (STĀARK NIĀAKT).

Sterk neak't, N. (STAERK-NIEKT) entirely naked; said of raw spirit.

STARK'D MOTHER NEAK'D they skelp'd about.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 40.

Stark weather, G.—Continued dry and cold north and east winds.

Starr Ray, W.—Starry Ray fish—*Raia radiata*. FAUNA. p. 469.

Star sleet, C.—Frog spawn dropped on the ground.

Start, C. (STĀART)—The long handle of a wooden pail.

Startle, G. (STĀA.R'TU'L)—Cattle STARTLE when they erect their heads and tails, and gallop madly in hot weather through fear of the stinging flies.

So scorching was the weather in April,

The cows would STARTLE.

BLAMIRE—Stocklewath. p. 130.

Starty, G. (STĀA.R'TI)—Nervous; subject to jump or start when alarmed.

'State, G.—The land or property of a STATESMAN.

'Statesman, G. (STĀE.TSMU'N).

Steatsman, C, SW. (STĀAATS-MU'N). Laird, N. (LAEUR'D)—The owner of an estate; a yeoman. See **Lword**.

It's a bonnie job, if gentlemen an' gentlemen's servants is to ower-ride us 'STEATS FOOLAK. GIBSON. p. 200.

T—C— who was described as a "STATESMAN." C. PATR. 1894, June 8. p. 6, col. 7.

Staup, C, E. (STĀUP). Staap, SW, N. (STĀAP)—To stalk or stride like a cock; to walk as in the dark, in an aimless or feckless fashion.

They **STOEP** i' their walking, leyke stegs
amang heather.

RAYSON—Fellside Beauties. Stz. 3.

We've hed a sad **STOAPEN** teyme on't
comin' heame, it's sae dark. J.H.

Staupy, NC. (STÄU.PI)—A slow
easy-going man. J. AR.

Staupy, Ws., NC. **Glaupy**, NW.
(GLÄU.PI)—Unable to see well,
half blind.

Stayk, G. not SW. (STAEK)—To wan-
der listlessly, to blunder.

"A girt **STAYKAN** feul."

Stays, C., SW. (STAEZ). **Trappings**,
C., SW. (TRÄAP.INZ)—The breech-
ings (including the crupper) of
driving harness.

Stayvel, C., E., NW. (STAE.VUL).
Stevvel, N., SW. (STEV.UL)—To
saunter about in a listless or un-
certain manner.

Thar was hundreds an thousands o' fwok
STAVLAN about on't.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 130, line 8.

T' pair on us **STEAVELT** inteh t' hoose.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 24.

Stead, G. (STEED)—An unenclosed
plot on a mountain or common,
on which certain individuals have
defined rights, as on Borrowdale,
Wythburn and other fells. A
place or spot, in combination as
DOORSTEAD or doorway. In place-
names of modern buildings, gener-
ally on the sites of ruins: **Castle-**
STEADS, **SmithSTEADS**.

Yan eh them at's eh t' habit eh climmen
ower t' wo inteh t' foald eh peace eh
cummen in be t' dooar-**STEED**.

SCOAP. p. 78, line 15.

The pillar of a covered midden-**STEED**.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 24. p. 7, col. 1.

Steadlin, C., SW. (STIÄAD.LUN).
Stadlin, NW. (STÄAD.LUN).
Stiddle, NC.—A foundation of
straw or brushwood etc. for a corn

or hay mow, to prevent damp
rising. Formerly dry turves were
most used. In some parts, short
stone pillars capped by a flat stone
are used as supports to a wooden
framework. (NW.) A stand for a
beehive.

Steak an' reyse, N.—The same as
Cock gard.

He went throo dooars, an' ower yats, an'
jamp **STEAK-AN' RICE**.

BETTY WILSON. p. 135, line 10.

Steany, C., Ns., E. (STIÄAN.I). **Stean't-**
horse, C., N. (STIÄANT)—A stallion,
an entire horse.

Along wid **STEAN'D HORSES** to show at the
fair. RAYSON—Lady Fair. Stz. 1.

He telt t' oald chap he was war ner
Stibbm Jackson **STEAANY**.

SCOAP. p. 167, line 6.

Steck, **Stetch**: see **Reest**.

Stee, G. (STEE). **Stey**, N. (STAEI)—
A ladder.

We gat teh t' boddom of ooar girt lang
STEE eh that seaam wholl.

SCOAP. p. 216, line 7.

We hed a **STEY** up iv a crack, an' ah moon-
tit it. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Steed, G. (STEED)—Supply.

"Rain com down in good **STEED** yesterday."

—To supply. (Not known to cor-
respondents.)

Steek: see **Steuk**.

Steep: see **Rennet**.

Steepin' rain, G.—A drenching rain.

Steer: see **Staith**.

Steeve, NW. (STEEV)—To fasten the
salmon net by twine to a rope, by
passing the netting needle through
five or six meshes of the net, and
fastening the twine to the rope
again. FISHERMAN. p. 55.

Steg, G. (STEG)—A gander.

What's saus' for t' geuse, is saus' for t'
STEG. BETTY WILSON. p. 34, line 5.

Stell, E. (STEL)—A large open drain. A stone-built place of shelter for the sheep on the moors, consisting of a solid centre and radiating walls, so that shelter can be obtained whatever be the direction of the wind.

The lavrock sings a song of love,

High, high o'er stream an' STELL.

ARMSTRONG—Wanny Blossoms.

1876. p. 7, line 5.

Steng: see **Stang**.

Stenk: see **Stank**.

Stensh, G. not SW. (STENSH)—Strong, staunch.

"Hes ta yitten STENSH agean?"

Stensher, C., SW., E. (STENSH.U'R)—A staunchion.

Stent: see **Stint**.

Stepmother bit, G.—A scanty allowance.

Why the water is as biting as a STEPMOTHER welcome.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 159, line 16.

Steuk, N., Es. (STIUOK). Stake, NW. (STAEK)—A silly person.

And gif she be but a lang idle STEAKE.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 42.

Steuk, C., E., NW. (STIUOK) Steek, N., E., SW. (STEEK)—To shut, close, fasten.

When ah'd STEUCKT t' door efter us ah coa't oot.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 18.

Come in, Tom, and STEEK t' door to keep t' dogs out.

CUMBRIANA. p. 87, line 5.

Steven—An assembly or gathering. (Not known to correspondents.)

"To set the STEVEN," to fix a meeting.

FERGUSON—p. 222.

Stevvel: see **Stayvel**.

Stew, G. (STIOO). Stoor (STOOR)—Excitement, confusion, haste; dust (in this sense, N., NE., E., use only STOOR). "In a sad STEW,"—in a dilemma, over-mastered.

Keep whussellin' Rory o'More;

To shew 'at thoo's merry, an' cares laal about her—

Thoo'll seun put her intul a STOOR.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 145, line 6.

A shower of SNOW-STOUR, as the dust-like drift from the ground is called.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 22.

When I oppemt the duir, they threw STOOR i' my een.

ANDERSON—Watty. p. 14, col. 2, line 19.

Stepped back out of the way of the STEW that was rising.

W.C.T. 1899, May 6. p. 3, col. 1.

Stick.—The wooden token whereon was branded the distinguishing number of the hewer in the coal pit. It was, and is, a most heinous offence to stick tubs or baskets, i.e., for one man to remove another's number from a tub of coals, and replace it by his own. R.W.M.

Stick, wid a—: G. **Stick in't, C., NW.**—A glass of spirits, generally rum, added to the pint of beer.

She wad treat him till a pint o' het yal WID A STICK. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 3.

For a whart o' het yel, an a STICK IN'T.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 20.

Stick by t' rib: see **Cow't lword**.

Stick dyke, C.—A fence made entirely of dead or brush-wood.

Stickin, G. (STIK-U'N)—"Yon tree's fairly STICKIN' wid pears"—heavily laden, thickly set.

Stickin, W.—The *detritus* found between the two sides or cheeks of a fault. Generally a thick STICKIN indicates a large fault. R.W.M.

Stickle, G. (STIK.U'L)—Fright, alarm; a bewildered or confused state of mind.

"In a parlsh STICKLE."

Inside, Nancy was in a terrabel STICKEL, She pray't for uphill grund aw t' way.

BETTY WILSON. p. 150, line 7.

Stick up for, G.—To advocate.

"He STACK UP well for Tom."

Sticky back: see **Clavver grass**.

Stiddle, SW. (STÄAID.U'L). **Steydal**, NW., SW. (STAEID.U'L)—A prop. (NW.) Fusty or mouldy; it is an old word, and never used by young people (J.H.). See **Steadlin**.

A snow in the month o' May

Meks pensy kye eat STEYDAL hay.

OLD SAYING.

Stiddy, G. (STIDI). **Studdy**, N. (STUODI)—An anvil, smithy.

Thear wur a STEDDY en men maakin horse-shoon.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogues. p. 76, line 6.

Stife, N., E. (STAEIF)—Strong, sturdy, obstinate. See also **Styth**.

Stiffan', C. **Stiffener**, B. (STIF-UN'U'R)—A manifest falsehood.

"That is a STIFFENER."

Stigh, C., N. (STIGH).—**Hissteigh**. Terms used in driving pigs.

Still, SW.—Used interjectionally.

Still an' on, G.—Nevertheless.

"STILL AN' ON, tudder was better."

STILL AN ON theer was yah thing kept bodderan om meh terrably.

SCOAP. p. 200, line 9.

Stilt, G. (STILT)—The arm and handle of a plough.

As weel I know, when t' plew STILTS hoddin.

Thoo sang. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 69, line 3.

—To walk in a stiff manner.

He was STILTIN' away wid it iv a bag ower his back. BETTY WILSON. p. 19, line 5.

Sting-fish, NW.—Viper Weever—*Trachinus vipera*. FAUNA. p. 477.

Stingy: see **Spingy**.

Stink clock, SW.—The Burying or Church-yard beetle—*Necrophorus sepultor*. W.H.

Stinkin' Bobby: see **Bleudwort**.

Stinkin Roger, G. **Stinkin Christopher**—The knotted Figwort—*Scrophularia nodosa*.

Stint, G. (STINT). **Stent**, N. (STENT)—A cattle grass; a limit or boundary. The right to stint. The animal put on the stint.

The plaintiff took two STINTS, entitling him to place a horse on the marsh.

C. PATR. 1898, Nov. 3. p. 6, col. 4.

The annual meeting of STINTHOLDERS . . . was held at the Wheatsheaf Inn.

C. PATR. 1894, May 4. p. 3, col. 7.

The snow has left the fells and fled

And to their STINTS the becks are fawn.

RELPH—Horace, Bk. II. Ode 7, line 1.

One yearling horse is a STINT, an aged horse is two STINTS; two ewes with their followers not having more than two lambs each, make a STINT, four sheep of any other age make a STINT. J.H.

—To limit; to send out cattle to grass.

Two 'ooars was his STINTIT dinner time.

BETTY WILSON. p. 62, line 5.

There was other land on which he could STINT the cows.

C. PATR. 1895, Oct. 18. p. 7, col. 3.

Troutbeck is divided into three parts, which are called hundreds, each hundred having a large STINTED pasture.

CUMBRIANA. p. 325, line 10.

Stintage, G. (STINT.IJ).

The old herds were re-appointed for the summer STINTAGE.

C. PATR. 1894, May 4. p. 3, col. 7.

Stinted to, G.—Having been served by a horse, but not necessarily in foal.

Brown mare, STINTED TO "Lord Park."

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 25. p. 1, col. 4.

Stinty, G. (STINT.I). **Stenty**, N. (STENTI)—Limited, reserved.

We freely spak whate'er we thought

Without being STENTY.

STAGG—New Year. Stz. 22.

Stirk, G. (STUORK). Strick—A yearling heifer or bullock.

Short-horn bullock **STIRKS** to £8.

C. PATR. 1894, Mar. 30. p. 2, col. 2.

He kept two cows, a **STIRK**, and a pig.

C. PATR. 1893, Oct. 20. p. 6, col. 6.

Heifer **STIRKS** to £11.

C. PATR. 1899, Jan. 27. p. 2, col. 4.

Stirran, C., E., SW. (STUOR'UN).

Sturran, N.—Stirring, active.

"He's a **STIRRAN** lad, yon."

Stirrup oil, C. Strap oil—A beating with a strap.

"Send him to the cobbler's for a pen'orth o' **STIRRUP OIL**."—a common practical joke played on April Fool's Day; the result was generally a strapping.

Stirrup Sunday, G.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. On this Sunday it was customary (NC.) to have a rice pudding for dinner, and to repeat the following:

Stir up we beseech thee the pudding in the pot,

Stir't up we beseech thee, and keep it all hot.

Stitch, G. (STICH)—A narrow ridge of land on which potatoes, etc., are grown; the crop itself is frequently included in the term.

Sum crops is hevvy, as menny as six bagfuls on a **STITCH**.

BETTY WILSON. p. 28, line 21.

The **STITCH** of potato is not the furrow.

LAKE COUNTRY, App. I.

A young woman so engaged by a Wigton farmer left her work, after thinning one **STITCH**. The farmer meeting her some time after asked her why she left. She innocently said: "Maister, ah could mak nowt at them—t' **STITCHES** war sea lang."

E. C. News. 1896, Sept. 5. p. 8, col. 6.

—To form the ridge on which potatoes or turnips are grown.

He was **STITCHING** all day, and witness was working with him.

C. PATR. 1896, June 23. p. 3, col. 3.

Stive, NE. (STÄAIV)—To suffocate, fill up.

When Ralph was **STIV'D** as fou as few could be. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 108.

Some wi' gullies whang'd the leavvs i' bits.

Some **STIV'D** the keal wi' bout'd bread sea good.

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger.

p. 204, line 7.

Stiving, C. (STÄALVUN)—Cramming, repleting; said of a glass of spirits when the quantity is great, and the quality good.

This stick in a pint was a **STEEVIN'** glass o' rum. C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 21. p. 6, col. 1.

Sto, C., E. (STÄU). Staa, SW., N. (STÄA)—A stall. A surfeit.

Here's baby-laikins, rowth o' speyce,

On **STA'S** an' ra's estended.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 29.

—To place; to stall. To surfeit, cram.

Plenty o' butter wad **STO** a dog. SAYING.

"Hang bisness!" says t' whamp, "What ther nea plezer in't. I'se startin' to stow, I mun gang." Says t' bee, "Oh!"

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 14, line 10.

Stob, G. (STÄUB)—A post, stake; (B.) a splinter in the flesh.

Wad scoald acose ah dudn't stick t' laal iron **STOB** in strete eneuf for em.

SCOAP. p. 79, line 17.

Ah seen a white **STOB** or a yat-stook that meade me start wid t' meune shinen on't.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 3.

Stocked, G. (STÄUKT)—Applied to the puffing of horses' legs.

Terrible **STOCKED**. J. AR.

Stocking, throw the —: When the wedding day had come to an end, the bride was conducted upstairs by the unmarried women, who stood at the foot of the bed whilst the bride, sitting thereon with her back turned towards the women, would draw off her left

stocking and throw it over her shoulder; whomever this stocking struck would be the next bride.

What! breyde forgat FLINGIN THE STOKIN.

ANDERSON—Codbeck Wed. Stz. 21.

Stocking foot, G.—To be in STOCKING FEET is to have no shoes on.

The defendant came out in his STOCKING FEET. C. PATR. 1895, Jan. 11. p. 3, col. 5.

Stoke pan: see **Shank pan**.

Stook, G. (STOOK)—Twelve sheaves of corn set up in a field; the number varies according to the district. Two stooks make a threve.

Gat hissel until a harvest field to shear by STOOK. C. PACQ. 1893, May 11. p. 6, col. 1.

Stools—These have special names according to the purposes for which they were required, thus: Coppy steul, cracket, sheep, clippin and milkin steul or gommarel, clwose steul or night-commode.

Stoond, C., E., NW. (STOOND). Stoon, N., SW. (STOON)—The pain resulting from a blow, etc.

It feister't an' wark't wid sa headless a STOON,

'At rist he gat nin.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 3.

He com ding agean a steane wid his big toe. . . When t' STOON hed partly what gitten ower, he meade a fresh start.

W.C.T.X. p. 7, col. 2.

—To astound; to be filled with wonder; to benumb; to ache by reason of a severe and sudden pain.

At toun, kurk, market, dance or fair,
She meks their hearts aw STOUN.

ANDERSON—Thuirsbys Witch. Stz. 3.

And gave his hand a dispert stang;
It STOUNDIT sare, and sare it swell'd.

RELPH—19th Idyll, Theocr. line 4.

Stoop, G. (STOOP)—A gate post; the turning post in a race; support.

Stood wid his back ageane a yat STOOP.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 2.

"That woman hes a son meks 5s. a week,
he's a good stoop to his mudder."

Stoor: see **Stew**.

Stoor, Ns. (STOORI)—Warmed ale, sweetened and mixed with oat-meal; almost obsolete.

Het pints o' yal an' stoorie disappeared like magic.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 21. p. 6, col. 1.

Stoor, G. Stewy, SW. (STIOO.I)—Dusty. See **Stew**.

What the Beyble ligs STOURY abuin the duir head.

ANDERSON—Calep Crosby. Stz. 2.

Stoothe, G. (STOODH)—To plaster a wall by the application of battens and laths.

Stoothen, G. (STOO.THUN)—A division wall of laths and plaster.

Wi' a rounge the yieldin' hinges

Frae the partin' STOOTHENS flee.

STAGG—Return. Stz. 25.

Stoov-bittit, C., WC. Stow-forkt, C., EC., SW. (STÄÜW)—Having the top of the ear cut off, and a triangular piece cut off from the top of the remainder. See **Lug mark**.

Stoov't, C., WC., SW. (STOOVT). Stwoavt. Tovt, N. (TÄÜVT)—Being ear-marked by having the top of the ear cut off. See **Lug mark**.

If we cut off the top of the ear, we say its ear is clipped or stuffed (STOVED).

RAWNSLEY. p. 167, line 17.

Stop, G. (STÄUP)—To stay; to stow or pack; to thrust.

"Stop them things into t' drawer."

"Stop the poker into the fire."

Ah STOPPT t' beuck iv his neif.

SCOAP. p. 116, line 5.

Stope: see **Staup**.

Stoppan spot, G.—The limit.

"Iv'ry thing hes a STOPPAN SPOT bit time."

Store, G. (STÄUR)—To set store on a thing is to put value or place dependence upon it.

Storken: see **Starken**.

Stormcock: see **Mountain Thristle**.

Stot, C. (STÄUT). Stut, C, N. (STUOT). Stud, N. (STUOD)—To rebound; to bound as a sheep or deer does when jumping with all feet together.

A chap wid a box hat's a grand landmark, an' t' hard pezz rattle an' STUT off it.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 26. p. 6, col. 1.

He meade t' bolt—wid that wooden furrem STUT, STUTTIN' efter him. Ditto. May 25.

Stotter, Stotting ba', G.—An India-rubber ball covered with net, popular with children 60 years ago. J. AR. See **Stowter**.

Stove, E. (STÄUV; STWÄUV)—A young shoot of wood.

—(G.) To stifle bees with brimstone. Udders wad bar up t' chimley an stwove ivverybody oot.

C. PACQ. 1893, Dec. 21. p. 6, col. 1.

Stower, G. (STÄUWR)—Estover; a stake; handle of a poke-net.

(His girt cwoat) wad ha been just as good a fit if it hed been hung on a dyke STOWER.

SCAP. p. 25, line 1.

Stower and yedder: see **Cock-gard**.

Stow fork't: see **Stoov-bittit**.

Stowp, B. (STÄUWP)—A place where slate pencils are obtained from the clay-slate overlying the coal measures.

Stowter, G. (STÄUW.TTHUR'). Stotter, C, SW. (STÄUTTHUR)—To walk clumsily; (N., B.) to stagger or stumble.

"He STOWTER'T ower, and doon he went."

He'd weade thro' the durt buin his tnee,

It cult his het heart, silly gander!

An theer let him STOWTER fer me!

ANDERSON—Bundles ov Oddities. Stz. 5.

—N.—Unsteady.

Stracklin, N. (STRÄAK.LIN)—A spendthrift.

The STRACKLIN spends gude neane an' gear. ECHOES—I niver rued. Stz. 3.

Straddel't, G. (STRÄAD.ULT)—Brought to a stand, stuck fast.

I think oald P— was varra nar STRADDEL'T iv his sarmon. GIBSON. p. 200.

"I'S STRADDEL'T," says I. "I's fairly maiz't," says I. "I left sum'at ahint me at Kes'ick" . . . an' what it is I cannot tell."

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 19, line 16.

A was that STRADDELET, an' maiz't wid his impidence that a went till my seat.

MARY DRAYSON. p. 24, line 5.

Strake, C, SW. (STR'AEK). Streak, (C, STR'IAEK; SW., STR'EEUK). Streek, C, N.—A stroke. The mark of ownery made on a sheep's fleece in ruddle. See **Shepherd's Beuk**.

A star, a cross. . . . and pops and STROKES —in all directions of the fleece, complete the varieties. FELS. p. 174, line 7.

—To stretch; lay out a corpse. To draw over lightly, as a rake over soil of flower-bed. In country places a STREEKIN' is commonly followed by a tea-drinking and afternoon's gossip in a low tone, at the coze-house. To place the owner's mark on the sheep's fleece in ruddle. Lang STREEK'D out ovr the clean hearthsteane. STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 15.

If it wasn't fer t' odd brass at he pickt up frae sec customers as us, t' wife an barnes wad seunn be fit fer STREEKIN.

SCAP. p. 214, line 14.

Salving and STRAKING or marking.

RAWNSLEY. p. 183, line 15.

Strake, C. Streak, C, E. Straker, SW. (STR'AEKUR'). Streaker, C, NW. (STR'IAAKUR')—A flat piece of wood used for levelling grain heaped up in the measure; a strike.

Strakes, G. (STR'AEKS)—Lengths of iron in former use for wheel tyres.

Strammer: see **Strummer**.

Strang, G. (STR'ÄANG)—Strong, fetid.

"STRANG as rotten cheese."

When winter winds blow STRANG and keen. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 14, line 1.

Strap, G. (STR'ÄAP)—Goods or money received on credit.

Tommy swiped or drunk on . . . till he had "nea brass," and STRAP or credit was no longer to be had.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Strawberry Loggerhead, C., NC., Ws. (STR'ÄUBER'I-LÄUG.U'REED—Common tiger moth—*Aretia caia*. (G.D.). See **Loggerhead**.

Strea cabbish, C., W., SW.—An expression of extreme contempt, as for anything utterly valueless.

Ah didn't care a hoapenny . . . ner a streeah, ner a STREEAH-CABBISH for t' varra best fella among them.

SCOAP. p. 9, line 10.

Streak, Streaker, Streek: see **Strake**.

Streemers, C., N. (STREEMU'R'Z). **Streeamers**, SW. (STREEU'MU'R'Z) Northern lights—*Aurora borealis*.

Strenth o' men and pitchforks, C., SW.—Power, influence, exertion.

Strickle, G. (STR'IK.U'L)—A sanded piece of wood used for sharpening scythes. Obs.

T' lads gat oot their scys; saw . . . if theear was a proper plect for t' STRICKLE.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Striddle, G. (STR'ID.U'L). **Struddle**, G. not SW. (STR'UOD.U'L)—Stride, straddle.

T' snow was thick, an' mead it bad to woke, Sooa mid-leg deep we STRIDDEL'T on.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 13.

Whoke iv oa yages an sizes, STRADDLEN an squeezeen yan anudder atween a heck an a hogwholl eh t' windeh.

SCOAP. p. 14, line 1.

Strike-a-leet—This machine was invented by one of the Speddings of Mirehouse, mine-agent to the Lowthers. It consisted of a circular disc of steel worked by a handle, and rubbing continuously against a fixed piece of flint, a stream of sparks was produced, which enabled the miners to see their work. It was about 18 ins. long and 10 ins. high. J.B.

Strike street, Cs., NW.—To balance the matter evenly.

Strikin knife, G. **Choppin knife**, G. **Chopper**, G.—Butcher's cleaver. A machine full eh STRIKIN KNIVES an saws.

SCOAP. p. 97, line 10.

Strint, C. (STR'INT). **Strwoan**, C., E. (STR'WÄUN)—A term for the milk as it is drawn from the teat by the hand; a very small quantity.

"A STRINT o' milk."

—To milk laboriously.

Strinty, (STR'INT.I). **Struntly** (STR'UONT.I)—Dwarfish.

Strip, G. (STR'IP)—To draw the after-milkings of cows or ewes.

They (sheep) submit, without whimper, to tying and STRIPPING.

CUMBRIANA. p. 247, line 1.

Stripper. G. (STR'IP.U'R)—A cow that is nearly dry, or that has been milked for a long time.

Mostly STRIPPER cows, which were sold.

E. C. NEWS. April 28, 1894. p. 2, col. 1.

Strippins, G. (STR'IP.INZ)—The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking, said to be richer than the rest.

Stritch, C., Ws., E. (STR'ICH)—To strut haughtily; stretch.

And rich green fields o' grass and grain

STRITCH reet away tull t' sea.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 16, col. 2.

Stritcher, G. (STR'ICH.U'R')—
Stretcher; a softened term for an
untruth.

This is a fair example o't yarns 'at Perry
used to spin, an lots o' fwoke, if they hed
hard as menny of his STRITCHERS as ah hev.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 3.

Stroke, G. (STR'ÄUK; STR'WÄUK)—
Step, measure.

"He hes a lang STROKE o' t' grund"—he
takes long strides.

Ah wad ha that chap teh mind his gurse
nail . . . afwoar he gits hofe through wi
that yird STROKE eh his.

SCOAP. p. 81, line 2.

Stroke, G. **Chop**, C. (CHÄUP)—A
term expressing quantity, great or
small.

"He hesn't deun a STROKE o' wark this
many a lang day."

T' snaffles hedn't duin a CHOP o' wark.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 2.

Strone (STR'ÄUN)—A tenant who
is bound to assist the landlord, in
hunting, and turning the red deer
on the tops of the mountains to
the forest (NICHOLSON AND BURN'S West.
and Cumb.). See also **Strint**.

Strop, NW. (STR'ÄUP)—A ring made
of wands of wythe or hazel which
are twined and wrought together
threeply after the manner of a
rope. FISHERMAN. p. 42. Obsolesc.

—To tie the bottom rope of the
stake-net to the top of the stake.
To shut the stake-nets up by pulling the
STROPS to the top of the stakes, and throw-
ing the pocks over the upper-rope.

FISHERMAN. p. 47.

Stroppan', G. (STR'ÄUP.U'N).—Strap-
ping, tall, active.

Most o' fwoks 'at was ennybody was
colliers, an' STRAPPIN fellows some on
them was. W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 3.

Strucken, G. (STR'UOK.U'N)—Struck,
stricken; fly-blown.

T' Blencathra Hounds hev STRUKKEN t'
drag! W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 3.

Struddle: see **Striddle**.

Strummer, C., WS. (STR'OUUM.U'R').

Strammer (STR'ÄAM.U'R')—A
great lie, falsehood.

Strunt, Ns. (STR'UONT)—Pet, sulks,
a fit of obstinacy.

A horse that refuses to draw is said to
"tak the STRUNT" (FERGUSON—Dialect.

p. 140).

Strunty: see **Strinty**.

Strwoan: see **Strint**.

Stubs, C., E., NW. (STUOBZ). **Stumps**,
G. not SW.—The old nails from a
horse's shoe—used for clog nails.

Stud, **Stut**: see **Stot**.

Studdy: see **Stiddy**.

Stuffment, G. (STUOF.MUNT)—Some-
thing worthless; doubtful infor-
mation.

A pedder, wi' STUFFMENT, she sauntert aw
roun.

ANDERSON—Juggy Mulrooney. Stz. 1.

Bowton happem't teh knoa a gay deal
mair aboot chimericals an STUFFMENT eh
that mak. SCOAP. p. 157, line 12.

Stummer: see **Stammer**.

Stump an' rump, G.—The entirety.
He felt t' lot STUMP AN' RUMP.

PEN. OBS. 1893, June 21.

Stunchy, G. (STUONCH)—Short and
stout, thickset.

"It's a good laal STUNCH of a powny."

Stunner, G. (STUON.U'R')—Some-
thing extraordinary.

Thus t' biggest leear ah've met with yit,
. . . ah've hard some STUNNERS.

SCOAP. p. 126, line 6.

Styme, C., E., SW. (STÄAIM). **Steyme**,
N., NW. (STAEIM)—A glimmer of
light, used to express darkness.

Ah lost me seet as clean as a speun, eigh,
ah couldn't see a STYME.

SCOAP. p. 15, line 18.

Styth, C (STÄAITH): Stife, E., N. (STAEIF)—Foul air in a mine or quarry after blasting. "Back smoke." Lusty (obs.).

Mull'd yell an' punch flew roun' leyke
STEYFE.

The fiddler's a' gat fuddled.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 44.

Suck! c., SW. (SOOK)—A call-note for calves.

Suckan, C., SW (SOO.KU'N)—The liquor that drains from a dung heap—middin SUCKAN. See **Bond Sucken.**

Suckeny land, E.—Moist land of good quality.

Suds, to be in —: G.—To be sullen, or in a peevish temper.

She's in't suds to-day. DICKINSON. 1859.

Suer, G. (SIOO'U'R)—"FOR SUER," a common phrase meaning "for a certainty."

Suller't, C., WS., N. (SUOL'U'R'T)—Stuffed or choked up in the chest with a cold.

Summat-like, G.—Likely for the purpose; pretty or becoming.

"Theer, that's SUMMAT-LIKE."

Summer, G.—To pasture cattle in the open, generally on the higher slopes, during the summer.

"Oor why was SUMMER'T on t' fell."

Summer geat, G.—Summer pasturage.

Sump, G. (SUOMP). Middin sump, G. (MID.IN). Middin pant, G. not E. (PÄANT)—A puddle; a pool supplied by the drainage of the dung heaps.

A'v a gud mind t' fling tha inta t' SUMP.

CHRISTIAN—Sailor Lad. p. 3, line 8.

They cowp'd at last,

Lang stretch'd i' th' MIDDEN-PANT.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 39.

Sumph, Ns., E. (SUOMF)—A block-head.

This henpick'd SUMP has prui'v'd an ass.

RAYSON—Squeeze Crab. Stz. 8.

Sunken Kirk: see **Currock.**

Sunkets, NW. (SUON.KU'TS)—Something. Obs.

Wad tay wad give us s'UNKETS sune,

We're aw as haw as hunters.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 29.

'Twas mete that SUNKETS they devis'd,

This pestment to destroy.

MINSTREL—Panic. Stz. 21.

Sup, G. (SUOP)—An indefinite measure of liquid.

"A girt SUP—A laal SUP—A SUP o' tea."

His wife had had a little SUP, but was quite capable of taking care of the child.

C. PATR. 1893, June 2. p. 3, col. 6.

I seav't thee poddish, Betty sed,

Says Jobby, They may ga to t' pig,

I cudent touch a SUP.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 25.

There was a good SUP o' blood on t' road.

W.C.T. 1899, Apr. 8. p. 8, col. 4.

—To take liquid from a spoon, sip; to drink.

An' oft he santer't on

O' market days, an smeukt an' SUP'T.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 24, line 2.

I cawt to SUP cruds wi' Dick Miller.

ANDERSON—Sally Gray. Stz. 5.

Supper bell—"So called in the Cockermouth Church-wardens' books, was rung at 7 o'clock from October to Christmas since I remember."

J.B.

Surfeit of cold, G.—A cold that is difficult to get rid of; a cold which shows itself by outward signs as cracked lips, etc. The pronunciation of the word varies considerably, and is frequently corrupt—a SULFUR, etc.

Suss, G. (SUOS)—The call to hounds at feeding time.

Suss! Suss! little hounds. J. AR.

Swab, G. (SWÄAB). **Squab**, C., SW. (SKWÄAB)—An inferior sort of wooden sofa not having the box-seat of the settle.

Sit on t' SQUAB till I bring ye summat to sup on. GIBSON. p. 200.

He throws his-sel' back on the SWAB, an' surveys his work.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 10, line 13.

Swad, G. (SWÄAD)—A pod or husk of peas.

What, she's like Sarah Seon as two pes i' ya SWAD. YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 24, line 8.

Swadder, C., NW. (SWÄADHLUR'). **Swadle**, NW. (SWÄATUL)—To dabble in water.

A fine toppin'd drake an' a lily white duck
To swum in t' beck watter, an' SWADDER
in t' muck.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 239, line 3.

Swaddermunt, C., E. (SWÄADH. MUNT)—Drink.

Swaddler, C. (SWÄADLUR')—A hypocrite.

Swaddlin, C.—Hypocritical.

Or a SWADDLIN' oald sneak, wid a snowk
an' a snivel,

'At kests up his e'en when he hears a ruff
jwoke. GIBSON—Ned o' Kes'ick. Stz. 6.

Swag belly't, G. (SWÄAG)—Corpulent; the lower part of the abdomen enlarged.

Swaik, G. (SWÄAIK). **Swyke**, E. (SWAEIK)—A thinly-made animal; a worthless fellow. A person who is deceitful (R.K.).

Swaith: see **Swarth**.

Swak, C.—Treacherous, slippery. (Not known).

Swallywhols, C. (SWÄALI). **Swellywhols**, E. (SWELI). **Swilly h.**, NC.—Large funnel-shaped holes in

the ground, into which the stream flows and disappears. Usually seen at the outcrop of the cavernous limestone.

Swalter, C. (SWÄALTTHUR'). **Swelter**, E.—To be (perspiringly) energetic, brisk; to show off, swagger. Abe went SWALTERAN about t' seals far an' nar or idling away his time.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 1.

Swamish, C., E., NW. (SWÄAMISH). **Sweemish**, N., SW. (SWEE.MISH)—Squeamish. shy.

While deftly Roger did the SWAMISH court.

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 204, line 11.

Swang, C., EC., SW. (SWÄANG)—A wet hollow lying among pasture or arable land; a field-name. See **Seang**.

Hotchan through SWANG and through syke. CUMBERIANA. p. 246, line 5.

Swankey, G. (SWÄANKI)—Loosely put together, flabby; inferior, hungry.

Well, mappen I's honestish—for a SWANKIE. JOE THE BUIITS. p. 23, line 12.

If any mutton or beef is lean and flabby, we say it is SWANKY. J.H.

Swap, G. (SWÄAP). **Swop**, not NW. (SWÄUP)—Exchange, barter. See **Cowp**.

What a good cwoat thou's wearing, Mr Flaycrow. I think thee an' me 'll hev a SWAP. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 5, col. 3.

—To exchange, barter.

The bullock which plaintiff SWAPPED with Mr G— was one of the animals which he purchased.

C. PATR. 1894, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 4.

Swape, C., EC. (SWAEP)—A lever; pump-handle. "A SWAPE for the font," is entered in the Churchwardens' book at Cockermouth (J.B.).

Chancellor Ferguson suggests that this was an arrangement of levers or pulleys for raising the top.

A draw-well having a **SWAPE**, a bucket, an' a chain. PEN. OBS. Dec. 28.

Swarf, C., SW. (SWĀARF)—To SWOON.

A think a mun a **SWARF'T**. A doon't kno' hoo lang a wus ligin' theer.

CHRISTIAN—Mason's Ghost. p. 11, line 9.

Swarm, B. (SWĀARM; SWAERM)—An overpowering host of lice or fleas.

Swarmel, SW., NE., NW. (SWĀA-RMU'L)—To creep along a pole or up a tree; to swarm, scramble.

A clergyman near Bootle inquired of a boy for a place to cross a swollen stream, and being shown a pole laid across, he hesitated to venture, when the boy said: "My fadder **SWARMEL'T** it, and I **SWARMEL'T** it, and cann't thaww **SWARMEL'T** tu?"

Swarth, C., WS., E. **Swaith**, N. (SWAETH)—An apparition.

Ah saw 'is **SWARTH** gang by. H.T.

Lest, for the **SWARTH**, I, past retrievan',
The substance forfeit.

MINSTREL. Stz. 11.

Swarth, C., ES., NW. (SWĀARTH).

Sward, SW. (SWĀARD). **Swat**,

N. (SWĀAT). **Swad**, Alston.—

The skin of hams and bacon. (E.)

"Also used in speaking of after-math" (A.C.).

Swash, G. (SWĀASH)—Wet stuff, refuse.

—To cut down, referring to the sound made by scythe when cutting. See **Hev at**.

Swashy, G.—Wet, damp; weak, poor.

Bit noo theer nowt bit **SWASHY** tea.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 81, line 10.

Swat, G. (SWĀAT)—A heavy fall. See **Clap**.

You'll be falling **SWAT** in the road like wetsack. SON OF HAGAR. III. p. 19, line 6.

—Sit. See **Swattle**; **Swet**.

"Come in, and **SWAT** ye a bit."

I **SWATTIT** mysel' doon on t' stean binch.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 22, line 5.

Swatch, C., NW. (SWĀACH). **Swatcher**, C., SW. **Snagger**, SW.—

A bill-hook. (SW.) If joiner's work be badly done, it is said to be "nobbut **SWATCHER** wark" (R.K.).

Dykin' mittens and **SWATCH**;

To mend up some gaps.

CUMBRIANA. p. 243, line 8.

Met a man coming out with a **SWATCHER** in his hand.

W.C.T. 1898, April 23. p. 6, col. 1.

Swatch, C., ES., NW.—A sample, pattern.

"O' of a **SWATCH**"—all alike.

Ah thowt a green country gowk of his **SWATCH** wad a mannisht.

SCOP. p. 11, line 17.

Ye're no a man at all, but a bundle o' **SWATCHES**. FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 60.

Swatter, C., WS., E. (SWĀATTHUR)—Drink, liquor.

—To indulge in drink; to squander time and money.

As like as nut he wad **SWATTER** away till he gat mair nor he cud nicely carry.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 7, col. 1.

They kevvell and swing, and dance ledder-te-spetch, and royster and **SWATTER** like ought. CUMBRIANA. p. 239, line 2.

He'd a conny bit o' brass frae an auld aunt, but he **SWATTER'D** through it.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 24.

Swattle, Ns. E. (SWĀATUL). **Swat**.

—To waste; and (C., NW.) to sip intoxicating beverages. (B., NW.).

To use by little and little, according to the song of the swallow:

When we went away, at Michaelmas Day,
Barns were full of corn and hay;

Now we've come back at cheery May Day,
It's all SWITTLED and SWATTLED away!

An oald SWATTLIN' mate tries to lead Mat astray. YANCE A YEAR. p. 20, line 12.

He SWATTED it all except 5s.

C. PATR. 1899, July 7. p. 3, col. 5.

Swayth, G. (SWAETH). **Sweeth**, N. (SWEETH). **Sway**, SW.—The line of grass as thrown off by each stroke of the scythe; the same term is applied to the grass cut by a mowing machine.

Rashly they scale the scattran SWATHE.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 17.

Swaythe bawk, G.—The ridge of longer grass observable at the junction of the swaythes in a mown field; the best mowers leave the smallest BAWK. A pad or cushion which protects a beam from the friction of a rope thrown over it when hauling up the carcasses of slaughtered beasts. See **Bawks**.

He may happen teh git his-sel liggan across t' SWATH-BOKE afwoar he gits hofe through wi' that yird stroke eh his.

SCOAP. p. 81, line 2.

Swayve (SWAEV)—To cause to swing round; to wave. The use of the word in this sense is restricted to certain parts (SW., W.), but is elsewhere synonymous with SWAYVEL. "The likeness to WAVE is only accidental, its real connexion is with **Swayvel**" (W. W. SKEAT).

While tua an' fra, his neckleth he wad
SWAVE

Afoor his faece the fa'in' tears to screen.

GILPIN—Poetry. Wilkinson's Death of Roger. p. 206.

Swayvel, G. (SWAEVUL). **Swayve**, NW. (SWAEV). **Swaygle**, SW.

(SWAEGUL). **Sweevel**, C. (SWEEVUL)—To reel and stagger like a drunken man; to move in such a manner that the whole of the body is in motion, as when descending a mountain side.

Besides he's gleet and SWAVELS as he gangs. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 96.

Swayvlin, G. (SWAEVLIN). **Swayvels**, NW. (SWAEVULZ)—A big loose-jointed man, awkward in his movements. "An unreliable person, one who SWAYVELS from the truth" (J. H.).

Sweel, G. (SWEEL)—To burn swiftly with flame; to waste away as does a lighted candle in a draught.

An oil lamp SWEELIN away in t' coald wind. C. PACQ. 1893, Nov. 16. p. 6, col. 1.

The tallow candles . . . SWEAL and flare in the damp draughts.

TWO WAYS. p. 97, line 7.

Sweels o' laughin', C., ES., NW. (SWEELZ U' LAAF.U'N)—Pears of laughter.

What's o' t' SWEELIN aboot? J.A.

Wi' that sec SWEELS o' laughin',
Brast oot o' ivvery side;

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 174, line 5.

Sweepless, C., NW., SW. (SWEEPLESS). **Sapless**, WC. (SĀA.PLES)—Ignorant person.

Thou's warce then Ralph, that garrac gammerstang;

A perfect SWEEPLESS, muck up tull his een.

GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 93.

Sweep-row, N.—The row of hay ready for sweeping or drawing into a heap, preparatory to piking.

Sweer, C., NW. (SWEEU'R)—Averse, disinclined, lazy.

Sweet brackin, C., SW. **Wild anise**, S., SW. (ĀAN.IS)—Sweet Cicely—*Myrrhis odorata*.

Smeukt cleet leaves an' ANNASEEDS.

LAMPLUGH. p. 8, line 8.

Sweet-broth—In Borrowdale it was formerly customary at clipping time to make SWEETBROTH as follows: sheep's head and veal were thoroughly boiled, and then bruised down in the liquor to which boiling milk and abundance of cream was added; the whole thickened with oatmeal, sugar, raisins and currants was served hot in bowls.

J. AR.

Sweet butter: see **Birthday**.

Sweeth: see **Swayth**.

Sweet mart, C., SW. **Crag Mart**.

Clean Mart, Obs.—The Pine Marten—*Martes sylvestris*. A few of these animals still exist among the Cumberland mountains. 1897. There are two kinds o' marts—t' SWEET MART an' t' foumart.

C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 5th. p. 6, col. 1

Crag Mart is used in distinction to the Pine Mart, which is locally supposed to be a darker animal, lacking the yellow tinting considered characteristic of the Crag Mart, and more at home among trees.

FAUNA. p. 25, line 14.

Sweet Willy, C.—The Bay Willow—

Salix pentandra.

Swelt, C., SW. (SWELT)—To swoon; to be overcome with heat and exercise. Grass swelts. Everything swelts for want of rain.

Swelter, G. (SWELTTH.U'R')—To perspire copiously, to swoon.

"O' in a SWELTER."

Wheyle monny 'mang the mingled group
O' th' geat war fit to SWELTER

Wi' heat that day.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 5.

Swennt, C., SW. (SWENT). **Swint**, C., NW. (SWINT). **Shemmelt**, N., SW. (SHEMU'LT)—Twisted, bent out of truth.

Swey, C., E., NW. (SWAET). **Shuggy**, N., E., SW. (SHUOG.I)—A child's swing; the act of swinging.

Children having a swing call it hevin' a SHUGGY. C. PATR. 1896, Feb. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Swidder, G. (SWIDDH.U'R'). **Swuther**, N., NC. (SWUODH.U'R')—A mixed state of perplexity and distress, acute enough to affect the inwards; there is always much physical disturbance with a good SWUTHER.

A man in a fair SWIDDER at the expectation of bad news, or from any sudden fright, might break out into a cold sweat. A nervous horse would be startled into a state of SWIDDER, and purging would naturally follow. J. AR.

We've hed our ups and downs together,
An' oft thou's put me in a SWITHER.

SCAWFELL. 1896. p. 7, col. 2.

—To shiver with cold; hesitate. In a restricted sense it means to "turn the stomach."

Swift, E.—Fast, of a clock which in E. is feminine.

The Telfer's clock was SWIFT.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 348, line 7.

Swifts, G. (SWIFTS)—Two wheels were supported on a vertical bar about five feet high, and on these reels was put the hank of yarn to be wound on to the pirns or bobbin; the wheels are movable up and down the upright, and kept in their proper position by thumb-screws. The end of the thread of yarn was led to and wound on to the pirn which was attached to a spindle, and this spindle was caused to rotate rapidly by means of a band which passed round a large wheel driven by the hand of the bobbin-winder who was generally the handloom-weaver's wife. See **Slab stock**, **Garnwinnels**.

Swig, G. (SWIG)—To drink.

When back to th' barn to sweg,

They bows'd that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Swig swag, C., NC., SW.—A pendulum.

Swill, G. (SWIL)—A rough basket.

And at neet after milkin', and supper put
bye,

Mak SWILLS, or card skin woo.

CUMBRIANA. p. 237, line 3.

Swill, G. (SWIL.; SWEEL)—To wash out, rinse.

They gat to wark ta clear t' watter oot;
they couldn't SWEEL it oot intil t' yard.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 11, col. 2.

Swiller, 'SW. (SWILUR')—A swill maker.

Swine away, C.—To work hard, and usually in a dirty untidy fashion.

S.D.B.

Let them SWINE AWAY amang ther muck
an' durt.

SCOAP. p. 192, line 5.

Swine bow, C.—A bow hung on a swine's neck to prevent it creeping through hedges.

Swine creuh, N., NW. (SWAEIN KRTUOGH)—A pig sty; a dirty hull or house.

"Her house is na better ner a SWINE-CREUH."

Swine feast, B.—An entertainment after killing a pig.

Swine ringer, C.—An officer appointed by the Lord of the Manor's court. The following extract defines his duty. "Meat (or fat) swine. We order that all swine within Priestgate and Workington shall be double rung and bowed before the 1st day of November next."

Swine thistle, Cs., N., Ws.—Sow—OR Milk thistle—*Sonchus oleraceus*.

Swine up, C., W. (SWÄAIN). Swipe (SWÄAIP)—To empty one's glass so as to be ready for a fresh supply; drink hurriedly; make a clean sweep, to wipe out arrears; remove hastily. Also used with up.

We SWIPE'T them UP (whiskey).

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 5, line 8.

Tommy SWIPED, or drunk on all night, and all day. W.C.T.H. 1893 p. 6, col. 2.

Swingle tail, C., NC., Ws.—A swallow-tail dress coat.

Swingle tree, C., E., NW. (SWING.U'L).

Swinglin', C., NW. (SWING.LIN).

Swinnle tree, N., SW. (SWIN.U'L)

—The wooden bar by which the traces, etc. are attached to the plough; the swing-tree.

The tug was oft a piece of rope,

The SWINGING TREE, a bough.

C. PATR.—Auld Lang Seyne. 1870, May 13.

Swinjer, G. (SWINJUR')—A great, an astounding assertion.

"First rate!" "A topper!" "A SWINJER."

SCOAP. p. 183, line 8.

Swint, C., E. (SWINT)—To squint. (NW., SW.) When thatching a rick, to put the "seymes" on crosswise, so as to form a pattern. J.H. See also **A-slew**.

Swipe: see **Swine up**.

Swiper, G. (SWÄALPUR')—A hard drinker.

Swirl, C., SW., E. (SWUOR'L). Swurl,

N., E. (SWUR'L)—A whirling motion.

T' wind com i' sec a SWIRREL.

BETTY WILSON. p. 140, line 8.

They were changing sides near the conduit when the deceased gave a SWIRL, and threw them into the hole.

C. PATR. 1896, June 26. p. 6, col. 3.

—To whirl round.

An' feed them through this bitter shoo'r,

An' SWIRLIN' blindin' snow.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 228, line 7.

Swirtle, C., SW., E. (SWUOR'TUL).

Squirtle.—To move quickly and tortuously as a small fish does in a small stream.

Swish: see **Whish**.

Switcher, G. (SWICH'UR)—Any fast-going animal or thing.

Switchin', C. (SWICH.IN)—A beating with a switch or rod. (B.) One of the processes of dressing flax by hand.

Swittle: see **Swattle**.

Swops, N. (SWÄUPS)—Sups, messes.

But keale an poddish weel I leyke,
An wheyles git swops o' crowdy.

ANDERSON—Corp'el Gowdy. Stz. 1.

Sword dance, G.—An ancient dance often performed at Christmas time; the steps are made over two swords crossed on the ground.

When the SWORD DANCE com' on
They lockt an' meade a bummel.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 27.

Swort, C., N. (SWÄU'RT). **Soort**, N., E. (SOOU'RT). **Sooart**, SW. (SOOU'RT).—A kind, sort; selection.

A SWORT o' th' revellan bruocies,
Went lethran down to Lucy's.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 43.

—To select, arrange.

Swurl: see **Swirl**.

Swyke: see **Swaik**.

Sye, G. (SÄAI)—A scythe; (C., N., E.) a very small quantity. See also **Lea**.

"Robin sank a well, and ther wasn't a SYE o' watter in 't."

Sye heel, G.—The crooked part of the scythe blade let into the shaft.

Sye nail: see **Girse nail**.

Syke, C., E. (SÄAIK). **Seyke**, N., NW. (SAEIK)—A small wet hollow; a water course frequently dry in

summer—Gosling **SYKE**; a field in which springs of water rise, and the margin of a lake or large pond at times under water (J. AR.).

Hotchan through swang and through SYKE. CUMBRIANA. p. 246, line 5.

The muddy SYKE it ower-ran the wear.

GILPIN—Poetry. Death of Roger. p. 207, line 10.

Syle, G. (SÄAIL; SAEIL)—A copious drip; a straining sieve.

Keaaty was just gaan across t' foald inteh t' milkess wiha a SYLE iv her neef.

SCOAP. p. 67, line 9.

—To strain through a sieve, to dribble.

"It SYL't and bled."

Rashly they scale the scattran swathe,

Wi' zig-zag fling the reakers tweyne,
An' SEYLIN sweats their haffets bathe.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 17.

The kine had been milked; the milk had been SYLED. LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 304, line 9.

Syle brig, G.—A frame for supporting the SYLE.

Syle clout, G.—A linen cloth employed as a strainer for milk in place of wire gauze.

Syme, G. (SÄAIM). **Seyme**, NW. (SAEIM)—A straw rope used for holding down the thatch of stacks.

Thou go upon the beach,

And make SEYMES out of the sea sand.

SILPHEO—Wolsty Castle. p. 14, line 4.

Syme-twiner, G.—A machine for making symes.

Syne, G. (SÄAIN)—To decant, drain off; (C., SW., N.) to cease drawing milk from a cow when she approaches calving. See **Pare**, **Sen**. This pond hed to be cleaned oot, . . . Than t' stuff was laid oot to SINE.

C. PACQ. 1893, May 4. p. 6, col. 1.

Farmers talk of SEYNIN' cows, i.e. drying up. D.H.

Syne ways, G.—Sundry ways.

"They ran ivry yan SYNE WAYS."

They fleawe SYNEWAYS an ah follot furst
yan an than audder. SCOAP. p. 186, line 8.

Sype, G. (SĀAIP)—To drain off, soak
through.

I held him a laal bit to let t' durty watter
a kind o' SIPE off.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 34, line 12.

Syper, G. (SĀALPUR)—A toper.

The Hivverby lads at fair drinkin are
SYPERs.

ANDERSON—Bleckell Murry-Neet. Stz. 3.

Sypfelt, C. (SĀALFELT)—House-
leek—*Semperivum tectorum*. FLORA.

Sypins, G. (SĀALPINZ)—The last
drops.

It hed o' settled frae t' SYPINS o' t' fells
intul sops i' t' limestone.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 20, line 10.

Syre, SW. (SĀAIR)—A gutter, vennel
or sewer. (Obs.).

T

T', C., SW.—The. This article in its
abridged form is scarcely used in
the north of the county. In writings
it is generally attached to the word
to which it refers; but to follow
more correctly its use in speech, it
should be coupled to the word im-
mediately preceding, spite of the
awkward appearance presented,
thus: "Tak t' bottle to t' doctor's"
is more accurately represented by
"Tak 't bottle to 't doctor's."

I was meeakin' heam along t' rooad.

GIBSON—Oxenfell Dobby. p. 92, line 12.

We hed nout better to drink, fort girt
dub's as sote as brine.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 128, line 4.

Ta, (TU)—Thou, thee. The second
person singular in all its forms
(which see in Preface) betokens
familiarity or contempt. See **You**.

Ah'll THOO theh, if theh THOO's meh.

S.D.B.

Spiteful thoughts that prompted him to
THOU John. MAYROYD. I. p. 77.

Taamy: see **Tomy**.

Taas (TĀAS)—Wood split thin to
make baskets with. (Not known
to correspondents.) HALLIWELL.

Aw'r aud fello is soa leaam he can dea nowt
but rive TAAS for whisketts en teanales.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue II.

p. 52, line 4.

Tab, C., E., N., NW. (TĀAB)—The nar-
row end of a field, etc., "TAB end."
The loop at the side or back of a
boot, used when pulling the boot
on. "TABS are little cut-out basques
on a woman's bodice." A.C.

Tack, G. (TĀAK)—Any peculiar
flavour or taste; a taint. See **Teck**.
"This yal hes a TACK o' t' cask."

"Neither TACK ner twist," is said of meat
without flavour. A.C.

Tacket, G. (TĀAK.UT)—A tin-tack.

Ta-dea, G. (TU-DEEA; TU-DIUO)—
Used with reference to confusion,
excitement etc. created amongst
persons, when something unex-
pected occurs, or when anything
is being done hurriedly.

Theear was a bonny TA DUAH for a bit.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 11, col. 2.

Taen; **Tyan**: see **Yan**.

Taffle, C., NW. (TĀAFUL)—To throw
into disorder; to perplex.

"It's a TAFFLAN to-day." "Ey, it blows
o' round yan."

Crops looked well, but wheat is a good
deal TAFFELT in some places with the wet
and cross winds. J.H.

Taffy, C., EC., SW. **Taffy-horn**, C.,
SW. **Taffy-watty**, C. **Taffy-nod-
dles**.—Describes a weak-minded,
thoughtless, irresolute person. In
SW. TAFFY describes the character
rather than the individual.

Taffy, G. (TÄAFI). **Claggum**, C., NW. (KLÄAG.UM) — Treacle **TAFFY** (toffy) is made by boiling treacle with one-third of its weight of sugar, until it becomes quite hard. **CLAGGUM** consists of boiled treacle only, which never becomes hard but remains sticky, stiff and not rigid. Miss N. ARMSTRONG.

Now heaps o' treacle chaps brong in,

An **TAFFEY** suin they meade us.

ANDERSON — Kitt Capstick. Stz. 2.

Taffy joinin', G. (TÄAFI JÄULININ) — A toffy club. Young people in the country sometimes assemble on a winter evening and subscribe a few pence each to buy treacle for making **TAFFY**, and to enjoy the fun of slyly besmearing each others faces.

When there used to be a **TAFFY JOIN**, the custom was to ask a lot of young men and young women. They all paid so much each, for the treacle and sugar, and that was why it was called a **TAFFY JOIN**.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 6, col. 3.

Tag: see **Aglet**.

Taggelt, C., Ws. (TÄAG.ULT). **Taglet**, N., E. (TÄAG.LET). **Raggelt**, Alston (RÄAG.ULT) — A person of ill conduct, lazy, loutish; (NW.) Tom Tagler is a common nick-name for such a person.

"An ill **RAGGELT** of a thing."

T' horses hed summat else teh deuh ner trail **TAGGELTS** like me. SCOAP. p. 11, line 25.

Taggy bell (TÄAG.I BEL) — The Curfew bell rung at Penrith at 8 p.m. **TAGGY** has been used in modern times to frighten children; if out after eight o'clock, "TAGGY would get them." SULLIVAN. p. 85.

Tail i' t' watter: see **Hod tail i' watter**.

Tailor finish, G. **French Grey**, **Redcap**. (WC.) **Banty-Hemp-lin**, E. — Lesser Red-poll — *Linota rufescens*.

Taistrel, G. (TAESTR'UL). **Waistrel** (WAESTR'UL) — A vagabond, a rogue.

T' tinklar **TAISTRELS** at went reaakan an thieven aboot t' country.

SCOAP. p. 6, line 8.

WASTRELS from a distance congregate, like the hop-picking folk in Kent.

W.C.T. 1893, Oct. 1. p. 4, col. 6.

Tak, C., E., NW. (TÄAK) — A trick or lift in card playing; the renting of a farm holding; the farm itself. When a farmer went ontill a fresh **TAK'** he was back wid his wark.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 10. p. 6, col. 1.

Tak-after, G. (TÄAK-EFTTH.UR') — To resemble; to go after, pursue. "He **TAKS EFTER** t' fadder."

"He **TEAK EFTER** t' hare."

Bob Beck wad hev't at acose t' oald priest was sec a teuff customer his-sel, his plantin **TEAAK EFTER** em.

SCOAP. p. 59, line 4.

Takkan, G. (TÄAK.UN) — Infectious, taking.

Takkin', G. (TÄAK.IN) — Perplexity, distress of mind.

"In a sad **TAKKIN**."

When they beaath teak teh ther heels eh sec a **TAKKIN** they startit meh.

SCOAP. p. 73, line 16.

Tak nayberheed, B. — Accept assistance. When a poor person dies the neighbours subscribe to bury him.

Tak off, G. — A satirist, mimic.

"Neabody likes him for he's a fair **TAK OFF**, and he **TAKS** ivry body **OFF**."

— To mimic, satirize; to ridicule; to abscond.

"If he does n't pay his debts he'll hev to **TAK** his sel **OFF** or lang."

Sammy fwas a gert wag, an' gertly like't **TAKKIN** fwok **OFF**.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 7, col. 3.

Seah, I pack't up my duds, an' set off at yance,
An' thowt I wad TAK OFF to Lunnen or France. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 51, line 4.

Tak on, G.—To be much affected by a melancholy event.

"He TAKS ON sair"—is much distressed.

"Don't TAK ON" (I suppose my face showed how cast down I was).

TWO WAYS. p. 22, line 14.

Tak ower, G.—To go, generally with a sense of ascending and then descending.

It TEUK OWER be t' Cleugh-gill.

LAMPLUGH. p. 6, line 7.

Tak t' coo: see **Coo**.

Tak t' shine off, G. (SHĀAIN ÄUF)—To spoil the appearance of; to excel.

"He TEUK T' SHINE OFF o' t' rest."

Tak 't tul his sel, C., Ns.—To accept an innuendo.

Tak up, G.—To cease to rain, to become fine.

"It'll seun TAK UP, for't wind's gaan roond."

Tak up wid, G.—To associate with.

Does t'e think I'll TAK UP WID Ann Dixon's oald sheun?

GIBSON—Jwohnnny. Stz. 7.

It meade me as seek as a peat,

To think tou'd TEANE UP WID anudder.

ANDERSON—Dicky Glendining. Stz. 2.

Tally (TĀALI)—The squads in which voters were formerly taken to the poll were called TALLIES.

FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 146.

Tally-iron, G. (TĀALI-ĀAL'R'UN)—A goffering iron for frilling.

Tan, G. (TĀAN)—To belabour the body.

Put plenty o' whacks on Jim's seat, an' TANNED his hide for him.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 2.

Tangle, G. (TĀANG.U'L)—All plants belonging to the Milfoil—*Myriophyllum* and Pondweed—*Potamogeton* tribes. See **Eel-weed**.

Tangs, C., SW. (TĀANGZ). **Tengs**, N., E. (TENGZ)—Tongs, prongs of a fork.

Fenders, TENGs, an pors. ANDERSON—
The Cram. p. 60, col. 1, line 10.

We takkt t' TANGs an fire shoal an bray away till t' bees settle.

SCOAP. p. 17, line 28.

Tannin', G. (TĀAN.IN)—A beating.

He desarves a gud TANNIN' for th' trick he's play'd th' bonny lass!

ROSENTHAL. p. 249, line 16.

Tansy: see **Murry-neet**.

Tantrum, G. (TĀANT.R'UM)—A fit of passion; whim.

She leाप up eh sec a TANTRUM, an sez she, "Wey burn t' picter o' theh, Jim, fer a girt clot-heid." SCOAP. p. 68, line 18.

Off he went heamin in his TANTRUMs.

CUMBRIANA. p. 10, line 7.

Tap lash, B. (TĀAP LĀASH)—The weakest part of a brewing of ale; generally three kinds—yel (or yal), smo' beer, and TAP LASH.

Taptire, C., N., E. (TĀAP.TĀAIR').

Toptire (TĀUP.TĀAIR')—Uneasiness.

He kept hoos i' TOPTIRE. S.D.B.

Targe, G. (TĀAR'J)—To thrash severely. Also (SW.) to copulate.

Targer, G. (TĀAR'JUR')—A very large object or person; a lie; something out of the common. (C., NW.) A person of bad character; (NC.) a quarrelsome woman; (E.) a cross, rough fellow (A.C.); (WC.) a peculiar or mischievous person (J.B.).

Targin (TĀAR'JIN)—A severe thrashing.

"He'll gi' thee a TARJIN, my lad.

Our little friend may get a oilin', a twan-kin, or a TARGE-IN.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

—Monstrous; very great.

Thoo is a TARGIN' leear. S.D.B.

Tarn, G. (TĀARN)—A small lake.

Angle TARN, Talkin TARN.

We could see eight or nine lakes, an' I dunnet know hoo menny TARNs.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 125, line 2.

Tarn't, C., N., SW. (TĀARN'T)—Ill-natured.

Deuce tek sec weyld clashes! off she ran heame,

An e'en telt my TARN'd aul mudder.

ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 3.

Tarrable, N., E. (TĀA.R'BU'L)—Terrible; the meaning here implied is not that of anything very serious or frightful, but something extraordinary, a "TERRIBLE fine day," "TARRABLE hee."

I hev' a TERRIBLE habit i' saying TERRIBLE; aye, a TERRIBLE habit I hev' o' sayin. TERRIBLE-TERRIBLE!

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 24.

Tassy, N., NW. (TĀA.SI)—Nice, pleasant.

Tat, G. (TĀAT; TIĀAT)—A very small quantity. A lock of matted wool clipped off the hinder parts of sheep.

"A TEAT o' woo."

An wheyles I gat her TEATS ov hay.

ANDERSON—Peet-cadger. Stz. 10.

Tat, C., SW. (TĀAT)—That. A felledale word exclusively, and nearly obsolete in 1860.

"Whaa's TAT?" "It's aad Sharp o' Laa Birker." CUMBERIANA. p. 165, line 7.

Tath heaps, Ns., E. (TĀATH HEEAPS)—Tufts of grass where cattle have dropped dung.

Tathy grass, N., E., NE. (TĀATHI)—Soft grass growing under trees. Coarse grass (A.C.).

Tatter, G. (TĀATTH.UR')—Hurry; rage.

"In a TATTER."

It was far leater nor he immagin't, an' off he set in a tremendes TATTER.

BETTY WILSON. p. 54, line 7.

—To scold; to hurry.

To some he points, to some he flings

The keen reproof.

He TATTERT ON. DICKINSON—Remains.

p. 145, line 4, and p. 148, line 1.

Tatter, G. Tatteran.—Cross, peevish; hurrying, bustling.

This is a TATTERAN oald jade.

An' sae TATTER as he is tu! sae fractious.

LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 300, line 8.

A TATTERRIN' day's run on Widdup Fells.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 8. p. 5, col. 3.

Tatteran, G.—A scolding.

"She gev him a rare TATTERAN'."

Tatter can, G.—A termagant; a kicking cow.

Tatters, G.—A scold.

"She gev him a rare tatteran', for she's a fair TATTERS her sel."

Tattit, G. (TĀAT.IT). Teattit (TIĀAT-IT). Tatty, N., SW. (TĀATI)—Matted, uncombed.

Her thick TATTY hair is aw leyke a ling besom. RAYSON—Bandylian Bet. Stz. 1.

Frowzy beard and visage wan,

TEATED locks and garments tatter'd.

Stagg—The Return. Stz. 32.

'Taty an' point, G. (TAETH U'N PĀUINT)—People too poor or niggardly to buy flesh meat have been said to provide a very small piece of butter, or bacon fat, to be placed on the centre of the dinner-table; and, having loaded their spoons with mashed potatoes, the diners were allowed to point towards but not to touch the morsel—hence the name. Sometimes the piece of bacon was hung up to the ceiling.

Priest, come to your taties (or TATIES AND POINT). CUMBERIANA. p. 170, line 6.

"This is not TATY-AND-POINT" said her husband . . . as he came up to survey the outspread tables.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 299, line 16.

'**Taty chopper**, G. (CHÄUP.U'R)—A club-headed wooden instrument for mashing cooked potatoes.

ANDERSON. Note 44.

'**Taty crab**, G. (KRÄAB)—The fruit of the potato. Abundant before 1836, but scarce since.

'**Taty gun**, G. (GUON)—A pop gun made of a goose quill; the quill punches the bullets out of a slice of potato.

'**Taty hash**, G. (ÄASH)—A thick broth made with potatoes whole or cut into slices, cut-up onions and dripping; sometimes there is no meat. Miss N. ARMSTRONG.

There was POTATO HASH on the other days, but the dish contained no meat.

C. PATR. 1894, Dec. 14. p. 3, col. 3.

'**Taty keak**, G.—A frying-pan cake made of mashed potatoes mixed with a little white wheat flour, which binds all together. Miss N. ARMSTRONG.

'**Taty pot**, G. (PÄUT)—A dish consisting of beef or mutton, cut into pieces, and put into a large dish along with potatoes, onions, pepper, salt, etc., and then baked in the oven, and is called in Cumberland TATY-POT.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 7, line 6.

But something did come out, and that a most delicious smell of — "Begok, it's TATIE POT!" says Ben.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 5, col. 4.

'**Taty puddin'**, G. (PUOD.U'N)—Potatoes are cut up into small pieces, put into a linen bag and boiled in broth, then taken out, mashed up with pepper and salt; sometimes

butter and milk are added, but only in quantities sufficient to moisten the mass, which must be stiff when ready. Miss N. ARMSTRONG.

'**Taty scoose**, B. (SKOOS)—Differs from **Taty hash** in that the boiling has been so long continued that there is no liquid, but the whole is a stiff mass. Miss N. ARMSTRONG.

Taw, G. (TÄU)—A boy's favourite marble. Also a game with marbles.

Others their hopes on skill at TAW confide,
And knuckle, knuckle! sounds on every side. CLARK—The Rustic. p. 15, line 6.

Tawpy, C. N., NW. (TÄU.PI)—A silly person; (SW.) one who fidgets (R.K.)

—C.—Tawdry. W.H.

Taws, N. (TÄUS)—A strap of thick leather slit into several tails, and used as an implement of punishment.

Nivver use th' TAWS when a glime'll deuh
as weel. PROV.

An scwores o' teymes I gat the TAWS,

For thee, tou ne'er did wrang.

ANDERSON—Caleb. Stz. 1.

Ta year, G. (TU'; TA IEEU'R)—This year. Obsolesc. See **To**.

Seek t' aul grey yad, put on the pad,

She's duin nae wark TE YEAR.

ANDERSON—Tib. Stz. 1.

Te, G. not E. (TU'). **Teah**, Ws. (TEEA).

Teuh, G. not N. **Till**, C., Ws. (TIL).

Tull, G. not NW. (TUOL). **Tiv**, N., SW. (TIV)—**To**. **TEAH**, **TEUH** is used emphatically as "Thoo's meade thy bed, thoo can ga TEUH't." **TILL** and **TULL** are somewhat less emphatic as :

He teuk **TILL** breckan lumps off them.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 2, line 13.

Their was a scwores or mair girt fellows
amang t' scholars, varra nar up **TULL** men.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 18, line 3.

"Pigeons, an' ducks, wer' ghem, ga **TUL't**
to Keate Curbison' cat."

GIBSON—Keate Curbison. Stz. 2.

Tiv—frequently used before words beginning with a vowel or a silent h. "He wad gang TIV o' t' Merry Neets this winter."

Dreedom fine things I saw ith' rwoad TUV an at Dublin.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 124, line 1.

Ye cud larn well eneuf, I mak nae doot, if ye gave yer mind TIV't.

PEARL IN SHELL. p. 76, line 15.

He steeks the faul-veat softly TUI.

ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie, Stz. 7.

Te, G. not SW. (TU'). **Teh**, **Ta**, C., E., SW. (TE). **Ut**, SW. (UT)—To, indicating the infinitive.

He telt meh TEH be whyet.

SCOAP. p. 109, line 1.

Wad ta like TA gang till this greet circus 'at 's gaun TA be at Cockermuth?

BETTY WILSON. p. 10, line 2.

He'd hed nowt ET itt o' t' day.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 13, line 4.

Teaa, G. (TIÄA)—The one (adj.).

At last TEA priest to t' tudder sed.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 81.

Teaa hegh! G. (TEEU' EH)—On one side.

"It's o' o' TEAA HEGH like granfadder wig."

Tea bwoard, Cs., Ws. (TEE-BWÄUR'D)—A wooden tea-tray—usually of mahogany or walnut—and formerly accounted a mark of gentility.

Tead pipe, C., E., SW. (TIÄAD PÄAIP).

Paddock peyp, NW. (PÄAD.IK PAEIP)—Field horsetail—*Equisetum arvense*.

Tead spit: see **Cuckoo spit**.

Tealy pyet, G. (TIÄALI PÄALUT)—

A tell-tale; a betrayer of secrets.

Neabody can say 'at I's a TEALEPIET. I niver say nowt to neabody.

JOE AND LANDLORD. p. 8, line 9.

Tean, G. (TIÄAN)—The one (pron.).

Some say TEANE, an some say beath.

ANDERSON—Peace. Stz. 2.

—C.—Taken.

It's nut sec a feul as ye've TEAN me for.

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 11, line 6.

Teanel, SW. (TIÄAN.U'L)—A basket,

Last neet he lickd me with steal, threw

a TEANALE wie cocks at me. SMITH—

Wheeler's Dialogues. p. 16, line 11.

Teangs, **Tengs**: see **Tangs**.

Tean tudder, G.—One another.

Also **Yananudder**.

They went in yan by yan;

As if they'd nut TEAN TUDDER seen.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 42, line 7.

Tear, G. (TEEU'R)—To rally or bully; to rage.

T' girt fella startit noo teh rip, an TEAR,

an curse an swear. SCOAP. p. 20, line 19.

Tearan', G. (TEEU'R'UN)—Tearing, careering, raging.

"TEARAN' like a crazy thing."

G— was TEERIN' vera sair and threaten- ing to split W—'s face.

C. PATR. 1894, Nov. 30. p. 3, col. 3.

Tearin', C., SW (TEEA'R'UN)—The rendering of a roof.

Teat and **Teattit**: see **Tat** and **Tattit**.

Teav, N., NE., SW. (TIÄAV)—To pick the bed-clothes in febrile delirium. (SE.) To wade through mire, or or wet grass. See also **Keav**.

We TIAVED aboot laiten mushrooms.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 24.

Teck, G., C., NW. (TEK). **Tack**, SW., N., E. (TÄAK)—A stitch.

"A TECK i' time seavs nine." PROVERB.

—To stitch.

Thur ootside parishes at's just TECKT ON round t' edges eh Cumberlan.

SCOAP. p. 89, line 9.

Teddera, **Tedderte**: see **Yan**.

Teddery, G.—Said of plants which are liable to be matted together by means of their tendrils, as the Vetches.

Locally applied to *Vicia cracca*, and possibly to other TEDDERY plants of the same order. FLORA. p. 88.

Te-draw, C., N., SW. (TEE-DR'ĀU). **Teu-draw**, E. (TIUO-DR'ĀU)—A place of resort; a newsmonger's house; a place of shelter. Anciently a grove.

Tee, G. (TEE)—To tie; (N.) to fetter a cow's hind legs during milking. See **Coo tee**.

Anudder reapp TEED to t' hinder end o' them. FORNESS FOLK. p. 8, line 13.

Teem, G. (TEEM). **Teum**, C., E., SW. (TIŪOM). **Teeam**, SW. (TEEAM)—To empty, pour out.

I'd TEEM't them oot o' t' bags.

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 13.

T' yung chap TEUMET ivry steaan oot o' t' bags. SCOAP. p. 8, line 6.

—Empty.

Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and kye,

My weel-riden gelding, and a white quey,
But a toom byre and a wide. GILPIN—

Songs, 1st. Fray of Suport. Stz. 1.

Teemfull, G., **Teumfull**, **Teemanfull**—Full to running over.

Teen leath, C., SW., E. (TEEN-LEEATH)—A tithe barn to store the tenths in.

Teens, G. (TEENZ)—More than twelve; "into t' TEENS"—above twelve years old.

This warld' nut like t' seam warld at aw,
It was when I was i' me TEENS.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 59, line 2.

I felled it TEENS of years ago.

W.C.T. 1899, Feb. 11. p. 6, col. 2.

Tees, C., EC. (TEEZ)—Two small pins in the tail-board of a cart; these fit into corresponding holes in the "ear-brig" (J.B.).

Tee-tak-up-o', G. (TEE-TĀAK-UOP-ĀU). **Dally**, C. (DĀALI). **Tully**, N. (TUOLI). **Teetully**, E.—A tee-to-tum. See **Nickelty-nowt**.

"TEE-TAK-O', DALLY AN O'."

Wid a neive like a neaf, an' a feace like a moon,

An' a shap, standin' up, like a TEE-TAK-UP-O'.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. line 3.

The TUM-TULLY was not necessarily four-sided. J.W.B.

Teetotaller, NC., WC. **Nettle butterflee**, N. **Dromedary**, NC.—The small Tortoise-shell Butterfly—*Vanessa urtica*. F.D.

Tein: see **Yan**.

Te-lick te-smack, C., NW. (TĒE-LIK, TĒE-SMĀAK). **Lick-for-smack**, C., EC, WS.—As fast as possible. Generally applied to persons in the act of running.

Come boys, come boys, TE-LICK, TE-SMACK.

SON OF HAGAR. p. 85, line 4.

Tell, G. (TEL)—Able to remember and tell of.

"I can TELL sen' ther' was n't sec a thing as a shorthorn."

Tems, G. (TEMZ)—**Keams**, E. (KIĀAMS)—A hair sieve. Obsolesc.

Teng, NW., E. (TENG)—To sting.

His een was bluffed wi' bein' TENGED wi' bees. PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Ten o'clock: see **Dowin**.

Tent, G. (TENT)—To attend to; guard; observe. (N.) "**Tak tent**"—take heed or care.

Ye heedless haufins that mayhap,

To fa' into their clutches,

TENT ye. STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 31.

He fettle teah at mworns an' neets,
An' TENTS about.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 194, line 9.

TAK TENT, an' listen my advice.

ANDERSON—1820, II. Nanny. Stz. 1.

Tep, C., Ws. (TEP)—A smart blow; a tap on the head.

"Theer sec a lump eh gowid anunder my hack as was niver seen eh thur diggins afooar," sez he, at t' seaam time hittan on'tanudder laal **TEP**. **SCOAP**. p. 225, line 2'

Teppy teaz, G. (TEP.I TEEU'Z)—Tips of the toes.

Teptious, G. (TEP.SHIUS)—Treacherous, changeable, not to be depended on.

It was a **TEPTIOUS** kind iv a thing teu, for if t' fwok gat t' wrang way on't, it wassent to tell t' mischeeves it wad ha. deun them. **RICHARDSON**, 2nd. p. 154, line 2.

Terriers: see **Top 'taties**.

Tersy-versy, N. (TUR.ZI-VUR.ZI)—Topsy turvy; in confusion or disorder.

Tetch: see **Reest**.

Tethera: see **Yan**.

Teufet, C., E. (TIUOF.UT). **Tewet**, SW. (TIOO.UT). **Peesweep**, N., E. (PEE.SWEEP). **Puet** (Obs.)—The lap-wing—*Vanellus cristatus*.

He triet warnt sauts an' senna till he meade hissels as wake as a **TUFET**.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 4, col. 1.

Teufish, G. (TIUOF.FISH). **Teufly**, C.—Rather tough.

Teu-fo', C., E., NW. (TIUO-FĀU). **Tee-fa**, N., NW. (TEE-FĀU)—A lean-to shed.

I sit drooping like a **TEU-FA**.

SCAWFELL. 1896. p. 7, col. 1.

A cobbler's shop 'at oppen't oot intill t' lobby, an a nice **T-FAW** i' t' ledder-loft abeun. **BETTY WILSON**. p. 73, line 10.

Teul, G. (TIUOL)—Tool; a bad mischievous person.

He set teh wark an bowt oa t' **TEULLS** at he sed we wad want.

SCOAP. p. 216, line 2.

T' oald wicket **TEUL**

H'ard his teal, an' says he, wid a snurt an' a gurn.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 15.

Teulment, G. (TIUOLMUNT)—Good-humoured mischief.

A sailor was Will, forret, free-tongued, an' funny,

An' gi'en till o' manner o' **TEULMENT** was he.

GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. line 5.

Teum: see **Teem**.

Teunable, G. (TIŪO.NUBUL)—Having a musical ear.

Teut Hill. C. (TIUOT IL). **Watch Hill**, N., NC.—The hill from which the outlook was kept against border freebooters; hence now frequent as Border place-name.

ELLWOOD.

Teuthwark, C., SW., E. (TIUOTH-WĀARK). **Teuthyik**, N. (TIUOTH-IK)—Toothache.

Billy an' Bella beath hed sec a terrible dua wid t' **TEUTHWARK**.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 1.

Teutle, C., NW. (TIUOT.UL)—To trifle. See **Whewtle**.

"He **TEUTLES** an' daddles about o' t' day and gits laal or nought done."

Tew, G. (TIOOU)—Annoyance, worry, distress, fatigue.

"He's hed a sare **TU** on't."

Ey! it was a sair **TEW** that.

CUMBRIANA. p. 71, line 10.

—To tease, annoy; to struggle; to fatigue or distress.

T' thowtes o' hevin' forgotten sum'at **TEW't** me t' warst of o'.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 18, line 17.

S — went down before K —, who was sair **TEWED** in the operation. The finals were not productive of excitement, and the two giants could not be said to have **TEW'd** themselves much.

C. PATR. 1893, June 30. p. 3, col. 3.

Tewet: see **Teufet**.

Tewsom, G. (TIOO.SUM)—Worrying, annoying, tiring.

"He's been a TEWSOM barn."

Ah fand it gay TEWSUM wark.

SCOAP. p. 231, line 13.

th—Sullivan, p. 75, states that "the dental TH is not to be found among the ancient words of the district. Kirkby Thore is still pronounced Kirkby fure; for Thursday we find furesday." I think that this statement is no longer correct, and the Rev. Canon Thornley writes:—"Scarfe gap, Scarth gap is the only instance I can recall of the confusion between TH and F."

Fra far an' neer a' fuursday neeght

Fwoke com' as fast as cud be.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 6.

Thack bottle, G.—A bundle of thatch.

Thack spelks, C.—Rods for securing the thatch on to the roof.

Thack spittle, C, N. (SPIT.U'L). **T-spurtle**, NW.—A tool used in thatching.

Thack stopple, G. (STÄUP.U'L)—A handful of straw prepared for thatching.

Thacky, G. (THÄAK.I)—A thatched cottage,

T' roof was offen meade o' streeah, an' than t' hoose was dubbed a THACKY.

C. PACQ. p. 6, col. 2.

Than-abouts, G. (DHAÄN-U'BOOUTS)—About that time.

Thank, C, SW., E. (THÄANK)—Obligation.

"He com i' my THANK an' I mun pay him weel."

Thar' keaks, EC., **Tharth k.** (THÄARTH KIÄAKS). **Hearth k.**—Thick cakes of barley or oatmeal and water, baked on the hearth among the embers.

Tharm, C, Ws., N. (THÄARM)—The material of which fiddle-strings are made.

Come ye, who're blest wi' tuneful fire,

Who scrape the THARM or thrum the wire.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 158, line 8.

These images were hung on catgut or

THORME. C. PACQ. 1898, Dec. 28. p. 6, col. 1.

Tharth, E. (THÄARTH)—Reluctant, unwilling.

That, G. (DHÄAT)—As a demonstr. pron. is frequently superabundantly introduced.

"It's a gay nice horse THAT."

—So, to such an extent.

"Ah was THAT vex't Ah could ha' bitten't side oot of t' butter-bowl."

T' ghoast was THAT nar him at last, he didn't ken what ta duah.

BETTY WILSON. p. 96, line 8.

That-oal-donnet, G. (DHÄAT-ÄUL-DÄUN.U'T)—That evil one. (Obsolesc.)

When veyle moss-troopers, bworder bred,

To reeve and pillage flock to arms,

By war than THAT-A-DONNET led.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 4.

Thea: see **Thur**.

Thick, G. (THIK)—Familiar, friendly.

We stump't away togidder as THICK as inkle weavers.

GIBSON—"T' Reets'. p. 13, line 16.

Young Simon an' his partner Jane,

War THICK as THICK could be.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 41, line 1.

Thick o' hearin', G. (THIK U' EER'IN)—Partially deaf.

Thick skin't, G.—Not sensitive; unfeeling. In law contests a common saying is, "T' THICKER SKIN hod t' langer oot"—implying that the heaviest purse will win the suit.

Thick o' t' thrang, G.—Middle of the crowd; busiest part or time.

Thick on 't, G.—The major part.

"She browt a heap o' kelter an' t' THICK ON 'T o' hard gold."

Thimble, C., E., NW. (THIM.U'L). **Fairy Fingers**, NW., SW.—Common fox-glove—*Digitalis purpurea*.

Thingamy, C., EC., N. (THING.U'MI)—A contemptuous appellation.

"What is yon daft THINGAMY about?"

Thing o' nowt, G. (THING U' NĀUWT)
A trifle; not worth taking into account.

Think on, G. (THINK ÄUN)—To remember. "Think me on"—remind me.

Ya midsummer—I can THINK ON 't as weel as if it was nobbut yesterday.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 19, line 1.

Several villages called Unthank take their name from monuments no longer in existence . . . the phrase (being in English) TO THINK ON still current in the dialect.

SULLIVAN. p. 61.

Thir: see **Thur**.

Thirls, W.—Openings made between a pair of exploring places or drifts, for the purpose of ventilation. R.W.M. See **Thurl**.

This-geat, G. (DHIS-GIÄAT)—Thus; in this way.

Thole, C., E., N. (THÄUL). **Thwole**, (THWÄUL)—To suffer; endure.

"He that has gude crops may THOLE some thistles."

PROVERB.

Tholeless, G. not SW. (THÄULLU'S)
Soft, wanting energy. Not adaptable, nearly useless (GIBSON).

Thonky: see **Donky**.

Thoo: see **Ta**.

Thoo bad'n, thoo!—This form of speech is in frequent use, and especially for reproach.

Thoo dud 'at dud ta? G. (DHOO DUODT U'T DUOD TU')—An assertion expressing absolute certainty on the part of the speaker.

Thoo dudn't, dud ta? G.—A common mode of questioning, and of expressing doubt or surprise at the same time.

Thoom shag, G.—A slice of bread on which the butter has been spread with the finger. See **Shag**.

Thoom-syme, C. (SÄAIM)—A short rope made by twisting straw round the thumb.

Thoo's like, G. not SW. (DHOO'Z LÄAIK)—Thou must. "THOO'S LIKE to come in," implies a right or power to come in. Often used sarcastically, as in "THOO'S LIKE to deuh it"—*you're* a likely person to do it. The sense must, however, be determined by the context and the tone.

Thought, G. (THÄUWT)—A trifle, a small quantity.

"Skift on a THOUGHT, will ta?"

Thought on, G.—Esteemed.

"He's girtly THOUGHT ON about heam."

Thrang, G. (THRÄANG)—Throng; busy. A common saying is "THRANG as Throp wife."

The folks will a' be which to be THRANGEST.

SULLIVAN. p. 99.

An' bein' varra tir't, an' nut varra THRANG, Next mwornin' I slummer't an' laid rayder lang.

RICHARDSON 1st. p. 50, line 3.

Thrangsom, G.—Busy, fully employed.

An' oppen stan's, in weathers aw,

This THRANGSOM kitchen door.

DICKINSON—Remains. Stz. 5.

Thraws: see **Heeds an' thraws**.

Threep, G. (THREEP)—To persist in an assertion; to talk persistently.

"He THREEPS me doon 'at aa dud say seah."

Sooa frinds o' beath side THREEP't it sair

'At partit we sud be.

GIBSON—Mary Ray. Stz. 1.

But as fer Jwohnny, silly man!

He THREEPS about the nation.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 3.

Threeplands, N. (THR'EE.PLÄANS)—Lands in dispute, or debatable lands, generally on the borders of parishes. NICHOLSON.

Threep-tree, G. (THR'EE.PTR'EE)—The wooden bar the two plough-horses are yoked to.

Threesam, N. (THR'EE.SUM)—A party of three.

Tou kens we danc'd a THREESOME reel.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 3.

Threve, C., N., NW. (THR'EEV). **Threeav**, SW., E. (THR'EEAV)—Twenty-four sheaves of straw.

Thieves used to com frae aw parts, far an' near. They wad come i' THREEAVES up frae Keswick on a winter neet.

BORROWDALE. p. 6, line 12.

Thrimmel, G. (THR'IM'UL)—To tremble; to hand awkwardly.

Upstairs an' down fwoke THRIMMELT out
Ther sixpenzes to th' dibbler.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 31.

Thrins, C. (THR'INZ)—Three at a birth.

Thrinter, C., SW. (THR'INT'UR') **Thrunter** (THR'UONT'UR')—A sheep of the third winter.

Gimmers, twinters, TRINTERS and hogs.

MAYROYD. p. 88, line 7.

I have known one of our THRUNTERS, of three-winter-old ewes.

RAWNSLEY. p. 160, line 14.

Thro', G. not NE.—A turning lathe.

—To turn in a lathe.

Thro', C., NW. (THR'ÄU). **Dash**, NE. (DÄASH)—A flourish in writing thrown by a free hand.

Throddy, C., SW. (THR'ÄUD.I)—Plump; well grown; throughly.

Throo, G. (THR'OO). **Throo stean**—A long stone passing through a rubble wall to bind it, a bond-stone.

Throo leet, G. (THR'OOU' LEET)—Light all night; full moon. Holding all trumps at lant.

It was frost an THRO' LEET, wid a greymin ov snaw. ANDERSON—Biddy. Stz. 1.

Throoly, G. (THR'OO.LI)—Portly, deep-chested and sturdily built.

THROUGHLY? ey, a gud yard through an' mair. GIBSON. p. 208.

Throo other, C., E., SW. **Throo ither**, N., NW.—Mixed, confused.

The rival champions of villages had a "set to" and "fights THROUGH YAN ANUDDER" were indulged in.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

But rivin' deed was meade o' t' breed,

For that was THROUGH ITHET yeastet.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 30.

Throo' wid, be — : G.—To accomplish, finish.

Efter t' hard day's wark is ower, an' t' supper THROO WID.

W.C.T. 1893, Nov. 19. p. 6, col. 1.

Throopple, G. (THR'ÄUP'UL)—The wind-pipe. When a guest thrust away his plate, placing his knife and fork crossways on it, it was the sign that he was "fu' to th' THROPPLE."

And youngsters 'll stritch their arms—some scrat their powe,

Ilk yan o' them full to t' THROPPLE end.

CUMBRIANA. p. 150, line 2.

—To seize by the wind-pipe, hence to choke.

Ah leaap reet across t' cwoach, an THROPPLE me customer with t' specs ah spak white sharp. SCOAP. p. 31, line 22.

Throp wife, G.—The personification of industry and business. Whoever she may have been, she is reported to have hung herself in her dish-clout, care and anxiety having preyed too much on her mind.

Oa t' yallas eh Cockermuth, varra nar, was as thrang as THROP-WIFE.

SCOAP. p. 154, line 9.

Throssan up, G. (THR'ÄUS.UN)—
Thick, conceited.

Nut like these—THROSSAN UP things
hardly fit to be away fra skeul.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 4, col. 1.

Throssel, G. (THR'ÄUS.U'L). **Garden Thrush**, E.—The Song thrush—*Turdus musicus*. The Missel thrush is frequently referred to by this name, and sometimes (NW.) with the prefix Common. In Alston THROSSEL is the regular name for the Missel thrush. The "THROSSEL'S nest" is a pet name for Wigton. I hate to hear the THROSSLE sing.

GIBSON—Lone and Weary. Stz. 1.

The inhabitants of the THROSTLE'S nest.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 4, col. 3.

Thruff, G. (THR'UOF). **Thruf-stan**. **Through**, N., E., NW. (THR'OO; THR'OOGH)—A flat tombstone.

An'theer Wull Brough stood on a THROUGH,
An' midst o' th' kurk fwoke shoutit.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 5.

No tombstone or THRUFF,
No monument rough
With the scars of time.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 123, line 12.

Thrum, C., SW. (THR'UOM)—"Three THRUMS," the noise a cat makes.
T.E.

—To repeat, discuss, make a fuss
about; (NE.) to purr loudly.

Fwok talk about grummelin' farmers,
An' THRUM ower an auld cuckoo shoot.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 149, line 1.

Thrummel't, N. (THR'UM.U'LT)—
Crowded, confused.

Thrums, G. (THR'UOMS)—Odds and ends of thread; the ends of the old web of the hand-loom, to which are joined the ends of the new web. "Weaver's THRUMS" is a common expression for threads which are not strong or reliable.

"Three THRUMS of grey thread."

TITLE OF OLD SONG.

Buttons black tack'd on with THRUMS.

CLARK—Pudding. p. 52.

Thud, G. (THUOD)—A heavy blow, and the sound which it causes.

Thummel pwok: see **Huffel**.

Thunner floer, W.—White Cam-
pion—*Lychnis alba*. FLORA. See
Lousy Bed.

Thur, C., E. (DTHUOR'). **Theeas**, SW. (DTHEEAZ). **Thir**, C., N., NW. (DHUR'). **Thea**, B., SW. (DHEE)—
These, those.

Yan may'd mak a lal fortune oot o' THUR
jolly jists,

GIBSON—Joe and Geolog. p. 3, line 21.

Thurl, G. (THUR'L)—To bore through,
pierce.

The east wind bites an aw, man;

It searches iv'ry bean between,

An' THIRLS through them aw, man.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 223, line 2.

Thurrans, C. (DHUOR'.UNZ)—Those
ones.

T' skemmels was far grander eh THUR'NS.

SCOAP. p. 59, line 4.

Thwaite, G. (THUT)—A cleared space in a wood. A piece of land cut off by a fence or unenclosed. From being a field-name, THWAITE gradually became applied to farms, and then to villages and parishes
(ELLWOOD).

BASSENTHWAITE, Calthwaite, RUTHWAITE,
SEATHWAITE.

Thwitel, C., SW. (THWÄALTU'L)—A
knife.

Tom out wi' his knife in a jiffey / . an'
full ding he ran wi' his THWITEL afoor
him. T' LEBBY BECK DOBBY. p. 7, line 18.

Thyvel, C., E. (THÄALVU'L). **Poddish stick**, SW. (PÄUD.ISH). **Keal stick**, N. (KAEL)—A stick used for stirring the boiling pot.

Her man—a durty tike!—

Wad bray her wid a besom-stick, a THYVEL,
or sec like.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. Stz. 17.

She'll lick a lean PODDISH-STICK, Bobbie,
that weds the like of thee.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 19, line 11.

Tic-tac, G. (TIK-TĀAK)—Tick of a clock, a short period.

"Aa'll hev done in a TIC-TAC."

In less ner a TICK-TACK we wad oa be at oor sleats ageaan. SCOAP. p. 2, line 15.

Tid, Obs.—Silly, childish.

Haff done, his heart began to scunner,
But loorna on TID Rab strak under.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 13.

Tidy, G. (TĀALDI)—Honest, well-disposed; generally said of a woman.

"She's a TIDY swort of a body."

Tiddysom, N. (TID.ISUM)—Tedious.

Tiff, G. (TIF)—A verbal quarrel of a not very serious kind.

"It wasn't a fratch; it was nobbet a bit of a TIFF."

We used ta hev a fratch or a TIFF nows-an-thans. MIDSUMMER. p. 237, line 7.

Tiffin: see **Twink**.

Tift, G. (TIFT)—Condition of health or spirits; a small draft of liquor; a short fit of doing anything. A state of gasping; in this sense it is used of a person being in earnest, breathing short with earnestness, and so being in a TIFT means being in earnest (T.E.).

An' monnie a cowp an' kaik they gat,

An' monnie a tift o' yell,

I' th rwoad that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 5.

There sat the auld witch, Mary Beaynes,
Aw in a TIFT, an sweet.

WHITEHEAD. p. 34, line 13.

After some of them hears that it may put them into a better TIFT.

W.C.T. 1898, Aug. 6. p. 6, col. 1.

—To pant, breathe with difficulty.

Owr hill an' knowe, thro' seugh an' sowe,

Comes TIFTAN many o' couple.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 9.

Tig, G. (TIG). **Tiggy-touchwood**.

—The act of touching. A boy's game in which the touching of wood gives freedom.

Then TIGGY-TOUCHWOOD, rackeps, shinney,
Are played and patronised by many.

RANDOM RHYMES. p. 9, line 1.

—To touch gently.

She'd be for iver TIGGING after me, if she warlet. LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 215, line 10.

A single boy . . . pursues his playfellows with clasped hands until he has succeeded in touching or TIGGING one of them.

FERGUSON. p. 150.

Tiger, C., SW.—A nick-name for bacon. Also (S.W.) wood with knots in it (R.K.).

Tiglet: see **Aglet**.

Till: see **Te**.

Timmer beuts, EC., SW. (TIM.UR')—Clogs.

Timmer rearin', C., SW. (TIM.UR'-R'EER'UN). **Timmer raisin'**, G. not SW. (R'ÆSUN')—A festivity held on the occasion of putting the roof timbers on a new building.

On Saturday a TIMBER RAISING celebration took place at Wythop, where Messrs W— are building two cottages.

C. PATR. 1896, Mar. 20. p. 5, col. 4.

Timmersom', G. (TIM.UR'SUM')—Timorous.

Timperon, G. (TIMP.UR'UN')—Any timber or wooden building.

Tine, N., E., NW. (TAEIN)—To lose. See **Free**.

A share on't was mine, 'at I ne'er thowt to TYNE. POWLEY—Echoes. p. 148, line 2.

Ting't, NW. (TINGT)—Hoven, or blown out with gas formed in the rumen.

Tinkler, G. (TINK.LUR')—A tinker, mender of old hardware, generally vagabonds. Cf. **Potter**.

Some tinkler fwoke gat leave fray t' lword, an' com to winter theear.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 59, line 4.

Tip and smash, NC.—Marblés are placed in a hole 'howked' in the ground, then the player pitches his own marble into the heap with the hope of 'breaking' or 'squandering.' J. AR.

Tipe, G. not E. (TĀAIP) —To drink.
Tipe it up an' hev anudder. GIBSON. p. 203.

Tirl: see **Reuv**.

Tiry, C., Ws. (TĀAIRI) —Tired, fatigued.

Ti't, G. not SW. (TĀAIT) —Tied, obliged, bound.
"He was ti't to gang, an' ti't to work when he dud gang."

Aih, what?—this is TIED to be me cwoat, an' britches. BETTY WILSON. p. 56, line 1.

Ti't by t' teeth, G. (BĒET TEETH) —Cattle and sheep stray from a bare pasture, but are TIED BY THE TEETH in a good one.

Tite, G. (TĀAIT). **Tit**, N. (TIT) —Soon, easily, well.
"I'd as TITE dea't as nut."—I'd as soon.

But he'd ga to France as TYTE as dance, Acause of his being a Whaiker.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 16.

Tithe stopple, C., E., SW. (TĀAIDH STĀUP.U'L) —A bunch of stubble placed on the tithe stook so as to render it conspicuous; half of the band used to be lifted up to form the STOPPLE (J.B.). Obs.

Titles—It was often the custom to particularise or nickname an individual by calling him by the name of his trade, thus: Clogger Kit, Tayleor Howe.

DANSY King ast if. . . LAMPLUGH. p. 9.

Titling: see **Lingy**.

Titter, G. (TITH.U'R) —Sooner, rather; first, foremost.

"TITTER up co' tudder up,"—the first who rises to call on the other.

"I'd TITTER hev't young 'an"—rather.

At we med git heaam sooa mickle TITTER when he hed sec a heap on us teh feyt wid.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 5.

Ah wad TITTER gie thee a shillin' nor thou should duah sec a trick!

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 9, col. 3.

Tittermest, G. (TITH.U'R MU'ST) —Nearest, soonest. See **Bain**.

Titty, N. (TITI) —Sister.

A garden deyket roun is my TITTY, my spwous.

RAYSON—Song of Solomon. III., v. 12.

Tittyvate, G. (TIT.IVAET) —To put in order; decorate; fit out.

When ah'd TITTYVATIT me-sel up a bit ageaan, ah startit afresh.

SCOAP. p. 115, line 16.

Ye're nigh almost always as thrang as Thorp wife, TITTYVATING the house and what not.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 151, line 1.

Tiv: see **Te**.

Tizzik, C., E., Ws. (TIZ.IK) —A slight illness prevailing generally.

"It's a TIZZIK 'at 's gangan' amang fwok."

Tizzy, N. (TIZ.I) —Sixpence.

I paid mey cruikt TIZZY.

ANDERSON—Dawston Player-fwok. Stz. 1.

T' laal an, G. (TLĀAL.U'N) —The child; the little one.

Yan or two eh t' bigger end o' fellas at he sumtimes gat teh help em teh larn t' LAALENS ther lessins.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 7.

To, G. (TIUO) —To mak to the door generally means to hasten to the door, but it may also imply an order to close the door. See **Put to**.

—For: as in the expression Good to nought.

—This: just as to-day and to-morrow are still in constant use, so was to-year, r'year, though now nearly obs. See **Taw**.

She's duin nae wark TE year.

ANDERSON—Tib. Stz. 1.

Toast-dogs — For toasting cakes and bread were small affairs with three or four sets of double prongs, and sometimes arranged to elevate or lower, according to the heat of the fire. . . . In Cumberland they were shaped like a dog and called
TOAST-DOGS.

H. S. COWPER—Hawkshead. 1899. p. 178.

Tod, G. (TÄUD)—A fox.

Toft, G. (TÄUFT)—Homestead. In a court book of the manor of Derwentwater it is stated that Gawan Wren was fined ten shillings about 1640 for having two fires on in one TOFT at the same time.

Sally forth roond T'TOFT, to see if ivvery man was performin' his duty.

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Tokker, C., NW., N. (TÄUK.U'R').
Togher (TÄUGH.U'R')—Dowry, portion.

With pewter dibler on her lap,

On which her TOWGHER's gethrin'.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 24.

—To endow.

"He TOKKER'T his dowter wi' twenty pund."

Toller, C., NW. (TÄUL.U'R')—To speak loudly and roughly.

"TOLLERAN' like a mad bull."

Tollies, SW. (TÄUL.IZ)—Horse-dung.

Tom, W.—Resembles Black Jack, but is more like shale, with but little organic matter, grayer and more mineralised. The ash amounts to 84 per cent. W.W.F.

Tom beegle, G. (TÄUM BEE.GUL)—Cockchafer—*Melolontha vulg.*

Catchin TOM-BEAGLES.

ANDERSON—Youth. Stz. 3.

Tom Carle, EC. **Tommy loach**, C.—River Bullhead fish—*Cottus gobio*.

Tommaty-taa, G. (TÄUM.U'TI-TÄA).

Tommy-tee, SW. (TÄUM.I-TEE).

Blue Tommy—The Blue Tit—*Parus caeruleus*.

Tommy, SW.—The last of the batch of coarse girdle cakes made for farm labourers is called TOMMY, and is thicker and more solid than the rest. Amongst miners TOMMY means food generally.

Tommy Loach, G. (TÄUM.I-LWÄUCH).
Liggy; **L-boddam**, C., E., NW. (LIG.I). **Gobbly**, W. (GÄUB.U'LI)—The Loach-fish—*Nemachilus barbatulus*.

Ther's mennoms, TOMMY-LOACHES.

PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 23.

Tommy's cannelstick, E., C., NW.
Hairy worm, EC.—The Glow-worm — *Lampyrus noctiluca*. TOM CANDLESTICK was also the support which held the rush light.

SCOTT. p. 170.

Tom Tayleor, G. **Taylear**, N.—The Water spider — *Argyroneta aquatica*.

To mworn o' mwornin', G. (TUMWÄUR'UN MWÄUR'UN). **To mworn o' neet**—To morrow morning; to morrow evening.

To MWORN-O-MWORN, i' this seame place,
We'll hae the stwory out!

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. Stz. 8.

My song! bit ye'll drop in for't TO-MWORN.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 35, line 7.

Look in MWORN-AT-NEET when t' owd fouks is gone to bed. MAYROYD. II. p. 189, line 6.

Tomy, C. (TÄUM.I). **Taamy**, SW. (TÄA.MI). **Toomy**, N., E. (TOO.MI)—That which draws out like toasted cheese; glutinous. Untwisted; stringy (LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.).

Toom, G. not NW. (TOOM). **Tome**, C., SW., EC. (TÄUM)—A hair fishing-line; (N.) a cord or string partly untwisted.

When yan's fishin' TOME gits hankled.

PEN. OBS. 1897. Nov. 2.

—(B., E., C.)—To tease wool.

Tooming, N. (TOO.MU'N)—An aching or dizziness of the eyes.

Toomins, c. (TOOMINZ; TUOMINZ)—
Rough cardings of wool.

Toon, G. (TOON). **Tawwn**, SW. (TĀAWN).—Town—applied to small hamlets or farm buildings, as Justus TOON, NIXON'S TOON.

Keaty Curbison' cat was a terror to t' TOON. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. Stz. 2.

Toon bull, c.—A bull kept by turn in an agricultural village.

"He com rworan like a TOON BULL."

Toonfield, G.—A field often adjoining a village, belonging to, and occupied by several persons; each several portion is separated by a strip of uncultivated land about 18 inches wide, called a "rean"; each cultivated portion is a "rig."

Toongeat, G.—The roadway through a village.

T' TOON-GEAAT was oa peaavt with wood peaavin steaans. SCOAP. p. 98, line 5.

Toon Hall Clock—The name given by children in Carlisle to the plant Moschatel — *Adoxa moschatellina*.

W.H.

Toozle, C., N., E. (TOO.ZU'L). **Tawwzle**, SW. (TĀAW.ZU'L)—To ruffle; to pull about rudely; pull down.

Thou's brocken my comb, an' thou's TOOZELT my hair.

GIBSON—Lal Dinah. Stz. 7.

When Britain's sons are TOOZELT DOWN,

Wi' want o' wark, an' aw that.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 194, line 1.

Top, (TĀUP)—The halo which appears above the flame in the safety lamp, indicating an admixture of gas with the air. R.W.M.

—G.—Applied to anything very excellent, or surpassing.

"Top runner; top dancer."

Yeh war gittan some TOP lessins on farmin doon yooar way. SCOAP. p. 65, line 5.

O, what a TOP scholar is Matthew Macree!

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 1.

Top full, G.—Full to the top.

He was TOP-FULL iv his jwokes till t' last.

SCOAP. p. 172, line 17.

Top gaffer—The deputy stationed at the mouth of the pit, as distinguished from the INBY deputy.

Top lad! G.—Good boy! an interjection of encouragement to a boy.

Topmer, G. (TĀUP.MUR')—The one above the other; uppermost.

Top-newkelt, G.—Full of milk, said of a cow in the early days after calving. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I. Ther was a gay gud market for TOP-NUICKLED COOS. J.S.E.

Topper, G.—Anything or person that is superior.

The king's meade a bit ov a speech,

An gentlefwok say it's a TOPPER.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 8.

Toppin, G. (TĀUP.IN)—The hair of the forehead; the crest of a fowl. Thrast his fingers twice up through his TOPPIN an yance through his side-locks.

SCOAP. p. 129, line 6.

He said he was rather a pretty Bird, but could not be considered a finished one, unless he had a TOPPIN.

CUMBERIANA. p. 264, line 6.

Toppin peats, C., SW. **Flaks**, Ns., E. (FLĀAKS)—Turf cut with the herbage on; the edges resemble a man's unkempt TOPPIN.

FLAKS must be cut, and straw for thatch prepar'd. CLARK—Rustic. p. 49, line 6.

Now grund up a flay-speadd to cut TOPPIN PEAT,

Wid lang speadd for black peats forbye.

CUMBERIANA. p. 246, line 13.

Folk hed greavvt TOPPINS an' spreadd 'em to dry.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 6, line 1.

Tops: see **Draft sheep**.

Top sark, C. **Carrier sark** (KĀAR'-IUOR')—A loose overcoat of coarse woollen, much used by farm servants in the first quarter of the 19th century.

I set off i' t' rain wid my basket an' things in't, anonder my TOP-SARK to keep o' dry. GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 11, line 12.

Topsman, G. (TÄUPS.MU'N)—The man in charge of a drove of cattle, etc.

Top spread, C., SW., E., N. **Tom spread**, NW.—A heavy spade used for turning sods.

Top'taties, C., SW. (TAETIZ). **Terriers**, N., E., SW. (TER.IUR'Z)—Tubers on the stems of potatoes.

Torfer, C., SW. (TÄUR.FUR'). **Torfel**, N. (TÄUR.FUL). **Torfet**, E. (TÄUR.FUT)—To die; to fail; to be defeated.

"He gat moyder't in a snow-storm and TORFER'T,"

If milk coo or nag chance to TORFET,

Anudder 'ill hev to be bowt.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 150, line 6.

Ah telt em it was suer teh TORFER afooar he gate hofe way. SCOAP. p. 218, line 5.

Torrel, Obs.—"Ane kill quhair cornes are dried." LIFE AND MIRACLES OF SANTA BEGA, with Notes by C. Tomlinson, F.S.A., Carlisle.

1842. p. 80.

They carried him to a certain house vulgarly called a TORREL. p. 37.

Torrs: see **Turras**.

To t' fwore, G. (TU'T FWÄUR')—Alive, living.

"Is t' oald man TO T' FWORE?"

Totter bog: see **Shog bog**.

Toucher, G. (TUOCH.U'R')—A near approach.

I niver hed a par o' spats i' my life; but yance I'd as NAR AS A TOUCHER gitten two par. GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 148, line 2.

Touchy, G. **Touchious** (TUOCH.IUOS)—Easily offended.

When whoke yan used teh ken sa weel preuvt sooa TOUCHY aboot sec a smo matter. SCOAP. p. 66, line 4.

Tov't: see **Stoov't**.

Towel, C. (TOOU'L)—"Rub him with a yak TOWEL," an ironical mode of expressing a beating.

Towertly, G. not SW. (TOO.U'R'TLI). **To'rtly**, SW. (TÄU.R'TLI)—Kindly, willingly.

Wi' a canny cozy fireside,

An' teydy TOWARDLY deame.

SILPHEO—Random rhymes. p. 8.

Then, when she'd pang'd her belly fou,

How TOW'RTLY she com heame.

ANDERSON—The Peet-cadger. Stz. 8.

Towp: see **Cowp**.

Towry lowry, G. (TÄUW.R'I LÄUW.-RI)—All in disorder.

He wazzent lang till he hed them o' feytan togidder, an' o' was TOWRY-LOWRY.

CUMERIÄNA. p. 7, line 7.

Toytle, G. (TÄULTU'L)—To topple over; to upset; totter.

T' oal maizlin was like to TOYTLE of his steul.

GIBSON—Joe and Geologist. p. 4, line 7.

Toytly, G. (TÄULTLI)—Shaky, unsteady.

T' wholl consarn was still terrable TOYTLY, an we'd oa t' watter on the git it teh hod tegidder. SCOAP. p. 218, line 10.

Trab: see **Tram**.

Tracing, E.—The sport of tracking and following a hare by her footprints in the snow.

Traddah, C. (TRÄAD.U')—Hairy tine tare—*Vicia hirsuta*. FLORA. See **Hugaback**.

Traffic, N., NW. (TRÄAF.IK)—Lumber; useless things. "Goods and stock of any class" (H.T.).

Trail, G. (TRÄEL)—To walk lazily and slovenly.

They say our Sargeant TRAILS about As slow as snails that creep.

RAYSON—Policeman. Stz. 4.

Trailly, G. (TR'ÆLI)—Slovenly, lazily.

They're reet sarra'd for being sa TRAILLY and feckless. LIZZIE LORTON. p. 26, line 18.

Trallop: see **Fallop**.

Tram, C. (TR'ĀAM). **Trab** (TR'ĀAB)—A long narrow field. (Not known to correspondents).

Trantlements, C. (TR'ĀAN.TU'L-MUNTS)—Useless trifles.

"Laal TRANTLAN' jobs and things."

A greet bundle ov his stage clease . . . t' play actor went oot wid his TRANTLEMS an' Dinah saw him neah mair.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 10, col. 3.

Trapes, C., E., SW. (TR'ÆPS). **Trapesy** (TR'ÆPSI)—An aimless fruitless walk; a saunterer; an untidy woman.

The ladies would go down the mine? . . .

his lass shouldn't go through such a TRAPSE. LIZZIE LORTON, I. p. 302, line 1.

—To walk aimlessly or in a slovenly manner; to drag the dress in the dirt.

Ye've mair time nor Ah hev to gan TRAPSYNG aboot. LOVE OF A LASS. p. 169, line 4.

Fells hed com TRAPESIN' ower 'is land.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 22. p. 2, col. 6.

Trappings: see **Stays**.

Trash, NW. (TR'ĀASH)—A dirty woman. H.T.

—Ns.—To walk quickly over wet ground; (N., NE.) to trudge; (NW., E.) to weary one's self.

"TRASHAN through thick and thin for a heal day togidder."

Trash cord, C.—A long slender rope fastened to the collar of a young pointer (or setter) if headstrong and inclined to run in. This enables the breaker by putting his foot on the loose end to check the dog for "down charge." J. AR.

Trash't, G. (TR'ĀASHT)—Fatigued.

Travel, G. (TR'ĀV.U'L)—To go on foot, walk. One who has found the roads slippery or very rough will say that "it was varra bad TRAVELLIN'."

"Ah's gitten ower oalan' feald teh TRAVEL to t' kirk."

Treak, Cs., Es. (TRIĀAK; Ns., TRIEK)—An idle fellow.

—To wander idly about, and with no good intention in view.

"What is ta TREACKEN through that cworn for?"

"He gaes TREACKEN of fra heam far ower mickle, he can get nowt duin at heame."

"What is ta TREACKEN about this teyme o' neet?" J.H.

Trig, G. not SW. (TR'IG)—Full, trim, neat, also well in health.

"TRIG as an apple."

An Meg an Jen are TRIG an crouse,
Sin he the yallow pwokie fan.

ANDERSON—Fleckless Wully. Stz. 6.

—C., N., SW.—To fill, to stuff.

Their keytes weel TRIG'd wi' solid geer,
They now began to guzzle.

MINSTREL. Stz. 23.

Trim, G. (TR'IM)—Order, condition.

"What TRIM is t' oald horse in t' year?"

We wor o' i' varra good TRIM, an' we meadd a hake amang t' breead an' butter.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 38, line 10.

—To whip or beat a child.

Trimmer, G. (TR'IM.U'R)—A neat person.

Trinkums, G. (TR'INK.U'MZ)—Trinkets; useless finery.

Brossen wi' envy at Wilkin's TRINKUMS an' farlies. LIZZIE LORTON, I. p. 290, line 5.

Trippet, G. (TR'IP.U'T)—A piece of wood used in a boy's game.

"Deed as a TRIPPET"—quite dead.

Some to the level green impatient fly,
To drive the buzzing TRIPPET through the sky. CLARK—The Rustic. p. 15, line 1.

Trivet, G. not NW. (TRIV.UT—A three-footed iron frame for supporting pans, etc. on the fire.

"As REET as a trivet"—perfectly right.

Trod, G. (TRÄUD)—A path formed by the wear of feet; feut-trod, coo-trod, sheep trod.

Blythe on this trod the smurker trip'd.

RELPH—Harvest. line 13.

What multitudes of miners . . . had worn the zigzag trod so deep.

RAWNSLEY. p. 157, line 8.

Trolly bags, G. not SW. (TRÄULI-BÄAGZ)—Tripes.

"Oh! my tripes and TROLLYBAGS"—an exclamation of surprise; if without "my" then indicative of doubt at some aspersion.

(J. AR.).

Trones, EC. (TRÄUNZ)—A steelyard.

Troonce, C, N., NW., E. (TR'oons).

Trawwnce, SW. (TRÄAWNS)—A long and rapid journey.

"Sec a TROONCE we've hed ower t' fells."

—To trounce; whip; punish; to travel fast and far.

Bill says he nivver seed anybody git sec a TROONCIN'. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 2.

Trudgin, B. (TR'UJ.AN)—"Leyl TRUDGIN'," spoken of a little boy following someone.

Trug, G. not SW. (TR'UOG)—A wooden box for carrying coals, peats, etc. in.

Fadder fetch't in . . . a TRUG full o' smaw cwoals. BETTY WILSON. p. 83, line 5.

Truncher, G. (TR'UONCH.U'R)—Trencher; a wooden platter. A game (Turn the Trencher) requiring dexterity—a young man lies flat, resting only on his toes at a certain mark at one extremity, and on a trencher in each hand at the other; he then tries to reach out the trenchers as far as possible, and if not held at the right angle and edgewise, down they go and he is defeated.

On broad powder dishes, weel leadden at t' end,

Wood TRUNCHERS off whilk they can feed.

CUMBRIANA. p. 247, line 15.

Truncher lugs, G.—A large-eared person, one with ears like a trencher.

T' daft TRUNCHER-LUGS hedn't a single wurd teh say. SCOAP. p. 220, line 6.

Trunlins, Cs., Ws. (TR'UON.LINZ)—Coals about the size of apples.

Trunnel, G. (TR'UON.U'L)—The wooden wheel of a barrow.

Trunnel pie, N.—A pie made of the small entrails of a calf.

Tryst, Obs.—Cattle market.

The TREYST is fairly started,

Now you may up and cheat away.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 7.

T's it, C. (TSIT)—It is it; that is it.

Tub-gig, NE. (TUOB-GIG). **Tub**, SW.—A carriage formerly in use, resembling a "digby."

I once had a seat in a TUB-GIG.

BRAMPTON. p. 16.

Tull: see **Te**.

Tully, SW. (TUOLI)—A term of disgust. See **Tee-Tak**.

T' gurt muckle TULLY, 'at is she.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 31.

Tum: see **Toom**.

Tum'ler, G. (TUOM-LUOR')—An ale glass. Originally this was a round bottomed glass which could not be made to stand, and was obliged to be emptied at once, or held in the hand.

Cover them up ivery neeght with TUMMLER glasses. SCOAP. p. 151, line 20.

Tummel car, G. (TUOM.U'L). **Turrah car** (TUOR.U' KÄAR)—The clumsy cart of old times, the axle of which revolved along with the wheels. (One in existence in 1897).

(Wulson) Com here wid six douters in his TUMMEL CAR.

RAYSON—Lady Fair. line 10.

T' clog-wheels eh t' Hee Neuck oald TURRAH CAR, mebbey, at was fassent on t' assel-tree, an beaath turnt tegidder.

SCOAP. p. 59, line 12.

T' first cars they gat were on TUMMEL OR clog-WHEELS.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 1. p. 6, col. 3.

Tummellan kist, E. (TUOM.U'LUN-KIST)—A post-chaise.

Tummel tails, B. (TAE LZ)—One who walks unsteadily, and is apt to fall.

Tum-tully: see **Tee-tak**.

Tun mill, G. (TUON-MIL)—A funnel used for decanting liquids.

They mash't t' TUNMILL heed in.

CUMBRIANA. p. 285, line 5.

Tup-seg, C., NE., SW.—A wether sheep. "Without the prefix TUP, very scarce" (R W.).

Turd clock: see **Lousy beagle**.

Turn, G. (TUOR'UN)—Habit, manner. "He's of a nar-gangan' TURN."

He hed a menseful TURN in him.

C. PACQ. 1893, June 1. p. 6, col. 2.

Turn deal, C. **Runnin ceavvel**, NE. (R'UON.UN-KIÄAV.U'L)—In some undivided common fields the ownership of the parcels changes annually in succession.

Turras, C. (TUOR'US). **Torrs**, SW. (TÄUR'Z). **Turrs**, N., NW. (TUOR'Z)—Turfs.

Tushie-pegs, G. (TUOSHI-PEGZ)—A childish name for the teeth.

Tute, G. (TIOOT)—To wait upon, to hang about a person or a place.

He TUTES about his laal wife as if she was a barn. FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 157.

Twang, G. (TWÄANG)—A pang of toothache; a dialectic accent.

I commend it as a fairly good sample of the grand old John Peel TWANG.

W.C.T. 1893, July 16. p. 4, col. 5.

—NW., SW.—To twist.

Thoo's TWANG'D thi shoe heel o' yah side.

PEN. OBS. May 24.

Twank, C., NW. (TWÄANK)—To give a twankin'.

Twanker, G.—A term of praise.

There were two pigs charged for, a couple of TWANKERS they are. J. AR.

Twankin', G. (TWÄANK.IN)—A smart slapping with the flat of the hand, or stick; a thrashing given by one boy to another.

Our little friend may get an oilin, a TWANKIN, or a targe-in.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

Tweesom, G. (TWEESUM)—Two in company.

The TWEESOME gat a-talkin' aboot what they'd paid for dinners.

FIRESIDE CRACK. p. 12, line 7.

Tweezle, B. (TWEEZUL)—To shake or ruffle violently.

"Theer! TWEEZLE't up," as the man said when the wind was blowing a gale and he had secured his own crop.

Twig, G. (TWIG)—To understand an obscure meaning; (B.) to lay hold of; to pull the hair.

"It's a TWIGGAN neet o' frost."

Twilt, G. (TWILT). **Twult**, N. (TWUOLT)—To beat keenly; to quilt; see Preface.

She does her best, and is then said to TWILT him, and a TWILTIN' nivver mead him yewl. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

She's t' TWILTIN'-frame in t' parlour loft.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 175, line 4.

Twilting, G. (TWILT.IN). **Twultin**, N. (TWULT.UN)—A severe beating given by a mother to a boy. See above.

Twine, G. (TWĀAIN). **Tweyne**, NW. (TWAEIN)—A fretful complaint, whine.

My judgment's wrang, an' aw my TWINES
an' frets

Seems noo like silly, empty, false regrets.

WHITEHAVEN NEWS. 1899, Jan. 5.
p. 3, col. 2.

— G. (TWĀAIN). **Tweyne**, NW. (TWAEIN)—To (1) twist; to (2) whine, complain.

"She (2) TWEYNS an' twists on, peer laal
body."

S— (1) TWINED his cock's neck.

C. PATR. 1894, July 6. p. 3, col. 7.

T' beck (1) TWININ' away throo t' middle.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 112, line 5.

I meynd when she sat in the nuik, at her
wheel,

How she'd (1) TWEYNE the slow threed.

ANDERSON—Aunty. Stz. 2.

For still't mun rather ease my meynde—

'At is but owr dispos'd to (2) TWEYNE—

To ruminate on auld lang seyne—

NEW YEAR'S EPISTLE. Stz. 25.

Twing, C., SW., NC.—A small red spider-like insect reputed to give to cattle chancing to eat it with the grass the severe disorder called Red water. This is probably *Oonops pulcher* (W.H.Y.).

Twingt; **Twin't**: see **Hawk't**.

Twink, NC., SW. (TWINK). **Tiffin**, SW. (TIFIN)—A moment of time.
In a TWINK or two. JOS. P.

Twinter, G. (TWINTH.UR')—A sheep of two winters.

He owder wantit t' TWINTERS browt doon
teh t' fields or t' oald yows teaan on t'
fells.

SCOAP. p. 8, line 10.

Ewes, gimmers, TWINTERS, trinters, and
hogs.

MAYROD. p. 88, line 7.

Twiny, G. (TWĀAINI)—Poorly, complaining.

"She's nobbet vary TWINY t'-day."

Ah's hingy an' TWINY an' feckless an' oot
o' fettle. DR. BARNES.

Twist, G. not E. (TWIST)—Appetite.
A feeder, an eater. "He's a rare
twist" being taken to be "he has"
instead of "he is" (FERGUSON. Dial.
p. 157). (C.) A turn of the halter put
round a horse's jaw.

That lad hes a TWIST. PEN. OBS. May 31.

—To whine, to be peevish or out of
temper.

"She tweyns an' TWISTS on, peer laal
body."

Twisty, SW.—Whiney. T.E.

Twitch, white —: G. ([H]WĀAIT
TWICH) — Couch grass—*Triticum
repens*, and Creeping Soft grass—*Holcus mollis*. **Black twitch**, the
roots of different species of *Agrostis*,
and Red fescue—*Festuca rubra* and
vulg. W.H. See **Button gurse**.
Pity but they could git as sure a remedy
for TWITCH!

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31. p. 6, col. 1.

Twitch bed: see **Cord bed**.

Twitch bell, C., Es., N. (TWICH.BEL).
Cat o' nine tails, C., B., Ws.—The
earwig—*Forficula auricularia*. For-
merly the name was **Cat-with-
two-tails**.

Twitcher; **Bed-twitch**, G.—A
piece of wood having a nick and
a hole in it, used when "twitch-
ing" or tightening up the cords of
a cordbed.

Twitter, G. (TWITH.UR')—Edge.
"Just in a TWITTER"—on the very
point or edge. (B.) Very near.
Oor dog was within a TWITTER o' clickin'
t' hare.

DICKINSON. 1859.

Twote, C., N., E. (TWĀUT)—The whole
lot, total.

The Frenchmen, od-die them! I'll kill the
heale TWOTE.

ANDERSON—Soldier Yeddy. Stz. 4.

Two ways for Easter, to look —:
see **Sebbm ways**.

Tyke, G. (TĀAIK). **Teyke**, NW. (TAEIK)—An unruly fellow; a dog. There is a tradition of a Curwen of Workington Hall having shot a Howard of Corby in a duel on Carlisle sands during an Assize meeting, for offensively using the word TYKE to him.

Her man—a durty TIKE!—

Wad bray her wid a besom stick.

GIBSON—Branthet Neuk. p. 59, line 2.

Tyl't, C., SW., E. (TAEILT)—Wearied, annoyed.

I's TYLED to deeth wid this kurn. I've been kurning iver sen mwornin', an' I seem as far off butter as iver. GIBSON. p. 204.

Tymerly, C., NW. (TĀALMU'R'LI)—Defective.

"It s a TYMERLY consarn—it's badly putten togidder."

U

Udder geats, N.—Otherwise; different.

Umlik, SW. (UOMLUK). **Humlik**, NW.—Common Hemlock—*Conium maculatum*.

Unbiddable, G. (UONBID.U'BUL)—Obstinate, untractable.

Uncanny, G. (UON.KĀAN.I)—Suspected of evil doings; unruly; difficult to deal with; almost unearthly.

Times was raderly UNCANNY than,

An' laal better now.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 193, line 11.

He called her a witch, and suerly she is a laal bit UNCANNY.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 20, line 20.

Unco, N. (UON.KU). **Unket**, EC. (UONKU'T)—Wondrous, strange; very; unfamiliar.

What, is there owt UNKET i' your country seyde? ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 2.

It souns UNCO sweet, to be caw'd a weyfe.

ANDERSON—Robby Miller. Stz. 1.

What's t' use o' speakin' UNKET words.

ECHOES—Difference. p. 141, line 5.

Uneasy, G. (UONEEZI)—Irregular, up and down hill, unlevel.

It's a varry UNEASY rwoad frae Armathwaite to Cumwhitton. HETHERINGTON.

Unfewsom', G. (UONFIOO.SU'M)—Awkward, unbecoming.

Unket: see **Unco**.

Unlick't cub, C. (UONLIKT-KUOB)—A rude and ignorant young person.

Unlucky, C., Ws. (UONLUOK.I)—Mischievous.

"Yon's an UNLUCKY brat of a lad."

Unsayable, G. (UONSAE.U'BUL)—Wilful, uncontrollable. Cf. **Say**.

Up, G. (UOP)—Used elliptically for to lift, get or rise up; to upset. (C.) To fatigue. Cf. **Up wid**.

"This het wedder an' hard wark fairly ups a body."

Ah UP an scopt em atween t' een wih me reet neef. SCOAP. p. 20, line 9.

She UPS wid her head when she nobbut sees me. TWO WAYS. p. 80, line 15.

Up abeun, G.—Above.

Up an' doon, G.—Perfectly.

"He's eb'm UP AN' DOON honest."

AN UP-AN-DOONER at shinny.

SCOAP. p. 2, line 18.

Upbank, G. (BĀANK)—A working driven to the rise in the coal.

R.W.M.

—Uphill, upwards. See **Inhill**.

Till watters run UP-BANK, an trees aw grow downwards.

ANDERSON—Kitt Craffet. Stz. 9.

He can hardly tell whedder end on him's UPBANK. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 1.

Upboil, *cs.*—Said of water springing at the bottom of a well or drain, powerfully enough to cause the appearance of boiling on the surface of the water. A spring near Wigton is called the "Boiling Spring."

Up-bringing, *G.*—Rearing, training.

Up-by, *NE.* (UOP BAEI.)—Up the valley. Hallbank is UPBY from Brampton.

Yen o' th' queerest weddin's I iver kent happen'd UPBYE.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 62.

Up-hod, *G.* not *SW.* (UOPĀUD)—Maintenance. See Preface.

"He's of a parish girt UPHOD an' can swallow two basonfulls o' poddish to t' breakfast."

Up-kest, *G.*—Reproach.

—To reproach with, throw in one's teeth.

Her daughter used very bad language, and UPCAST men at her.

C. PATR. 1899, June 2. p. 7, col. 3.

Upmak, *C., SW., E.*—To overturn, upset; (*C., NW.*) elate. (*E., NW.*) Renew.

Sed tull his-sell it was nobbut yah vwote efter oa, an couldn't UPMAK owder side.

SCOAP. p. 151, line 9.

What he was that UPMEAD wid t' gift o' t' oald cwoat. D.H.

Up o' end, *G.* (UOP-U-END)—Up-right, going about.

"Is't wife UP o' END yet?"

Upper, *C., NW.* (UOP.U'R')—Done up, exhausted, finished.

"It's aboot UPPER wid 't"—said of a dying horse. S.D.B.

Also said of a man in financial difficulties, or of one scarcely able to walk through drink. "He's just about UPPER." J.H.

Uppermer, *G.* (UOP.U'R'MU'R')—The higher.

He triet nut to speak on 't—He knew 't wasn't reet,

But it ola's bead by him—his UPPER-MOR' thowte.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 140, line 4.

Uppies and Doonies—At the game of football played on Easter Tuesday at Workington, on the one side are colliers—the UPPIES, whilst the sailors or DOONIES are the opposers. The game as played is most rough and even brutal; clogs are worn.

Uppish, *G.* (UOP.ISH)—Conceited; holding a high head.

It had a certain effect on the young man himself in making him rather UPPISH and conceited. LIZZIE LORTON. I. p. 123, line 13.

Upreet an' doon-streeght, *G.*—Straight up and down.

Its oa UPREEHT AN DOON-STREEHT like a yard eh pump-watter.

SCOAP. p. 179, line 8.

Upsett'n and doon thruss'n, *G.* not *SW.*—This is used in identifying a person; as, "it's his varra sel UPSETT'N AN' DOON THRUSS'N."

Upshot, *G.* (UOP.SHĀUT). **Penny hop**, *N.*—Result, issue. A benefit-night party held at an inn when the landlord was about to leave, called also a "drinkin' oot neet." An Upshot was also frequently held in a barn, when the arrangements were made by a small committee of the young men who were their own caterers.

T' UPSHOT on't oa was at Jwohn gat t' brutches.

SCOAP. p. 69, line 12.

Tawk't of an UPSHOT lang an' sair

To keep up Fassen's-even.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 2.

PENNY HOPS ilk neight.

MINSTREL—Auld Lang Syne. Stz. 15.

Upsides wid, G. (UOPSÄALDZ)—To retaliate; to be revenged on.

Ah'll be UPSIDES wi' that chap, an ha me pennurths oot eh his hide yit.

SCOAP. p. 115, line 13.

Uptak, G.—Lifting, finding; the beginning.

"Aa fand his watch on t' rwoad and he ga' me summat for t' UPTAK."

Up wid, G.—To be even with. See **Up**.

"He up wid his neef and doon't him, and he was UP WID him than."

Urlin, G. not SW. (UOR'LIN)—A dwarf or dwarfish thing.

He turnt on t' URLIN noo at ah still held be t' neck an telt em he was reet sarraat.

SCOAP. p. 107, line 16.

Url't: see **Knurt**.

Urph, N., E. (UORF)—A dirty or diminutive person or child; one of dwarfish growth.

Us, G. (U'Z)—Me, we.

"Please give us a lift."

We're silly, us lasses.

GIBSON—Sneck posset. Stz. 4.

Usable, G. (IOO.ZU'BU'L)—Fit for use.

Use money, G. (IOOZ-MUONI). **Use brass**.—Interest on money lent.

Ut: see **Te**.

Utick, E. (UOT'IK). **Woodchat**, E.—The Whinchat—*Pratincola rubetra*.

H.M.

V

Vallidom, C., SW. (VÄALIDUM)—The value.

"I wadn't give t' VALLIDOM of an oald sang for o' t' set o' them."

Varst, G. (VÄARST)—Much, much more; used elliptically for a "vast deal."

T' rwoad went on by t' watter side, an' was a VARST cleaner.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 114, line 4.

A VARST of advice, o' free gratis he gat.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 4.

She tawk't a VARST.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 9.

Varter, NW. (VÄAR'TTHUR')—Life, energy.

We would use VARTER about the "aul man" if he was sprightly and lively; if a fire got low and we failed in an endeavour to get it roused up again we would say "it hed nae VARTER in 't," and of a man thoroughly beaten in a fight it would be said that "he hed aw t' VARTER knock't oot on him." J.H.

Vayper, C., N., NW. (VAE.PU'R')—Bullying, exulting actions or words.

Their spangs an' VAPOURS pass'd for wut.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 25.

—To caper; exult.

Theer was Brough-side lads, an' Theursby chaps,

An' Bowness fishers VAIPERAN.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 6.

Vendis, C.—The fish Vendace—*Coregonus vandesius*. FAUNA. p. 517. This fish is very seldom seen, and common report says that it lives at the bottom of the lake (Bassen-thwaite) from which it is dislodged only by heavy winds, and blown out of the water on to the shore!

Vennel, G. (VEN'UL)—A gutter.

Carry't t' watter off beaath ways inteh t' VENNELS.

SCOAP. p. 93, line 8.

Viewly, G. (VIOO.LI)—Handsome, pleasing to look upon.

Viewsom', G. (VIOO.SUM)—Comely; of good appearance.

Vine, C. (VĀAIN)—A black-lead pencil.

W

W—Many words commencing with **Wr**— will be found under **R**. **W** is frequently inserted before a vowel as **rwoad** for road, **Gworge** for George, **Swort** for sort, and also often takes the place of **Q**, as **Whiet** for quiet, **Swirt** for squirt.

Waar, C., SW. (WAER'; WĀAR').
Ware, N., NW., E. (WAER')—To expend, spend; beware.

"He nobbet war't sixpence at t' fair!"

There's nea hurt i' warin' t' odd brass iv a pictur' beuk.

GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 15, line 7.

Waaw, C., N., NW. (WĀAW). **Wow**, E. (WĀUW). **Wawwl**, SW. (WĀAWL)
—The wail of an infant; silly talk.
Keaty Curbison' cat hed a whudderin' waow. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. line 1.

—To wail like an infant; to cry like a cat.

"WAWWAN like a cat."

Oor Betty's allus wawin', wawin',

Theer' summet ivver gangin' wrang.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 147, line 1.

Waawy, C., N., NW. (WĀAW.I). **Wowy**, E. (WĀUWI)—Ailing, complaining.

Wad, C., E. (WĀAD)—Blacklead. Also (E.) a district or beat; two places may be said to lie in the same wad. Also formerly, a pledge, forfeit. See **Watch web**.

T' WAD Mine was a gart spot i' them days, an' WAD was as plentiful as berries on a buss. BORROWDALE p. 6, line 6.

Ah teeak oot me WAD pencil.

SCOAP. p. 39, line 8.

—C., Ws., E.—To stuff, fill.

WAD thisel wi' some beef.

PEN. OBS. 1898, May 31.

Wad eater, Cs., SW. (EETTH.UR'; ITTHUR')—Indian rubber.

Wadn't cud dea't, C., N. (WĀAD.U'NT-KUOD-DIUOT)—Could not do it. There are many examples of this strange combination with the verb can—"He wont CAN lend you."

Waff, G. (WĀAF). **Waugh**, **Whaff**.
—The bark of a pup or whelp. A puff of wind. A slight motion of the hand, etc. (B., SW., EC.) A weak scent: when meat begins to decay it gives out a WAUGH.

Thou med ha' knocked me down wid a WAFF o' thy neetcap.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 205, line 6.

This yal tiastes WARF. A pantry smells WARF.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 7.

Keep oot o' t' WAF o' t' train.

PEN. OBS. Ap. 26.

Waffish, G. (WĀAF.ISH). **Waffy** (WĀAF.I)—Weakly, feeble.

Ah's that WAFFY thoo could fell mi wi' a fedder.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 7.

Waffle, G. (WĀAF.U'L)—To waver, to be undecided.

Thoo'l WAFFLE aboot an' say owt.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 7.

Waffler, G. (WĀAF.LUR')—An unsteady person; one not to be depended on.

Saint Gworge, the girt champion, of fame and renown,

Was nobbet a WAFFLER to Matthew Macree.

ANDERSON—Matthew Macree. Stz. 4.

Wag by t' wo', G. (WÄAG-BËET-wÄU)—An old-fashioned clock without a case, having the pendulum exposed.

Mendin' their eight-day clocks, and cleanin' their WAG-AT-THE-WA'S.

GRAHAM—Red Scaur. 1896. p. 260.

Waint, S. (WAENT)—Very. See **Went**.

A woman is WHAINT ill of when she's left alaan. SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. p. 41, line 12.

Wairsh: see **Welsh**.

Waister, G. (WÆSTTHU'R)—A thief in the candle—a small piece of the snuff which having fallen into the body of the candle and there burning, causes an unnecessary consumption and guttering, and consequently a waste.

Waistrel: see **Taistrel**.

Waistry, G. (WÆSTRI)—Waste.

It's doon reet WASTRY, sweepan t' geats wi' yards o' silk.

WILLY WATTLES. p. 7, line 1.

Wait, C., Ns. (WAET)—To wot or know. Obsolesc.

I's seek, and WAIT not what to de.

RELPH—Brand New Ballat. p. 77, line 3.

Iron bars an' aw's cummen,

I WATE na what of aw's cummen,

This was a rhyme in use at Carlisle in the Reform agitation. A great meeting was to be held and the rhymes intended Iron bars to represent or typify Willie Weir, in those days a bar-iron merchant in the City. W.H.

Wale: see **Weal**.

Walk, G. (WÄUK)—To full cloth.

Walker, G. (WÄUKUR')—A fuller of cloth. Much of the woollen weaving was formerly performed in country places by hand. At that time small mills of rude construction, turned by water power,

X

for walking cloth, were not scarce; and their places still retain the name of Walk Mills. In still older times the walking was performed by tramping with the feet—hence the term.

Walking, G. (WÄUKUN)—A mason or quarryman's method of moving a flag-stone on its end.

Walla, C., Ws. (WÄAL.U')—Weak; faint from want or illness; tasteless; insipid. See **Welsh**.

Wallet, G. (WÄAL.UT)—A long bag open at the middle and closed at the ends for conveying marketing on horse-back. Out of use 1875.

Wall louse: see **Kirk louse**.

Wallop, C., N., E., NW. (WÄAL.UP)—To beat; to dangle loosely; to move quickly and awkwardly.

Oald Sorrell was WALLOPAN on em or runnin efter a forren fella.

SCOAP. p. 3, line 15.

If her lad . . . can WALLOP them jokers, he does not neglect them.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Walloper, G. (WÄAL.UPUR')—Anything great; one who beats or thrashes.

"That's a lee, an' a WALLOPER inta't bargain."

Mey stars, she's a WALLOPER! just leyke a house en.

ANDERSON—Carel Fair. p. 47, line 23.

T' horsemen were considered to be at t' top o' t' tree an' t' cowmen at t' boddom. To show this they were dubbed "long-tailed grooms," "bullock WALLOPERS."

C. PACQ. 1893, Sept. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Walloping, G. (WÄAL.UPUN)—A severe beating, thrashing.

Bit t'licker ov aw was a souple hezzel, an' this un t' lads uset to caw t' lang WALLOP. W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

Wallow-crops, c. (WĀAL.U'-KR'ĀUPS)—An expression of scorn, applied indiscriminately to mental or physical imbecility (Obsolesc.). (c., sw.) A hen is so called when unable to feed well and is delicate (R.K.).

Wammel, g. (WĀAM.U'L)—To enter in a sinuous way; to walk with a rocking motion.

WAMMELLAN like an eel. W.D.

By air-wole or chimla it WUMMELT it way.

GIBSON—Keaty. Stz. 2.

Wamp: see **Stanger**.

Wan, c. (WĀAN)—Wishful; hungry (S.D.B.).

Wandering Jenny, c., NC.—Money-wort—*Lysimachia nummularia*.

Wandly, g. not sw. (WĀA.NLI)—Gently, quietly.

"Come luive" quo I, "I'll WAANLY take thee down." CLARK—Seymon. line 37.

After making all doors and windows secure as WANDLY—that is with as little noise as possible.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 6, col. 2.

Wandy, c. (WĀAND.I)—Slim and flexible as a willow wand, agile.

Wang-teuth, c., sw., E. (WĀANG-TIUOTH)—A molar tooth.

Wankle, g. (WĀANK.U'L)—Weak, feeble.

"He was lang varra WANKLE bit he gat croppen oot agean."

If ye carry on a trade like that owte sa lang, ye'll be mackin' t' oald maister's munney bags leuk gaily WANKLE.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 29, line 10.

Wannel, n. (WĀAN.U'L)—Lithe, agile, flexible.

Wans: see **Wythes**.

Want, g. (WĀANT)—To (1) deserve; (2) require; (3) spare; (4) do without.

"He (1) WANTS a good skelpin to mak him behave his sel."

He's auld an fealed, an (2) WANTS his sleep. ANDERSON—Bashful Woocer. Stz. 1.

They *can* (3) WANT me there nicely, with ari the grand doctors they've gotten. But they *canna* (4) WANT me here.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 260, line 1.

Gud fwoke ur scearse, an' bad 'ans cannot be (4) WANTIT. SAYING.

Wanter, g. (WĀANTH.U'R)—A marriageable person.

But th'u's a WANNTER! I's a WANNTER!

An' nowder sud be WANNTERS lang.

GIBSON—Sannter Bella. Stz. 4.

Wanty, g. (WĀANT.I)—Deficient, imperfect, defective.

Wap: see **Lap**.

Warble flee, g. (WĀAR'BU'L)—The Gad-fly—*Estrus bovis*.

War-board, c. (WĀAR'BĀUR'D; BWĀUR'D)—A shop's counter.

Warday, g. (WĀAR'DAE)—A working day. "WARDAYS and Sundays"—all the week.

Blue aprons they'd for WAR-DAY weer, Turn'd sides when durty wark was deun.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 59, line 1.

Ware: see **Waar**.

Wark, g. (WĀARK)—Work.

It's slow WARK to sup buttermilk with a pitchfork. PROV.

Bob Simpson, hevvin' finish't his WARK ya Thursday neet.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 96, line 7.

Wark g. **Yik**, n. (IEK)—An aching. Cures the tuith-WARK wid a charm.

ANDERSON—Grizzy. Stz. 2.

Tom pleent rayder eh t' backwark.

SCOAP. p. 229, line 20.

—To ache.

Me heid WARKT as it hed niver WARKT afooar.

SCOAP. p. 50, line 19.

Warm, E., NE. (WĀAR'UM)—Rich, in good circumstances.

He's a canny chap, . . . though not sich a WARM man as we micht ha' looked for for oor Phyllis.

LOVE OF A LASS. p. 195, line 3.

—G.—To beat, to slap a child.

"A'll WARM tha."

Mr J— tellt me theer was nea law for a donkey, but if it hed been a horse he wad ha' WARM't them.

CUMBERIANA. p. 279, line 6.

Warn, G. (WĀAR'UN)—To assure, warrant. To bid or give notice of a funeral.

"Aa's WAR'NT at it is."

What, can't 'e tak a glass o' rum?

'Thoo'll mannish that, I's WARN.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 25, line 4.

Warnin', C., N., NW. (WĀA.R'NIN).

Biddin', SW., E.—The circuit invited to a funeral. See **Laitin'**.

The burial will take place the day after to-morrow, . . . and bid every master and mistress within the WARNING to Shoulthwaite Moss.

SHADOW OF A CRIME. p. 62, line 13.

Warp, G. (WĀAR'P)—To lay eggs.

T' lal cuckoo-hen's warped this mworn.

S.D.B.

Warridge, G. (WĀAR'IJ)—The withers of a horse.

A grand-like colt, but a wee bit thick i' t' WARRAGE. J. AR.

Warrishin, C. (WĀAR'ISHIN). **War-rison** (WĀAR'ISUN)—The belly. A gift, reward on completing any business, or on leaving any situation. A supply, store. Used in contempt for reward (W.H.).

"A WARRISHIN' o' sooins an yal."

Thoo's gittn thy WARRISON, me lad; lig thee theer till sec times as ah send for theh.

SCOAP. p. 31, line 4.

X 2

Warsen, G. (WĀAR'S.UN)—To grow worse; to cause to grow worse.

T' best land 'at iver laid oot o' dooars.

Whativver way ye gang ye WARSEN!

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 25, line 4.

Bit noo theer' nowt bit swashy tea,

Na wonder fwok sud WARSENT be.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 31, line 10.

Wart gurse, C. (WĀART). **Wart weed**, **Churnstaff**.—Sun Spurge *Euphorbia helioscopia*. See **Kern stoffe**.

Waste—The old disused workings or air-courses in a coal-mine.

R.W.M.

Wasterledges: see **Easter-munjians**.

Watch Hill: see **Teut Hill**.

Watch webs, **W. weds**.—This old game, also called "Scotch and English," was thus played: a boundary line was drawn between the two contending parties, and at an equal distance from this line each player deposited his hat, etc.; each side then tried to pillage from the store of the opponents, and if one of them were caught, he was retained prisoner. WEB or WED was the name given to the heap, and meant "forfeit."

Water, G.—One of the two principal terms for a lake of the larger size: ULLS WATER, Derwent WATER.

Wath, G. (WĀATH)—A ford through a stream. Frequently in combination forming the name of a place: Broadwath, Longwathby.

The new bridge over the Kingwater will stand on the site of the wall at the place of the ford or WATH.

C. PATR. 1894, June 15. p. 7, col. 3.

Watna, N. (HWĀAT-NA)—Do not know. See **Wait**.

I WATENA how it cam to pass.

ANDERSON—Young Susy. Stz. 1.

Watter ask, G. (WÄATTH.U'R)—A newt or water lizard. See **Ask**. It is an object of abhorrence to old-fashioned country folk, who call it the WATER ASK. FAUNA. p. 463, line 12.

Watter brash, G.—A gushing overflow of saliva, heart-burn.

He's pleagu'd wi' the WATTER-BRASH, mworn, ruin an neet.

ANDERSON—Tamer and Matty. Stz. 2.

Watter caltrops, Obs. (KÄAL-TRÄUPS). **Small frogs' lettuce**.—Pondweed—*Potamogeton crispus*.

NICOLSON.

Watter clock, G.—The small water-beetle or Whirlygig—*Gyrinus nator*.

Watter creak, Obs.—Water Rail—*Rallus aquaticus*.

FAUNA. p. 344, line 14.

Watter cro': see **Scarf**.

Watter dockin, C. **Burbleck**, EC. (BUOR'.BLEK)—Common Butter Bur *Petasites vulgaris*.

Watter draw, G.—The area within which water gathers towards one outlet.

Watter dyke, NW.—A ditch or sowe wide and deep enough to form a fence.

Watter gladiole, Obs.—Water Lobelia—*Lobelia dortmanna*. NICOLSON.

Watter gowan: see **Oppen gowan**.

Watter gwoat, C., EC., W. (GWÄUT).

Watter-heck, C. **Gwat**, SW. (GOOUT). **Watter yet**, B., NE., NW., E. (IET)—A place in a stream across which a rack or pole is placed to prevent cattle trespassing; the rack or pole itself; a floodgate; a water-gap in a fence.

He fand a WATTER-HECK 'at wad be a gud thing for crossin' on, seah he gits astriddle on t' slides varra cannily ower.

W.C.T.H. 1893. p. 1, col. 3.

Watter jägs, G. not N. (JÄAGZ)—One of the forms of *Varicella*, or chicken-pox.

Watter jaw't, C., SW., E. (JÄUT)—Potatoes left too long in the water after being boiled are WATTER-JAW'T and spoiled.

Watter moose, G.—The Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*.

Watter Nannie: see **Nightingale**.

Watter pyet: see **Bessy dooker**.

Watter stang, G.—A pole fixed across a stream in lieu of a bridge or fence.

Watter-tee, C., E.—The Water Wagtail—*Acrocephalus aquaticus*.

Watter thistle, C., WC., SW.—Marsh Plume-thistle—*Cnicus palustris*.

Watter-twitch, G. **Black twitch**.—The Common Bent-grass—*Agrostis vulgaris*.

Wattery like, G.—Appearance of rain coming.

Wattery lonnin, C.—A neglected lane along which water is allowed to run.

Wattery Wagtail: see **Gray Hemplin**.

Wattles, G. (WÄAT.U' LZ)—The gill appendages of a game cock.

Waugh: see **Waff**.

Wax, G. (WÄAKS)—To grow larger, to swell out.

He's nobbut a bairn still, and WAXING.

TWO WAYS. p. 128, line 9.

Wax-kernels, G. (KUOR'.NÜ' LZ).

Waxin-k., NE.—Glandular swellings in the neck.

Way, G. (WAE)—Direction; used also as expressive of comparison or degree.

"He leeves SOMEWAY Wigton WAY."

"It's a lang WAY better to gang that WAY, for it's far away t' bainer WAY."

Auld Betty hed been some WAY nut far.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 72, line 9.

Way, C., N., SW. (WAE). **Wea** (WIAE)

—Woe; pity.

O, but this luive is a serious thing,

It proves the beginner o' monie WAES.

ANDERSON—Barbary Bell. Stz. 1.

—Sad, pitiful, full of woe, sorry.

She's deed! I's WAE to say.

ANDERSON—Peet-cadger. Stz. 10.

Ways me! G. (WAES-MEE). **Wazes me!**—Exclamations of lament: woe is me!

The days seem lang, an lang er the neeghts,

An—WAES ME! this is but Monday.

ANDERSON—First Luive. Stz. 4.

Then WAZES ME! simo' than wad be thy

whoep. GRAHAM—Gwordy. line 124.

Waze: see **Boss**.

Weal, C., E., NW. (WEEL)—Choice, selection, majority. **Wale**, N., E., SW. (WAEI).

Few joys the WALE o' peer fwok ken,

Efter they quit the mudder's tnee.

ANDERSON—Adveyce. Stz. 2.

His actions now pruve him the WEALE o' bad men. RAYSON—Charlie M'Glen. line 6.

—To select, pick out, choose.

An he that fain wad teake a weyfe

May WEALE yen out ov twenty.

ANDERSON—Weyfe fer Wully. Stz. 4.

Their phraseology was ambiguity itself.

"Boilin' th' pot" . . . "WEALIN' th' taties."

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1897. p. 23, line 3.

We maunna WALE oor time.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 204, line 18.

Weam, G. (WAEU'M)—The womb; belly.

Buy—"A horse wid a WEAM

An' a meer wi' a nean." OLD SAYING.

Thou cleads thy back, and pangs thy

WEAMM. CUMBRIANA. p. 275, line 6.

Wear, G. (WEEU'R)—Brushwood fixed in the banks of rivers to prevent erosion by floods.

—To die of consumption; to ward off, defend, put WEARS in river banks; (N., WIÄAR') to turn or stop cattle or sheep.

Bit yan by yan his barnes WEAR off

An' sank doon into t' greav.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 136, line 5.

Thur callar blasts may WEAR the boilen sweat. RELPH—Harvest. line 7.

I set him to WEAR the fore-door wi' thespeer.

GILPIN—Songs, 1st. Fray of Suport. Stz. 2.

Wearin', G. (WEEU'R'UN)—Consumption, decline.

"She's deein' in a WEARIN'."

Telt em he was suer teh gang off in a WEEARIN if he dud'nt eat mair.

SCOAP. p. 98, line 16.

Weary, G. (WEE,R'I)—Tiresome, monotonous.

"It's a WEARY rwoad to Warnel fell."

Webs; Weds: see **Watch webs**.

Webstean, C.—A stone on Armboth fell at which the dale and fell-folk used to meet, bringing with them their webs and yarn for sale.

An' when some plague was bad i' t' toons,

Hoo fwok wad meet on Armboth fell,

To buy an' sell, nar a girt stean;

WEB-STEAN it's caw't still to this day.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 55, line 2.

Webster, G., C., SW. (WEBSTTH.U'R').

Wobster, N. (WÄUB.STTHU'R')—A weaver.

Furst, wi' Dick Wiggem we'll begin,

The teyney, greasy WOBSTER.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 2.

Wedder, G. (WEDDH.U'R')—To surmount difficulties.

A person having had a "hard WEDDERIN' on't," has had a difficulty in "getting through" with anything; thus it would be spoken of a woman who has just survived child-birth. J.N.

—C., NE., NC.

We remark of a stormy day, "There's a deal of WEATHER about."

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 26.

Wedder breeder, E.—An especially fine day which occurs in the middle of much bad weather, is said to be the BREEDER of bad to follow. A.C.

Wedder clock, Black c., W.—As a rule this refers to the beetle—*Geotrupes stercorarius*, but in the Lorton district the *Carabus violaceus*, and at Dean the Wood louse—*Oniscus*, are so called. W.H.Y. See **Rainy c.**

Wedder go, C., SW., E., N. (GÄU).
Wedder-beam, NE.—The end of a rainbow as seen in the morning in showery weather—the sailor's warning.

Weddiners, G. (WED.UNUR'Z)—A wedding party.

As t' WEDDINERS hed co'd at ivvery "pub" tha com' at. W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 8, col. 4.

Wee, C., N., E. (WEE)—Little, small. See **Laal**.

It was nobbet a WEE bit teyme efter I hed past frae them.

RAYSON—Song of Solomon. III., v. 4.

Wee-ans, C., N. (WEE-UN'Z)—Children, little ones.

When he arrived, his worthy spouse and WEANS were all in bed.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 1.

Weedsticks: see **Cleps**.

Weefan' stray, G. (WEEF-UN-STRAE)
 —Waif and stray; cattle, etc. gone astray, the owner not being known; vagrants without house or home.

Weekiness, G. (WEEKINUS)—Moisture.

Weekly, G.—Moist, juicy.

T' sons hed still been fed o' good WEAKY stuff, an' hedn't much trainin'.

C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 17. p. 6, col. 1.

Weel cum't, G. (WEEL-KUOMT)—High bred; of good lineage.

George Renwick, who, though not a land-owner himself, was WELL-COME, and heir to an old uncle with a tidy property.

PEARL. p. 71, line 8.

Weelish off, G.—In easy circumstances.

Weel-natur't, G.—Good-natured.

Ola's WEEL-NATUR'T, free-heartit an' funny.

GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. Stz. 6.

Weet, C., N., E. (WEET). Weeat, SW. (WEEUT)—Wet, rain.

Nae win or WEET e'er dreeded we.

ANDERSON—Peat-cadger. Stz. 9.

—To wet, to rain. (N.) Also to make water.

"It WEETS fast."

That evil drink, on ruin's brink,

Shall WEET my lips nae mair.

RAYSON—Pony Tom. Stz. 6.

—Wet, wetted.

Jenny, she's aw WEET, peer body,

In gangin' thro' the rye.

GILPIN—Songs, 1st. Blamire. p. 167.

Weetin, SW., E. (WEETUN)—Urine.

I slat a pot o' WEATIN in his feace.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. p. 16, line 14.

Weet yer whistle, G. not SW.—Take a hearty drink, moisten the throat.

Efter WETTIN' THER WHISSELS at t' Fessent Inn, they set off at a full tatter.

BETTY WILSON. p. 78, line 4.

Weeze: see **Boss**.

Weft, G. not NE. (WEFT)—To beat.

"Ah'll give him a WEFTIN' some day."

Weg, G. not E. (WEG). Wag, EC.—

A lump or wedge of bread, etc., a slice cut too thick.

"A WEG o' cheese."

Weg horned, C., SW. (-WÄUR'NT)—

Having horns unequally elevated.

Weight, G. (WAEIT)—A great many or number.

A WEIGHT o' folk seed them start.

FORNESS FOLK. p. 4, line 6.

Welkin, N., NW. (WELK-IN)—"The door was WELKIN wide open"—open as the sky.

SULLIVAN. p. 85.

Welleneer, Obs.—Well-a-day.

Bit, WELLENEER! when he sud tean his
kiss. GILPIN—Poetry. Wilkinson's Death
of Roger. p. 297.

Well e'e, C., E. (WEL-EE)—The spring
or fountain head of any mountain
rill (W.H.). "Found in place-
names" (A.C.).

Well ink, C., SW. **Water purple**
—The plant Brooklime—*Veronica*
Beccabunga.

Welsh, C., WS., E. (WELSH). **Wairsh**,
E., N., NE. (WAER'SH) — Inspid,
watery, tasteless; also (E., NW.)
faintish from hunger. A WELSH
day is the same as a sleety day,
when it is neither thaw nor frost
(BROCKETT).

Whativer'st'matter wid thee? Thoo leuks
as if thy poddish was WELSH.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 152, line 2.

Ther cheese was tough as kezzlup-skin,
An wuntry WAIRSH it teastit.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 30.

Welt, G. (WELT). **Whelk**; **Weltin**
—A heavy blow; a thrashing less
severe than a HIDING.

Some weeks it would be an oald furm leg,
an' woe betide any poor beggar 'at gat a
fair WELT wid it aback o' t' lug.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 18, col. 1.

He com away wid a rush, an' landit wid
a WELT on 't middle o' t' rwoad.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 7, col. 2.

—G.—To beat; upset, roll over, in-
cline to one side. See **Butt welt**.
Fadder 'll mebbe give him a hiding or
mebbe nobbut WELT him.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

A cask or vessel is thus said to WELT
over. ELLWOOD.

Welts, C., SW., E., N. (WELTS)—The
"rig and fur" parts of the tops of
stockings.

Wend, C., NW., E. (WEND)—To turn
round.

Went, C., NW. (WENT). **Waint**, N.,
E., SW. (WAIN.T.)—To turn or make
sour.

"Thunnery weather WENTS milk."

Of a cross-looking person (it is said) "She
hes a feace 'at wad WAIN.T milk."

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 24.

Oft aneuf t' milk was WENTIT when t' men
pot it ontill their poddish.

C, Pacq. 1893, Dec. 14. p. 6, col. 1.

Wents, C. (WENTS)—Narrow lanes
in Cockermouth, Workington, and
other towns.

Ah 'member yah day gaen doon't laal
WENT at led till his hoose.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 12, col. 2.

We's, SW. (WEEZ)—We shall.

"We's ga' to Wastle Head."

Wes' hev to wurry fadder when his time
cums, for he'll niver dee of his-sel.

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 17.

Wesh dub, G. (WESH-DUOB)—The
pool in which sheep are washed.
Thy teeth's like a flock o' sheep 'at's ebbin
shworn, 'et com up fray t' WESH-DUB.

DICKINSON—Song of Solomon. IV., 2.

Weshers, C., B. (WESH-UR'Z)—The
inside works of a barrel churn.

Wesh foald, G.—The sheep-fold
near the washing-pool.

Crammt as thick as sheep in a WESHFOALD.

SCOAP. p. 14, line 2.

Weshins, G. (WESH.INZ)—The water
in which greasy dishes have been
washed.

Wethera: see **Yan**.

Wet meh fit, G.—Quail—*Coturnia*
communis.

Richardson would not have mentioned its
local name, WET-MY-FEET.

FAUNA. p. 338, line 7.

Wet shod, G. (WET-SHÄUD)—Feet
wet in the shoes.

When wet-footed, we say are WET SHOD.

FIRESIDE CRACK. 1896. p. 25.

Wey, C., N. (WAEI). **Weyya**, (WAEI.U'). **Wya**, SW., E. (WÄAIU')—Well, why; notes of assent or dissent.

"WEY, yes." "WEY, no."

"WYA, I mappen may!"

WHEY, I wad ha' sworn thoo'd been to t' varra heid tailor i' Whitehebben.

GIBSON—Tom Railton. p. 150, line 5.

Weys, G. (WAEIZ)—Beam and scales; weights.

I meead oer to t' forside o' this pleass, past sum girt WEIGHS.

FORNESS|FOLK. p. 9, line 2.

Weyt, G. (WAEIT)—A vessel made like a tambourine and used for lifting grain in the barn; it is made of a sheep's skin covering a wooden hoop.

Theer was whangs an' shives, thick an' I' WEIGHTS an' riddles putt'n. [thin,

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 30.

Wezzan, C., SW. (WIZ.U'N). **Wizzan**, N.—The gullet.

Wi' whuskey aw weeted their WIZZENS.

ANDERSON—Olav Daubin. Stz. 6.

Whacker, G. (WÄAK.U'R')—A large one.

"Is t' yarker a filly?" "Nay, nay, nobbet yan' an' it is a WHACKER for size."

W.D.

Whain, G. (WAEN)—To fawn. To coax, wheedle. (E.) To rub or stroke in the direction in which the hair grows.

"She com (G.) WHAINAN' and wantan help."

"He (E.) WHAIN'T his dog doon t' back."

Whale, G. (WAEI)—To cudgel, to beat.

Bit he's awlas i' mischief; he is a sad limb.

T' maister WHALES him.

YANCE-A-YEAR. p. 9, line 10.

Whalin', G. (WAEI.U'N)—A beating with a stick.

Whang, G. ([H]WÄANG)—A leathern shoe-tie, a strap used in stitching cart harness. A swinging blow, a thwack. A lump or large piece of anything, but more shapely than a dollop.

"A WHANG o' cheese."

If thuh'll nobbut tie my shoe WHANGS for meh.

SCOAP. p. 208, line 8.

Flannins, an flail-WHANGS, an feuttin-wo.

SCOAP. p. 11, line 2.

But Cursty, souple gammerstang,

Ned Wulson brong his lug a WHANG.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 4.

He's fa'n off wid a WHANG.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 20.

Ah poot oot me jackylegs knife teh cut a lump a breid an a WHANG eh cheese.

SCOAP. p. 73, line 12.

—To throw with violence; to hit, to flog. To cram.

Ah dud mak them flee, bit they'll hev teh git sumbody else teh WHANG them aboot when ah's in Amurica. SCOAP. p. 13, line 2.

Now loundrin' shives o' cheese an' breed Are down their gizzrin's WHANG'D.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 26.

Whanger, G. (WÄANG.U'R')—Anything large.

Whap, G. (WÄAP)—A blow from a whip.

—To whip.

Whapper, G. (WÄAP.U'R'). **Whopper**, B. (HWÄUP.U'R')—Anything large.

He hedn't time ta git oot at 'rwoad, afoor a WAPPER of a "Billy gwoat" gev hem anudder greet prod.

W.C.T.X. 1895. p. 2, col. 3.

Wharl, C. (WÄAR.U'L)—A stone quarry; a disused quarry. Sel-dom heard.

There was yan Cuddy Fisher kept that publick-house at WARL Yett, . . . though ah nivver heard . . . t' house co't Quarry Gate afore.

E. C. NEWS. 1894, Ap. 7. p. 8, col. 6.

What, G. (WĀAT)—An often used expletive.

"WHAT, how is ta?" "WHAT, I's gaily, how's thou?"

WHAT, ye may's weel come in an' hev a bit o' dinner. RICHARDSON, 1st. p.7, line 6.

What'n? N. (HWĀATU'N)—What?

"WHAT'N clock is 't?"

The ending—AN is not confined to the accusative; we find "WHAT'N mannishment 's this?" in which WHAT'N is eq. "what kind." SULLIVAN. p. 96.

WHATTEN parish ha'e ye been in this year?

CUMBRIANA. p. 43, line 1.

What sic, G. (WĀAT SIK)—What kind of.

Thoo kens WHAT SEC a heam I've gitten.

GIBSON—Sannter. Stz. 4.

"WHAT SEC a seal?" "O fairish."

MIDSUMMER. p. 9, line 19.

What's t' matter? C. (WĀATST-MĀATTH.U'R)—What is the matter? or reason?

"WHAT'S THE MATTER?" is a peculiar periphrasis for WHY: "WHAT'S THE MATTER thou hes nea hat on?" SULLIVAN. p. 97.

Yan eh t' sailors saw ah leuckt freetent-like, an axt WHAT WAS t' SMATTER wim meh.

SCOAP. p. 41, line 7.

Whaup, G. not SW. (HWĀUP)—The curlew—*Numenius arquata*. (C.) To "kick up a WHAUP," is to make a noise.

—To cry as a curlew. A chicken WHAUPS when it has lost its mother. If curleys WHAUP when t' day is duin. We'll hev a clash an' varra suin. SAYING.

Why feast, G. (WĀEL-FIĀAST)—Of a pale countenance; smock-faced. Frae Carel, cousin Fanny com,

An brong her WHEY-FEAC'D lover down.

ANDERSON—Gwordie Gill. Stz. 5.

Wheelstrake, G. (WEEL-STR'AEK)—A portion of the iron rim of a wheel—formerly applied in six lengths to each wheel.

Wheem: see **Whim**.

Wheen, N. (HWEEN). **Whun** (HWUN)—An undefined number; a few.

"A WHUN sheep."

Wheezle, G. (WEEZ.U'L)—To breathe with difficulty.

"He WHEEZLES like a pursy horse."

When WHEEZLIN Wully was set i' t' stocks.

ANDERSON—Grizzly. Stz. 4.

Wheezy, G. (WEEZ.I)—Breathing with difficulty or thickly.

Whelk: see **Pelk**, **Whelt**.

Whelker, C., N., E. (WELK.U'R)—Anything large.

Whemmel, G. (WEM.U'L; WUOM.U'L).

Whelm, EC., SW. ([H] WELUM)—To overturn, overwhelm; said especially of a small hollow article as a basin, *towp* being used for large things.

He WHEMMELT t' boilin kettle off t' fire.

SCOAP. p. 7, line 11.

Whemmel net, G. ([H] WEM.U'L-NET)—A drift or hang-net; differs from a seine in that it is cast well out in the stream or tideway, and not from the shore.

He would also restrict the use of the WHEMMLE NET, which was a most destructive engine.

C. PATR. 1894, Jan. 19. p. 6, col. 6.

Wheren't, C. (WEER.U'NT)—Milk overheated makes the curd hard and **WHEREN'T**.

Whets, C. (WETS)—Flashes of wit. "Sec WHETS we hed tudder neet."

Whew, C., N., E. (HIOO)—Haste; an expression of contempt.

"Sec a WHEW he's in."

—To fly hastily. (Obsolesc.)

See! owr the field the whurlin sunshine
WHIEWS,

The shadow fast the sunshine fair pursues.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 16.

Whewt, E. (HI00T)—A thin flake of snow.

"A few **WHEWTS** o' snow."

Whewtle, C. (HI00.TU'L). **Teuttle**, EC., SW., W. (TIOO.TU'L)—A low modulated whistle.

He gev a queer laal **HEUTTLE** iv a whistle.

SCOAP. p. 230, line 18.

Wheyte top't girse, NW.—Creeping Soft Grass—*Holcus mollis*, and Woolly Soft Grass—*H. lanatus*; the roots of Twitch. See **Dart**.

Whey than, G. (WAEI-DHÄAN)—An exclamation.

"WIAH THAN!" "Sea than!" are exclamations very common in ordinary conversation.

SULLIVAN. p. 99.

Nay! **WHEY THAN** ther's nea 'casion.

GIBSON—Sannter. Bella. Stz. 5.

Whick, G. (WIK)—Alive, quick.

An' nut a shadow . . . or sign 'at tells 'at owte 'at's **WICK** comes santerin' theer but you.

GIBSON—Billy Watson. line 5.

Whickers, C., NW. (HWIK.UR'Z).

Whitters, SW. (HWITTH.UR'Z)—The barbs on the prongs of a lyster, or fish-hook. **Whickers** are made on the shank of an iron gate-crook so that it shall remain firm in the leaden setting in the hole made for its reception in the stone gate-post.

Many a time have I drawn up my fishing line to find a heuk widoot its **WHICKER**.

W.H.

Whickflu, C. (WIK.FLI00)—A whitlow.

Whick'nin', G. not E. (WIK.NIN)—A small portion of yeast kept from the last quantity made, added to the freshly made barm in order to start the proper fermentation. This refers to home-made bread.

Me mudder lent her a **WHICKNIN**, an we wor bawn at brew, soa I went for it.

SMITH—Wheeler's Dialogue. p. 65, line 13.

Whicks, G. (WIKS)—Roots of couch-grass; young thorns; maggots. To "clip a sheep oot o' t' **WHICKS**" is to remove the wool mixed with the maggots from those spots where the fly has "struck."

Sum or anudder o' them (wedders) was at **WHICKS** hoddenly while t' wedder was het.

SCOAP. p. 8, line 12.

She wad ha **CLIFT** a sheep oot o' t' **WHICKS**.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 156, line 2.

Whick't, G. (WIKT). **In t' whicks**—Fly-blown. Having maggots in the flesh (sheep).

Hed you any (sheep) in t' **WHICKS**?

CUMBRIANA. p. 176, line 8.

Whiff: see **Gliff**.

Whig, G. (WIG)—Whey kept for drinking. If allowed to become sour, aromatic herbs are steeped in it.

She feeds it (pig) wi' slops, an' wi' pod-dish an' **WHIG**.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 239, line 7.

Whig, E., NC. (HWIG)—A small round tea-cake; (SW.) a tea-cake made long shape and with currants.

Whigmaleery, C., E., NC., NW. (WIG-MU'LEERT)—Anything showy and useless.

While, G. (WÄAIL). **Whel** (WUL).

Wheyle, N., NW. (WAEIL). **Wel**,

E. (WEL)—Until, while.

"Stay **WHILE** I come back."

Led be t' lugs, we follow' efter t' soond,

WHILE clwose t' swine-hull dooar we com.

GIBSON—Branthet. p. 57.

Than ah stumpt away back tull t' spot at he sed ah wad ha teh sleep in **WEL** we gat throo oor jurneh.

SCOAP. p. 43, line 12.

WHEYLE some sang . . . whurry-whum.

ANDERSON—Worton Wedding. Stz. 6.

Whiles, C., E. (WÄAILZ). **Wheyles**, N., NW. (HWAEILZ)—Sometimes.

"**WHILES** he's here and **WHILES** he's theer."

Ther was lees, news, an gay funny teales,
An WHEYLES bits o' sangs they wer
singin'. ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 7.

Molly went to church WHILES.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 84, line 18.

Whilkan, C. (WILK.UN) — Which one?

Whillimer cheese, C. (WILIMUR').
Ledder-hungry (LEDDH.UR').
W. brick, w. Rosley Cheshire
—The poorest and hardest of
cheese—reputed to originate in
the township of Whillmoor, but
common over the county, and
never known to strike fire on fall-
ing, except once, as mentioned
in MARTINEAU, p. 128.

The mountain cheese, called WHILLIMER
... so tough that the Cumberland rustics
are said sometimes to shoe their clogs
with its rind instead of iron.

FERGUSON. p. 149.

Wi' scons, LEDDER-HUNGRY, an whuskey.
ANDERSON—Clay Daubin. Stz. 5.

The WHILLYMER eat tough an teasty.

DITTO.

Whim, C., NW. (WIM; WEEM).
Wheem, SW., E., B. (HWEEM)—
Silent; quiet in speech or action;
running smoothly.

How wandly Redgy's compliments are
paid!

How WHEEM to Matty's elbow draws
his chair! GILPIN—Poetry.

Death of Roger. p. 206, line 1.

Whimmy, G. (WIM.I)—Given to
whims and fancies.

A bit leet an' WHIMMY.

PEN. OBS. 1898, June 21.

Whim wham, G. not E. (WIM-WĀAM)
—A fanciful trifle.

It was this WHIM-WHAM o' t' wife's 'at gat
him t' nick-neam of Wise Wiff.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 27, line 11.

Whin, C., SW., E. (WIN). **Whun**, N.
(HWUON)—The gorse or furze—
Ulex Europæus.

When t' WHINS is oot o' blossom kissin's
oot o' fashion. PROVERB.

An hoo their sins,
As sharp as WHINS,

War stangin' through their flesh an' beans.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 86, line 7.

Whin bob, G.—A branch of gorse
with its foliage; (Alston) certain
round masses like kidney iron-ore,
found in the "whinstone" rocks

(W.A.R.):

Oh! man, aboot harvest sec jwokes we
oft hed,

When WHIN-BOBS an' hollins we pot into
bed. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 139, line 9.

Whin cove, C. (KĀUW). **Whun**
cove, N.—A whin stem or branch
when the stem is long and the
head bushy; not said of small and
slender whins or brooms.

Whinge, G. (WINJ)—To whine.

Mudder yewlan, an laal Whiff WHINJEN.

SCOAP. p. 12, line 23.

Whin Hemplin, **Whin Gray**: see
Hemplin.

Whinner, C., E. (WIN.UR'). **Whinny**,
SW., E. (WIN.I). **Whunner**, N.
(HWUN.UR')—To neigh.

Ah nobbut watcht em till he'd WHINNERT
his-sel hoazt. SCOAP. p. 195, line 7.

Whintin, C. (WINT.IN) — A dark-
coloured slate found on Skiddaw.
When struck it gives out sounds,
and the celebrated "musical stones"
are made of it.

Whir, EC. (WUR')—Old and curdled
butter-milk.

Whirl bent: see **Star bent**.

Whirlers (HWUOR'L.UR'Z)—(S.)
Scoggers worn on the arms (WIL-
son); (SW.) scoggers worn on the
legs (Rev. J. STEELE).

Whirl-puff, E., NC., NW., WC. (HWUR'UL-PUF)—A small whirlwind such as will form dust spirals on a dusty road in summer.

Whirlstone—Siliceous beds of the Carboniferous limestone; sometimes applied to hard sandstones and grits found in iron-ore mines.

R.W.M.

Whish, C., SW. (HWISH). **Swish**, E. (SWISH)—A slight fall, generally of water.

Whisht, G. (WISHT). **Whush**, N. (HWUOSH)—Quiet.
"As WHISHT as a mouse."

Than I steal quite WHISHT away.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 12, line 6.

—To hush, listen; to quiet, to be quiet. "Hod yer whisht"—be quiet.

GIBSON—Runaway Wedding. Stz. 4.

But, WHIST!—I hear mey Jwohnn'y's fit. ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie. Stz. 7.

My fadder said lal, no'but WHISHT my mudder.

If ye dinna WHISHT this minute, Ah'll fight the lot. RISE OF RIVER. p. 101.

Whisk, G. (WISK). **Whusk**, N. (HWUSK)—A light and short shower; (B.) a slight cleaning.
"She gev't it a WHISK an' a kengeud."

When that lang frost was on, it com a WHISK o' snow yan neet.

C. PACQ. 1893. p. 6, col. 1.

—To move quickly, to pull anything out hastily.

"She com WHISKAN' by like a fleean thing."

White, C. (WĀAIT)—To requite. See **Whittle**.

"Od WHITE ta"—God requite thee.

White bottle: see **Spatting poppy**.

Whitefish, C., NW.—Flattery.

White gull, C. **Great Daisy**, **Dog Flower**, E.—The white Ox-eye Daisy — *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

White rump, G.—Wheatear—*Saxicola oenanthe*.

Whiteside—Golden-eye — *Clangula glaucion*. BIRDS.

Whither, N. (HWUDH.U'R)—To strike or throw forcibly.

"He girn't an' pick't his beanns wid his teeth, and then he WHITHER't them onder t' grate."

Nit yen, that's owther mence or sheame,

Wad be that snaffin ninny,

As to haud back their gift, nay some

Wad WHUTHER in a guinea.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 25.

Whiting: see **Herling**.

Whitter: see **Whicker**.

Whittle, G. (WIT.U'L)—A knife.

He was permitted to enter his WHITTLE or knife with the rest of the family.

WHITE—Lays and Legends. 1873. p. 327.

Whittle, G. (HWIT.U'L). **White**, C., SW., E. (HWĀAIT). **Wheyte**, NW. (HWAET)—To cut wood with a knife; cut down prices.

Any lad 'll mak ye a sap whistle if he's a jackylegs 'at 'll WHITE.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 23.

Young Josh WHITTLED away with his knife. RISE OF RIVER. p. 339, line 5.

Whittlegang—An obs. custom in which a person was appointed to take the cattle and sheep of the village to the common pasture. He called them in the morning by blast of horn, and left the horn at the different houses in rotation. At the house where the horn was left there the WHITTELEGANGER would get his meat free. I have not been able to find anything except traces indicating that this custom existed in the county as stated above,

but the Extract below and the recollections of Mr Wharton point to some such custom having been in vogue. The word itself is unknown to any of my correspondents. See **Hurd meat, Run o' t' teeth, Whittlegate.**

Ord the hurde to take his meat at Rd. Kirkbride's. MORLAND PARISH CHURCH PAPERS.

Extracted by Major MARKHAM.

Whittleganger—The Rev. J. Wharton remembers that when he was a boy living at Milburn, there was an old man who was maintained partly in kind and partly in money, by the sheep-farmers for looking after the flocks on Crossfell; **GANG** was the term applied to the heaf watched and the houses where the food and money were provided.

A person who stays too long at a friend's house is still called a **WHITTELEGANGER**.

Whittlegate, C. (HWIT.U'LGIAAT)—Formerly clergymen and schoolmasters had the privilege of using their **WHITTLES** at the tables of their parishioners, by way of helping out their scanty stipends. This custom prevailed till 1864 and ceased with the death of the schoolmaster at Wasdale Head where there were very few children, and it was necessary to support the schoolmaster in the above manner. If the family sent four children to the school, the master stayed four weeks at their home.

The Wastcote priest had been paid by "clog shoon, harden-sark, **WHITTLE-GAIT**, and guse-gait."

LIZZIE LORTON. II. p. 5, line 2.

Whizzer, G. (WIZ.U'R')—A glaring untruth.

Whoal't, (C. WÄULT; N. HWÄULT).
Hooal't, SW. (HOOU'LT)—Holed,

having holes; "bagged," applied to anything secured, thus:

At a school treat in High Furniss I was "scrambling" comfits and having filled a paper packet with gravel, and thrown it up, it was caught by a great hulking fellow, who thrust it into his pocket, exclaiming, "I've hooal't that an'." His face, when his attention was directed to the contents of his prize, was a sight.

GIBSON. p. 182.

His shoon war **WHOLL'T**, beath nebs an' heels. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 28, line 1.

Whoaraway, C. (WÄUR.U'WAE)—Where.

"**WHOARAWAY** hes ta been ?"

Whuff, G. (HWUOF). Fuff, C. Ws., EC. (FUOF). Whaft, SW. (HWÄAFT)
A gust of wind.

A **FUFF** o' wind put t' leet oot.

PEN. OBS. Jan. 11.

How could you tell me at the speed you went, just like a **WHUFF** going by ?

C. PATR. 1899, June 30. p. 7, col. 3.

—To blow in gusts from various directions.

T' wind was **FUFFEN** aboot first oot o' yah art an' than oot ov anudder.

PEN. OBS. Jan. 11.

Whun: see **Wheen** and **Whin**.

Whup, G. (WUOF). Whop, C. (WÄUP)
—To whip; to bind round with a cord or thread.

They hugg'd, **WHUP'T** an spurr'd, but cud niver yence touch her.

ANDERSON—Bruff Reaces. Stz. 5.

Lott nobbut **WHUPPT** t' chain t' wrang way round t' wheel. SCOAP. p. 152, line 3.

Whupwhile, C. N. NW. (WUOP-WÄAIL)—As frequent as the strokes of a well-applied whip.

"Iv'ry **WHUPWHILE**."

He hed teh gah back for't ivery **WHUPWHILE**. SCOAP. p. 73, line 1.

Whurlblast, G. (HWUOR.U'L-BLÄAST).

Hurl, C., NW. (HUOR'U'L)—Tempest.

"Storm's cumman, John." "Ey, an' it'll be a HURL."

Louder, ay, the WHURLBLAST blusters.

STAGG—Return. Stz. 22.

Whush: see **Whisht**, **Hush**.

Whusslin duck, G. (HWUOS.L'UN-DUOK)—Pochard (G.D.)—*Fuligula ferina*.

Why, C., SW., E. (WÄAI). **Wheye**, N. (WAEI). **Quey**, NC. (KWAE)—Heifer.

T' oald cowey hed coavt two black coaves beaath WHYES. SCOAP. p. 32, line 9.

A white QUEY.

GILPIN—Songs. Fray of Suport. Stz. 1.

Why-i! C. (WÄAI-ÄAI)—To cry out like a whipped dog.

An' than to WHY-I, like a weel-scodit dog.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 222, line 3.

Why laikins: see **Bull jumpins**.

Wicker, E. (WIK.U'R')—A twig or small branch.

Widder, G. (WIDDH.U'R'). **Wudder** (WUODDH.U'R')—To shudder, shiver, tremble.

An' t' trees steud WHIDDERIN' neak't an' bare,

Shakken wi' coald an wind.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 12, line 5.

Widderer, G. (WIDDH.U'R'U'R')—Anything very large or powerful.

T' next ghem was a WHIDDERER, for we hed neah less ner twelve soverans on.

SCOAP. p. 28, line 12.

Widderful, C., E., N. (WIDDH.U'RFUL)—Peevish, irritable, looking withered or unthriven. (E.) Very persevering.

That barne leuks as WIDDERFUL as if it was its oan gran'fadder. GIBSON. p. 206.

Widdle, C., NW. (WID.U'L)—To fret, to complain.

Widdy, C.; EC., SW. (WID.I). **Wuddy**, N. (WUOD.I)—Withy; a band of platted willows, forming a bad apology for iron gate hooks, but often used in former days.

Widdy—A game falling into disuse. A boy having been "counted out" by the saying of the following rhyme, "Ikey, pikey, penny-pie; popalorum, jiggum, jye; stand thee oot lug," cries "WIDDY WIDDY way, WIDDY, WIDDY way; snatch an' a bobbin an' away, way, way! Snatch! t' furst yan I catch," runs after one of the others, and if he succeeds in catching him lifts his hat and strikes the other one on the head, saying, "Help. me to catch aw t' rest." They then make for the "den" hand in hand, trying also to touch one of the other boys; should holds be broken, these two go straight "home," whilst the rest try to catch them and ride "home" on their backs. There are variations of this game.

Wide geatit, C. (WÄAID-GIÄAT.IT)—Walking in a straddling manner; bandy-legged.

Widness, C. (WÄAID-NU'S). **Weydness**, NW. (WAEIDNU'S)—Width.

Wid-oot, C., E., NW., N. (WID-OOT). **Adoot**, C., NW. (U'DOOT). **Wi'awte**, SW. (WEE-ÄAWT)—Without; unless.

"He'll hev to gang WIDOUT Tom gangs for him."

Like Sodom it wad ha' been burn't up lang sen;

An' that 'ill be t' end on't, wi'oot ye repent. RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 51, line 6.

Some said he was nobbet hawf reet,

An fwok mud as weel be WIDOUT him.

ANDERSON—Nichol. Stz. 3.

He tok off his specks, an' glower't at me ADOOT them. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 11, line 3.

Wife-day, c., B. (WĀAIF-DAE)—On a birth occurring the neighbouring wives assemble at the house to take tea, etc. as soon as the mother is able to receive company.

Wiffle, G. (WIF.U'L)—To blow all ways.

T' wind cūs aw ways; it WIFFLES about sooa. GILPIN—Songs, 3rd. p. 231.

Wiggin: see **Rowantree**.

Wig to wa', G. (WIG-TU'-WĀU)—"He's banged about frae wig to wa'"—he is knocked about from pillar to post. LAKE COUNTRY. App. I.

Wild anise: see **Sweet brackin**.

Wild as winter thunner, G.—Un-governable; unruly.

Wild like, G. not SW. (WĀAILD-LĀAIK)—Threatening wild weather; startled looking.

Wild tansy: see **Geus tansy**.

Wile, G. (WĀAIL)—A set of five snares fixed to a hoop floating on the water for catching wild-duck. A quiet, slow-running watercourse was generally chosen for the operations of the country folks who used WILES.

FAUNA. p. lxxxv, line 15.

—To lead or entice, wile.

'I cannot git my meer at heam,
I cannot git my meer at heam;
Tak' a reap o' eworn wi' ye
An' WILE her heam, an' WILE her heam.'

OLD SONG.

Wilk, c., Ws. (WILK)—The bark of a young dog when in close pursuit. In the excitement of the chase the young dog is apt to give an occasional bark or WHILK. CUMBRIANA. p. 197, line 7.

Will, c. (WIL). **Wull**, n. (WUL)—Will, wish, desire. (B.) Sometimes a bargain is closed on a bystander saying:

"Come ov his WULLS,"

Also doubts are intended;

"Aa's i' WILLS whether to gang or nit."

She ax'd her her WILLS.

WHITEHEAD. p. 6, line 5.

Willey-cwoat, G. not SW. (WILI)—A child's night-dress.

Willies, c., E., NW. (WIL.IZ). **Wythes**, c., NW. (WĀAITHS). **Wans**, c., NW., N. (WĀANZ). **Wands**, c., E. (WĀANDZ)—Any member of the willow tribe that is a shrub.

Willy, c., SW. **Seel tree**, c., E. **Saughtree**, G. not SW. (SĀUH-TRĒE)—Any member of the Willow (tree) tribe—*Salices*. If any special tree be referred to by SEEL or SAUGH it will be the Great Sallow—*Salix caprea* (W.H.).

Willy lilt; **Willy wicket**: see **Dickadee**.

Willy wans, c. **Wully wans**, N. (WUOLI)—Young shoots of the willow.

Lang WILLY-WANDS for hoops I yust to bay.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 8.

Win, G. (WIN)—To secure; WIN BACK—to return.

Helped to WIN his hay.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 82, line 7.

It's sae far . . . thoo't niver WIN BACK.

RISE OF RIVER. p. 132.

Winch, G. not N. (WINSH)—A vice or iron screw.

Wind, G. not N. (WIND). **Win'**, N. (WIN). **Wun** (WUON)—Wind; the time occupied in drawing the breath.

She can laff an' yool aw at a WIND.

BETTY WILSON. p. 13, line 9.

Nay, some there was that at a WIN

Cud tuom down a yeal flaggon.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 32.

Wind egg, G. **Oon egg**, EC., SW. (OON-EG)—A soft or shellless egg.

Thoo'll run them hens tell we'll hev nin but WIND-EGGS. PEN. OBS. 1898, June 7.

Window leuker, G. (WIND.U' LIUOK-U'R')—The inspector of lights when the window tax was levied.

Windy, G. (WIND.I)—Noisy, talkative.

"Mair WIND nor woo' like clipping a swine."

Windy bags, G. **Windy wallet**.—An incessant talker.

Ov aw t' lal WINDY WALLETS 'at ivver Ah met wid, he was t' crooner.

BETTY WILSON. p 106, line 1.

Wine berries, G. (WĀAIN)—Red currants—*Ribes rubrum*.

Winje, G. not SW. (WINJ)—A glad-some exclamation of surprise or wonder.

"WINJE wife, what a berry pudding!"

'Twas a fair start, it's a preyme reace;

WINGE you! how fast they gang.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 20.

Winnel strea, G. (WIN.U'L-STRE'EU')—The dead and dried stems of grasses belonging to the *Agrostis* family; Crested Dog's-tail—*Cynosurus cristatus*. W.H.

"As walk as a WINNEL STREA." SAYING.

Winnick, N. (WIN.IK)—Anything diminutive. In playing at pitch and toss with button tops the smaller ones are WINNICKS and the larger SLEATERS.

Win' row (WIN RĀU)—(C, SW., EC.) The long row formed by raking together the grass lying in the swayth. (N., NW., B.) Peats or turves set up to dry in rows two or three feet high, are in the WIN'-ROW; this is the second part of the drying process. (C.) Parallel lines of foam often seen on the lakes when a high wind is blowing. See **Seang**, **Cock-row**, **Kest**, **Rake**.

Winsom, N., NE. (WINS.U'M). **Wunsom**.—Lively and pretty; of winning manners.

My Tibby was a WINSOME bride.

BLAMIRE—Jenny Dear. Stz. 3.

Winteridge, G. (WINTTHUR'IJ)—Winter eatage in the field.

A scooar o' Herdwicks hoggs which she was bringin' doon till her smaw farm for WINTERAGE. C. PACQ. 1893, Oct. 12. p. 6, col. 2.

Winter prood, C., N., E. (WINTTH-U'R-PR'OOD). **Winter prawwd**, SW. (PR'ĀAWD)—Said of winter wheat in a too forward state of growth.

Winter wood, C., SW., E.—Deciduous trees which should be cut down in winter and not peeled.

Wipe, G. (WĀAIP)—A hint. A back-handed stroke.

"She gives him many a WIPE about it."

Wires, B.—The frame work on the spindle of a spinning wheel, with crooked wires to guide the thread to the bobbin.

Wiselike, N. (WĀEL.ZLAEIK)—Wise and prudent.

Wishy-weshy, G. (WISH.I-WESH.I)—Weak, worthless.

Ahsud like teh hev rayder thicker poddish . . . for it was sad SWISH-SWASH stuff, an nut hoaf boilt. SCOAP. p. 43, line 2.

That WISH-WESHY tea now so mickle in use, Was a treat for our girt fwoks.

CUMBRIANA. p. 245, line 8.

Wisk: see **Whisk**.

Witch wood: **Roan tree**.

Wittin', G. (WIT.U'N)—Knowledge, intelligence.

"I dud t' best o' my WITTIN'."

Wittle (WIT.U'L)—To shuffle gradually backwards, without raising the feet clear of the ground. Obsolete.

Wizzan: see **Wezzan**.

Wo', C., N., E. (WĀU). **Waa**, SW. (WĀA)—A wall. To build a wall. I'd been wo-EN a gap 'at hed fawn ower o' t' udder side o' t' park.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 94, line 14.

Woast house, C. (WĀUST-OOS)—The inn which a traveller frequents.

Woatin', Woat leather, B. (WĀU-TIN)—Clog or boot welts which connect the sole with the rest of the boot.

Woats: see **Havver**.

Wobster: see **Webster**.

Wo-er, C. (WĀU.UOR'). **Waa-er**, SW., N. (WĀA.U'R')—A waller, one who builds dry walls.

Woke rife, N., NW. (WĀUK-R'AEIF)—Sleepless.

When upon her strea couch liggan,
Susan steep'd her WAUKREYFE een.

STAGG—The Return. Stz. 2.

Wol: see **Well**.

Woodchat: see **Utick**.

Wooshat: see **Cushat**.

Woo wheel, G.—A wheel on which wool is spun.

Workan' by girt, G. (WUOR'K.U'N-BI-GUORT)—Working by contract.

Worriment, G. (WUOR'IMU'NT)—Harassing annoyance.

Worts: see **Orts**.

Wost, C., E. (WĀUST)—Curds.

Wreen, N., SW. (R'EEN). **Reaned**—Cross, ill-natured, twisted.
Some WREEN ill-natured tykes.

STAGG—Rosley Fair. Stz. 23.

Wrens: see **Hineberries**.

Wringin' wet, G.—Thoroughly wetted.

Wud, N. (WUOD)—Mad. See also **Wa**.

But if my Cursty bears the milk by fits,
For gallopin to wakes I ne'er gang wood.

RELPH—Hay-time. Stz. 7.

Wudderin', G. (WUODDH.U'R'UN)—Shuddering or tremulous in sound.

Keaty Curbison' cat hed a WHUDDERIN'
waow. GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. line 1.

Y'

A queer WIDDEREN feelen was runnen
doon me backbane.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 25, col. 1.

Wummel, G. (WUOM.U'L)—Anaugur.

Wun, NW. (WUON)—Woollen.

Wun, N., NW. (WUN)—To dwell;
wound, did wind.

"He WUN' up his watch."

Then cry'd, whore WUNS my Luive, come
tell me true.

RELPH—St. Agnes Fast. line 19.

Wunz, C. (WUONZ)—An oath or exclamation—"God's wounds."

'Ods WUNS an deeth, that's what I' forgotten.
GIBSON—Bobby Banks. p. 22, line 3.

Wurtle, NW. (WUR.TU'L)—To retreat;
used in the same sense as ARSLE. J.H. See **Reutle**.

Wusk: see **Whisk**.

Wyke, C., E., Ws. (WĀAIK)—A narrow opening between rising grounds;
the corners of the mouth. 'Used of the corners or bends on Lakes,
e.g. Peel WYKE on Bassenthwaite. The Castle Hill . . . a British fort guarding the pass or WYKE.

CUMBRIANA. p. 131, line 9.

He wip'd the grease from off his cheeks—
(For it o'erflow'd at both his wicks.)

CLARK—Pudding. p. 51.

They formed their fortified harbours, the
WYKES, in Darran and Broadwater.

RAWNSLEY. p. 33, line 10.

Wyte, C., NW. (WAET)—Blame.

When wheezlin Wully was set i' th' stocks;
Aul Grizzly ay gat the WEYTE of aw.

ANDERSON—Grizzly. Stz. 4.

Y

Ya, C., SW., E. (IĀA). **Yan** (IĀAN).

Yen, N., NW., (IEN). **Yin** (IN)—

One. **YA** is used when the noun indicated is named—**YAN**, when it is understood; thus—"How many fwoke was theer?" "**YAN**!" "No-but **YA** man!" See **Yan**.

He'll niver dee of his-sel' sa lang as ther's any wark to hoond **YAN** on tull,

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 7, line 18.

She hedn't sa much as leuk't at him efter t' **YA** hard glowre 'at she gev him at t' furst. GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 8, line 10.

Death summon'd **YEN** by **YEN**.

RAYSON—The Auld Pauper. Stz. 3.

Yaad: see **Yod**.

Yabble, G. (IĀAB.U'L). **Yable**, E. (IĀAB.U'L)—(1) Able; (2) well-off, of good means.

Oor Betty's (1) **YABBLE**, an' she's willin'

To help a neighbour in a strait.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 148.

Gittin heavy incomins i' rent, . . . it was plain eneuf 'at he wad seun be yan o' t' (2) **YABLEST** men i' thur parts.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 27, line 2.

Yadder, G. (IĀADDH.UR')—To chatter.

Thoo **YADDERS** and talks like a gurt feul.

S.D.B.

Bit efter aw 'at ah 'd been **YADDEREN** aboot ah cuddn't verra weel be off takken t' bet.

W.C.T.X. 1897. p. 25, col. 1.

Yaddle, C., SW., E. (IĀAD.U'L)—To speak quickly and unwisely. See **Aydle**.

Yadwands, G. (IĀAD-WĀANS).

Gadwands, E. (GĀAD-WĀANS)—

Wands or rods used in driving horses. Not much in use.

Yak-bob, G.—A piece of oak with its **BOB** or bunch of foliage. Children carry **YAK-BOBS** on Royal Oak Day.

Some auld grey-beardit Druid stannin' ower them wi' a **YAK-BOB** in his hand.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 123, line 4.

Yak cubbert, G.—There are many large oaken cupboards, dating about 1680, built into the interior walls of old farmhouses.

Yakkerspire, E. (IĀAK.UR'SPĀAIR)

—When the malting process is too long continued and both root and sprout are visible, the barley is **YAKKER-SPIRED** and injured for malting.

Yal-jaw't, G. not NE. (IĀAL-JĀUT)—Sickened by drinking too much ale.

Yalla belly, G. (IĀALU'-BELI)—A young salmon-trout returning from the sea.

Yalla fin. C.—A lake trout in good condition.

Yalla Gull: see **Gull**.

Yalla yowderin, **Yorlin**: see **Bessy blakelin**.

Yammer, G. (IĀAM.UR')—Rambling talk, incessant talk.

Theer's been a lang **YAMMER** in t' papers last week

About t' Branthet Neuk boggle.

DICKINSON—Remains. p. 209, line 1.

—To talk incessantly; to scold; to persist.

She's **YAMMERAN** at meh t' day by t' lenth.

S.D.B.

An' he **YAMMER'T** at t' wife tull she went back at neet

To dig up t' oald thumb.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. p. 140, line 2.

Yan—The following are the numbers formerly used by shepherds when counting the sheep by scores: Coniston district, I.; Borrowdale, II.; Millom, III.; Eskdale (Scawfell), IV.; Tallentire, V.; Wastdale, VI.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	Yan (IĀAN)	yan	aina	yaena	ein	yen
2	Taen (TAEN)	tyan	peina	taena	tein	taen
3	Tedderte (TEDDH.URTI)	tethera	para	teddera	tethera	tudder
4	Medderte (MEDDH.URTI)	methera	peddera	meddera	wethera	anudder
5	Pimp (PIMP)	pimp	pimp	pimp	pimp	nimph
6	Haata (HĀA.TU')	sethera	ithy	hofa	hatus	
7	Slaata (SLĀA.TU')	lethera	mithy	lofa	latus	
8	Lowra (LĀUW.RU')	hovera	owera	seckera	sour	
9	Dowra (DĀUW.RU')	dovera	lowera	leckera	dowr	
10	Dick (DIK)	dick	dig	dec	dix	
11	Yan-a-dick	yan-a-dick	aina-dig	yan-a-dec	eina-dic	
13	Tedderadick	tetheradick	par-a-dig	tedder-a-dec	tether-a-dic	
-15	Nimph (NIMF)	bumfit	bumfit	bumfit	bumfit	
16	Yan-a-nimph	yan-a-bumfit	ainabumfit	ya-en-a-bumfit	eina-boon	
20	Gigget (GIG.U'T)	gigget	gigget	gigget	jigot	

TRANS. CUMB. AND WESTM. ANTIQ. AND ARCHEOL. SOC. Vol. III. 1876-7.

Gigget is still in use among drovers and dealers. See **Ya**.

Yance-to-bed, B.—Said when a person begins to yawn.

Yap, G. (IĀAP)—A mischievous lad.
Thoo gurnin YAP, thoo!

GIBSON—T' Reets. p. 9, line 19.

Whoa cansing when that YAP's squeekin'?

BETTY WILSON. p. 44, line 15.

—Quick, ready, apt.—Obs.

Syne til't he fell, and seem'd right YAP,
His mealtith quickly up to gawp.

DAFT BARGAIN. line 11.

Yar, EC., N., E. (IĀAR')—Harsh, sour.

Yark, G. (IĀAR'K). **Yerk** (IER'K)
—The fiercest of blows; rough amusement.

Threw his neef hoaf up teh t' ceilin, an
than browt it doon wih sec a YARK on t'
coonter.

SCOAP. p. 14, line 8.

A lot o' jolly dogs were left,
Gay rivin' YARKS we hed.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 67, line 4.

—To strike furiously or fiercely with
a stick; hence to do anything
energetically. To lash out in play
as a colt will; kicking implies vice.

She fell to YARKIN' t' auld sewe wi' t'
besom.

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 72, line 6.

They beaath teaak teh ther heels . . . and
that man iv his traillan t' chain efter as
hard as he could YARK.

SCOAP. p. 72, line 8.

When he went up t' rwoad he did YARK
away. J.H.

Yarker, G. (IĀAR'KUR')—Anything
great or large.

Oor meer's fwol't a cowl, an' a YARKER.

W.D.

Yarkin', G. (IĀAR'KUN')—The ad-
ministration of a severe beating.

I put her out, and gev her a good YARKIN.

CUMBRIANA. p. 233, line 7.

—Large, great, "thumping."

She set off an' browt us a girt YARKIN'
glass o' whiskey.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 5, line 10.

Yat, C., SW., E. (IĀAT; GIĀAT). **Yet**,
NE. (IĒT)—A gate.

Thoo'll hev to leuk efter t' fences, an' t'
YATTS, an' t' water-coorses.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 25, line 1.

He steeks the faul-YEAT softy tui.

ANDERSON—Impatient Lassie. Stz. 7.

As daft as a YAT 'at swings beath ways.

SAYING.

Yaup: see **Yope**.

Yawwer: see **Yooer**.

Yawwl: see **Yool**.

Ye, G. (IEE)—The pronoun of respect.
See **Ta**.

I will, maister! I'll dee o' for him t' seam
as if YE war heear to worder it yersel'.

GIBSON—Wise Wiff. p. 24, line 1.

Yedder, G. (IEDDH.U'R'). **Yether**,
N. (IEDH.U'R'). **Yither**—A long
rod used in hedging; a binder.
See **Cockgard**.

They whack. wi' their YEDDERS—shout
uncanny words—

He batters away wi' hard sods.

CUMBRIANA. p. 242, line 6.

—To belabour a person with a supple
stick; to overcome.

An' some there was 'at clash't their keytes

Till they were fairly YETHER'D

Wi' drink that day.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 32.

Yedderan, G. (IEDDH.U'R'UN')—
Supple and long.

Bit then there was some YETHERIN' dogs,

'At owr the leave laid th' capsteane.

STAGG—Bridewain. Stz. 27.

Yelberry, N. (IEL-BER'I)—Ale boiled
with bread and sugar—formerly
given at funerals for dinner.

Yems: see **Heams**.

Yerb puddin', G. (IĀAR'B)—A dish
of early spring, composed of young
nettles and every wholesome ve-
getable that the garden affords,
mixed with groats, oatmeal or
shelled barley, and boiled in a bag

in broth; the great art in compounding this dish is to have much variety with no predominating taste.

As seun as Ah saw t' Easter-mer-gients, Ah was shure it was a YEARB-PUDDIN, an' seah we hed it till t' dinner.

BETTY WILSON. p. 111, line 18.

Yerdfasts, G. (IUOR'D-FĀASTS)—Large stones fast in the earth, and near the surface.

Yerk: see **Yark**.

Yerls, C., N. (IUOR'LZ). **Yarls**, (IĀAR'LZ). **Arls**, NE. (ĀAR'LZ)—Money given to confirm a bargain. Earnest money for work performed; the money advanced to farm servants when they are hired.

Yeh mah . . . hire anudder shippert as seunn as yeh like; . . . for my next YURLS is ruddy teaan for Amurica.

SCOAP. p. 10, line 7.

He would receive his YEARLES, the customary manner of making the engagement. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 6, col. 1.

It was really getting the EARL under fraudulent pretences.

C. PATR. 1899, Jan. 27. p. 3, col. 6.

Yern: see **Garn**.

Yerthful, C. (IUORTH-FUOL)—Greedy as the earth. (Not known to correspondents.)

Ye's, C., Ns., E. (IU'S). **Yea's**, SW., NW. (IEES)—You shall.
"YEA's come, ye'r like."

Come fa' to wark, as I have done,
And eat the ither haff as soon

YE's save ye'r part content quoth Rabb.

THE DAFT BARGAIN. line 19.

Yesterneet, G. (IUSTTH.U'R'NEET). **Yestreen**, N. (IEST.R'EEN)—Yesterday evening.

Was t'er owts o' feightin YESTERNEET?

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 2, line 2.

Yet, G. (IIT)—Still, at the present time. See **Yat**.

Does it rain YET?—does it still rain?

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 17. p. 4, col. 5.

Yether, **Yither**: see **Yedder**.

Yetlin, N., NE. (IET.LIN)—A pan with a bule or bow.

I'll pat th' puddin' i' th' YETLIN', an' then
I'll git riddy. ROSENTHAL. p. 187, line 7.

Yigga: see **Ayga**.

Yigle: see **Aglet**.

Yik: see **Wark**.

Yilp, C., Ws., E. (IILP)—To chirp like birds or mice.

Thar war aw white-heedit like our weet-miller lasses, an tha tawk an YILP like mice.

SMITH—Borrowdale Letter. p. 180, line 3.

Yin: see **Ya**.

Yod, C., N. (IĀUD). **Yoad** (IĀUD).

Yaad, SW. (IĀAD). **Yad**, E. (IĀAD)—An old mare.

Whilet' oald YOAD went stammerin' heam.

GIBSON—Cursty Benn. Stz. 6.

Come Gwordie, lad! unyoke the YAD.

ANDERSON—Betty Brown. line 1.

Yoke, G. (IĀUK)—To engage with, to set to, to put a horse to a vehicle, etc.

Got out the old mare, and . . . YOKED up.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 3.

Yon, G. (IĀUN)—That one there at some distance; THAT OR THAT 'UN refers to a nearer object.

T' clouds 'at darken owre us noo may rive like YON we see.

GIBSON—Mary Ray. Stz. 3.

What hes t' been deun to brek t' grun-stane in YON way?

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 36, line 7.

Yooer, C., N., E., NW. (IOO'UR').

Yawwer, SW. (IAEĀAWU'R')—The udder of an animal.

Yool, C., N., E., NW. (IOOL). **Yawwl**, SW., NW. (IĀA00L)—A cry, howl; the act of crying. Said more especially of a boy when struck by his mother.

Ah hed menny a good YEWL on t' fell aboot it. SCOAP. p. 8, line 17.

—To weep; see **Gowl**.

A lal thing mak's a barne YEWL, an' a lal thing mak's it laugh. SAYING.

Mudder skelped him an mead him YEWL.

W.C.T.H. 1894. p. 12, col. 4.

Yope, C., E., NW. (IĀUP). **Yaup**, NW., SW. (IĀAP)—Constant and loud talking.

—To whoop, to shout.

In anser till his question, aboot whedder it was her or nut, she YOAP't oot, "It's aw 'at 's left on meh."

BETTY WILSON. p. 146, line 7.

Yorkshire fog; see **Dart**.

You, G.—The use of the second person plural betokens respect. See **Ta**.

He was me maister noo, an sooa ah yoo't em. SCOAP. p. 76, line 21.

Youngermer, G. (IUONG.U'R'MUR')—Younger persons.

The YOUNGERMER bairns, at heeds an cross, Sat laikin. ANDERSON—Ruth. Stz. 1.

Youngfwok's neet, C., Ws., EC.; see **Oald-fwok's neet**.

It was YOUNG FOLK'S DAY in the Vale of Newlands. SON OF HAGAR. p. 18, line 1.

Yowe chin't, G. not SW. (IĀUW-CHINT)—Ewe-chinned; chin retiring.

An blue-nebb'd Wat, an EWE-CHIN'd Dick.

ANDERSON—Village Gang. Stz. 11.

Yowe locks, G.—Locks of wool taken from the udder of the ewe to enable the newly-dropt lamb to find the teat.

Yowe neck't, G.—The arch of the neck bending downwards.

Yowe yorlin, C., EC., NW. (IĀUW-IĀU'R'LIN). **Yowe yornei**, SW. **Jack durnill**, N. **Job-jurnal**, C., SW. (JĀUB-JUOR'NU'L). **Jop-jurnal**, E.—The roots of the earth or pig nut—*Bunium flexuosum*. The plant itself is called SCABLEY HANDS. Debby Birkett sed YEOWYEARLING reuts war good things for teuth wark.

W.C.T.X. 1893. p. 11, col. 2.

Yowl, G. (IĀUWL)—The howl of a dog. Keaty Curbison' cat hed a whudderin.

waow,

A waow like a YOWL.

GIBSON—Keaty Curbison. line 1.

—To howl as a dog.

A dog winna yowl an' ye hit him wi' a bane. GIBSON. p. 208.

Yub'n, G. (IUOB.UN)—Oven.

Ses she, "I mass't a cup a' tea, Theer' t' pot on t' YUBBEN TOP."

RICHARDSON, 1st. p. 25, line 5.

Yub'n stean, G.—The stone that closes the mouth of the brick oven.

Yuck, C., E., Ns. (IUK)—The itch. See **Heuk**.

—To itch, tickle.

She'll scart mey back whene'er it YUCKS.

ANDERSON—Tib. Stz. 1.

Yule, C., N. (IOOL)—Christmas.

Ye'r YULE logs git riddy. I's cummin, ye see. RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 176, line 3.

Yur, C., SW. (IUOR'). **Dodder**, N., NW. (DĀUDDH.U'R'). **Blore**, SW, (BLĀUR')—Corn Spurrey—*Spergula arvensis*.

Z

Zookers! C., SW., E. (ZOO.KU'RZ)—An exclamation of surprise or admiration.

The following list contains some of the words which other collectors have recorded as being used in Cumberland, but of which my correspondents have been unable to discover any trace; probably most are obsolete.

Aver—A cart-horse, or any common hack-horse.

Blemmle—To mix up fluid and solid, as flour and water.

Breed bryder—A bread basket.

Brit—To break or bruise.

Cant—Brisk, vigorous, merry.

Craff—The House-sparrow.

Doggenel—An eagle.

Eaver—A point or quarter in the heavens.

Fansome—Kind caressing; has been heard, but believed to have been imported lately.

Fawd—A bundle of straw.

Feeag—To encumber, load.

Flead—Stood.

Frittish—Cold.

Gattle-headed—Forgetful.

Keane—To scamper away.

Keel—To cease.

Kelp—A young crow.

Lowes—Small knolls rising in the plains.

Lurdane—A sluggard.

Miff—A mow or rick.

Mommock—A little bit or fragment.

Monce—To strut.

Murl—To pine or grieve.

Parsen—Personal charms.

Pate—A badger.

Scomther—To scorch severely.

Shed—To excel.

Spottle—A schedule.

Unhomed—Awkward, untidy.

Weald—To lean on one side.

I shall be glad to be informed if any of the above words, as well as the few others already entered in the Glossary as "Unknown" are still in use in the county, and where. Words used in Cumberland and not here recorded, will be thankfully received.

E.W.P.

ADDENDA

Bannock, G. **Barley bannock, G.**
Broon scon, N., NC., SW. **Clap
 keak, B.**—A scone made of bar-
 ley meal, butter-milk and bi-car-
 bonate of soda; seldom made now,
 but formerly very common and
 not so rich. Barley bread is also
 obsolete.

Blinnd : see **Rack hurry.**

Bluet—When **SKEAT** and **BLUET** are
 spoken of together, then **BLUET**
 refers to the Burton Skate or Bor-
 dered Ray—*Raia alba*. H.M.

13 Tons Skate and **BLUET** at Workington.
 W.C.T. 1899, July 29. p. 8, col. 1.

Bodesman, Obs.—The watchmen
 were called **BODESMEN**, because they
 had a **BODE**, or watchword given to
 them, to prevent the enemy's
 fraud in the night season.

SCOTT. p. 14.

Bodeword, Obs.—A message war-
 ranted by a token. SCOTT. p. 14.

Bowet, Obs.—A hand lantern.

The common people used to call a lantern
 a **BOWET**, which name was then in use for
 a light on the shore to direct sailors in
 the night, properly signifying a token.

SCOTT. p. 14.

Britten, (? Obs.)—To break or di-
 vide into fragments; cut up. To
 beat.

The Jury present

Margaret Whitehead for slandering Brid-
 get Hudleston and saying "she smooored and

BRITTENED her child on the Bedd Stocke."

Extract from the Court Leet Book of
 the Manor of Millom. 1685, Ap. 27.

Made by E. L. NANSON.

Bull-ing deal—In Borrowdale there
 is a field off which a farmer (not
 the regular tenant) was allowed
 to take annually a crop of hay, on
 condition that he kept a bull for
 the use of the parish. There is
 also another parcel of land now
 held by the tenant tithe-free on
 condition that he keeps a parish
 bull and stallion; needless to add
 that he keeps no such animals,
 but his holding is still tithe-free.
 See **Meanfield**.

Byar-law—Add E. After "village"
 add :

BYDE (or **Byer**) law men—appointed
 Imprimis to the Meate of the hurdd

Robt. Backhouse to give a weake meate.

Extract from the Morland Parish Book.
 1609, May 4. Made by Major MARKHAM.

See **Hurd meat**.

Cat-thighed : see **Skitter-hips**.

Cherry Sunday—The day on which
 the neighbourhood formerly as-
 sembled at Martindale to pick wild
 cherries, and make merry at the
 village inn. Obs.

Clash.

His wife **CLASHED** the door in his face.

C. PATR. 1899, Oct. 20. p. 6, col. 3.

Clean as a nip, C., NC.—Smart, very tidy; free from dirt; completed.

Clickin' fork't, C.—Having two triangular-shaped pieces cut out of the ear, one on each side of the point. See **Lug-mark**.

One stuffed both ears, the other **CLICKING FORKED** and underfold bittit near ear.

W.C.T. 1899, Oct. 14. p. 4, col. 1.

Coops, Salmon — : NC.—A portion of the river is forced to flow between two walls; at the up-stream end of the passage thus formed is a grating through which the fish cannot pass; at the down-stream end are fixed wooden bars so arranged that they converge up-stream, forming a small opening through which the salmon may pass into the coops, but cannot return. The coops are generally built in sets of two or three, and would occupy the whole breadth of the stream if confined between say the bank and an island, but for the Fishery Act which obliges the owners to leave a free or "Queen's gap," so that some fish at least may pass onwards.

Cowp—Generally means to upset sidewise, as when anything is turned out of a wheel-barrow. Cf. **Keck**.

Cropp't.

Half-bred lamb, **CROPPED** both ears.

W.C.T. 1899, Sept. 2. p. 4, col. 4.

See **Lug-mark**.

Cupplins, G. (KUOPLUNS)—The short ribs of animals; that portion of the trunk of an animal which lies between the long ribs and the haunch-bone.

Cropped both ears, dim smit on **COUPLINGS**.

W.C.T. 1899, Sept. 2. p. 4, col. 4.

Cuvvins.

1 Ton 16 cwt. **COVINS** at Ravenglass.

W.C.T. 1899, July 29. p. 8, col. 1.

Delly (DELI). **Dilly**.—An underground incline with two sets of rails. By means of a wire rope passed round a pulley at the top of the incline, the full tub descending pulls up a weighted bogie (acting as a balance weight) on the other set of rails. When this balance weight descends, it pulls up the empty tub. **DELLIES** are used when the trailing is heavy. R.W.M.

It was his duty to bring props from the **DELLY**. W.C.T. 1899, Nov. 18. p. 3, col. 5.

Drop-dry.

All out-houses for young stock should be . . . made **DROP-DRY**.

C. PATR. 1899, Oct. 6. p. 6, col. 7.

Fadder dees: see **Lousy bed**.

Fell reeve, E.—The man whose duty it was to see that no villager put more sheep on the common fell in the summer, than he could keep on his own holding during the winter months. He had also to decide disputes as to driving sheep off good pasture. Major F. **MARKHAM**. Cf. **Field reeve**.

Fence—The term applied in Borrowdale by some to distinguish a stone wall on the fellside from a stone or thorn dyke in the dale.

Fettle: line 3, after "to" insert "fasten."

Fork't.

FORKED near ear, holed both ears.

W.C.T. 1899, Sept. 23. p. 4, col. 5.

See **Lug mark**.

Front neam, G.—The Christian name.

Galloping wedding—An ancient custom—when the male friends of the bridegroom used to ride on horseback to church, and on the conclusion of the ceremony, made

for home, each anxious to secure the then coveted honour of being the first to reach the house.

W.C.T. 1899, Aug. 26. p. 6, col. 4.

Of such a kind was the Bridewain as described by Stag.

Garth row, E.—By rotation, from house to house. See **Nayber row**.

Geus cworn: see **Star bent**.

Grease horn—Grease was formerly taken in a horn into the harvest field for the purpose of renewing the strickle in conjunction with sand. (EC.) A term of disgust applied to a dirty person (B.K.).

Haut—Mist mirage.

The mist is still called HAUT. SCOTT. p. 139.

Heater point, C, W. ([H]EETTHUR' PWÄUINT).

Also, the sharp point or coulter of a plough. HEATER BIT is the triangular piece of ground, generally grass-grown, at the junction of three roads; so called because of resemblance to the iron heater in a box-iron.

Heugh—Add: StonyHEUGH Farm.

Heuk.

Half-bred Lamb, red pop on far hook.

W.C.T. 1899, Sept. 9. p. 4, col. 5.

Heuk-back: see **Pen-stea**.

Horn, EC., NC.—Self applause, as in expression "blow his own horn"—sound his own praises. A cheery countenance (B.K.).

Er ye gally? Aye gally middlin. Aye ye blow a rare horn. B.K.

Huddle, W. (UOD.UL)—To embrace. Used in this secondary sense when two lovers are sitting with their arms around each other.

Hunger, G. (UONGUR')—To starve, cause to be hungry.

Accused her of HUNGERING the bairns.

C. PATR. 1899, Sept. 1. p. 7, col. 2.

Hurd meat, E.—Food given to the common herd for tending the village cattle and sheep. Obs. See **Whittlegang**, **Nayber row**, and quot. under **Byar law**.

Hurry—Is used for delivering any material from a higher to a lower level; made of iron or wood; also in use at a pit's mouth.

The HURRY was erected previous to him coming to the works.

W.C.T. 1899, Nov. 18. p. 2, col. 2.

Impident.

"You were IMPUDENT with me on the stairs." "I have never interfered with you." C. PATR. 1899, Oct. 20. p. 6, col. 3.

Inby.

The INBY deputy (away in the mine) did not come until two o'clock.

W.C.T. 1899, Aug. 5. p. 3, col. 6.

Cf. **Top gaffer**.

Jacky-beath-sides, G.—The "odd" man in a game when the players are not even in numbers; it is then that the JACKY-BEATH-SIDES plays alternately, first with the one and then with the other side.

Joe, W., WC. (JĀU)—A measure equivalent to the "reputed" pint, about a glass and a half; refers always to ale which may be served in any vessel sufficiently large; as a rule the word describes the quantity and not the vessel, though at times the vessel is intended.

He told her . . . to draw a JOE of ale.

W.C.T. 1899, Nov. 4. p. 3, col. 3.

Picked up the JOE GLASS which was full of ale. DITTO.

Keck—Generally implies the idea of tipping up at the end, as when a cart is emptied by lifting the shafts.

"They o' gat to't en' o't bwoat an' it KECK't oop, an' they wero' droon't." Said in reference to a boating accident on Derwentwater.

Laal hoose.

Told them to go on before him to the LITTLE HOUSE. That LITTLE HOUSE was in R—B—'s garden.

C. PATR. 1899, Oct. 20. p. 6, col. 5.

Lines, Marriage — :

An arrangement was made that they should put the LINES in on the following Saturday, and that they should be married on the 8th March.

C. PATR. 1899, Nov. 10. p. 3, col. 2.

Mean fence—A stone wall on the fellside which, when in disrepair must be put in order by the two tenants whose land it divides. The following extract from an old Manorial Court Book shows that hedges were also MEAN.

Kirksanton (1692). None shall shear any grass upon any raines or hedge-backs which is in MEANE betwixt Gropes (?) and Gateside.

Meanfield—Not necessarily in the "hands of the lord," but may be in the possession of any landowner. Such fields still exist in Borrowdale and elsewhere. The custom connected with a MEAN-FIELD is as follows: the one tenant (he may be the absolute owner of the land) has the right to take off the hay-crop only, whilst another tenant has the right of eatage for the rest of the year. At times it is only a part of a field that is in MEAN, it is then marked off from the rest by meerstones (a tree also serves this purpose) or by reans.

Bootle (1699): Eatage of which common is in MEANE between Thos. Whinney and Wm. Nicholson. Extract from Manorial Court Book.

Moor master, E.

When his grandfather was MOOR MASTER for Greenwich Hospital, he believed Alston Moor was making £40,000 or £50,000 a year. C. PATR. 1899, Oct. 27. p. 7, col. 7.

Mudder dees : see Lousy bed.

Mummy, G. (MUOM.I)—A soft shapeless mass; frequently with the idea of moistness. A man who has been fighting and been severely "punished" may be said to have his face "o' mashed to a MUMMY"; apples are reduced to MUMMY when making them into sauce.

Her onions were mashed to MUMMY.

C. PATR. 1899, Mar. 10. p. 6, col. 5.

Mynd—Prof. Skeat considers that this word is a translation of the Welsh *mwyn*, meaning *ore*; the addition of the *n* may be due to the unusual position of the accent which has a most powerful influence over pronunciation.

Nally : also EC. B.K.

Nanny catch, SW.—A sort of apparition or mischievous sprite. A certain house bears the name of NANNY CATCH HOUSE. REV. J. STEELE.

Nanny-cratty, c. Ninny-cracky, EC.—A person whose character is as is given below. J.B.

Foolish, weak-minded, childish; of small account. Applies to a person, conversation, or work.

Nayber row, E. (R'AU)—Meat was given to the herd by NAYBER ROW, i.e., by each farm-house in rotation. Major F. MARKHAM. See **Byarlaw, Whittlegang.**

Nip.

He saw the prisoner . . . place his hand on his shoulder . . . NIPPING the (gold scarf) pin.

C. PATR. 1899, Nov. 17. p. 3, col. 2.

Oot-gang, E.—The exit on to the fell.
Major F. MARKHAM.

Plum Sunday, Langanby — : The last Sunday in September when people used to assemble at Langwathby to pick plums and make merry at the inn.

Powe—Add: A head of hair.

Punched.

Half-bred Lambs, PUNCH-HOLED near ear.
W.C.T. 1899, Sept. 2. p. 4, col. 4.

Reame, C. (R'EEU'M)—To foam or sparkle like spring water freshly poured out (obs.). (N.) To skim milk.

Run o' t' teeth, G.—Free board in return for work done. The mowdy catcher is now the only member of the village community who gets his meat free at the various farm-houses in the parish in return for catching the moles. See **Whittle-gang**.

Robbery—A ROBBERY is that district of the mine where the pillars of coal originally left for the support of the roof are being removed or taken away.
R.W.M.

Shaffle, SW.—Describes an undetermined, purposeless manner.

Snot-horn, EC.—The nose; an expression of disgust applied to a dirty disagreeable person. B.K.

Soft hat; also C.

The SOFT BONNET is still much to the fore in rural places, but not to the same extent as in bygone days.

W.C.T. 1899, Oct. 7. p. 4, col. 6.

Soldiers, EC.—A boys' game which commences with the repetition of the rhyme :

"Curst be the day on which thoo was born,
If thoo cannot draw thi sword, blow thi horn."

The boys then try to blow one another out of countenance with the breath. B.K.

Sote, SW. (SĀUT)—Desirous of cohabitation, carnally excited (said of a woman). S.D.B.

Sowan, C, SW. (SĀUW.U'N)—Extremely, very.
It's meast SOWAN good. S.D.B.

Underfold bittit—Having a triangular piece cut out of the under side of the ear.

Cheviot ewe, UNDER BITTED both ears.

W.C.T. 1899, Nov. 25. p. 4, col. 4.

Upper bittit, C.—Having a triangular piece cut out of the upper side of the ear. See **Lug mark**.

Double UPPER BITTED near ear, cropped far.

W.C.T. 1899, Ap. 15. p. 4, col. 1.

Walker—In place-names.

The WALKMILL Pit.

C. PATR. 1899, Nov. 17. p. 7, col. 2.

Whittlegate.

It is well-known in the Beaumont district near Carlisle, and was formerly known at Botcherby. At Beaumont it was the practice to engage a lad to herd the cattle on the marshes and to sound the horn "to call the cattle home." His remuneration was a small sum in cash and "his meat" at different farm-houses in turn.

C. JR. 1899, Nov. 14. Local Jottings.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Abercromby, Hon. J.
 Addison, J., Esq.
 Alderson-Smith, G., Esq.
 Arlosh, James, Esq.
 Asher & Co.
 Banks, Kirby, Esq.
 Barlow, J. R., Esq.
 Barnes, H., Esq., M.D.
 Baron, Miss A.
 Blanc, Hippolyte F., Esq., F.S.A., Scot.
 Bolitho, T. R., Esq.
 Bolton, J. (per Messrs Brown)
 Bowes, R., Esq. (per Macmillan)
 Bowman, A. N., Esq.
 Brown, J. A. Harvie, Esq.
 Brown, J. W., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Burra, Robert, Esq.
 Carlisle, Very Rev. the Dean of
 Carlisle Free Library (per Thurnam)
 Carruthers, R., Esq. "
 Chadwick, S. J., Esq.
 Charlton, W., Esq.
 Cheetham, Mrs (per Bemrose)
 Christie, Rev. J., B.A. (per Thurnam)
 Clark, John, Esq.
 Cohen, F., Esq. (c/o D. Nutt)
 Collingwood, W. G., Esq. (per Bemrose)
 Colquhoun, Sir John, Bart. (2 copies)
 Copenhagen Roy. Lib. (per the Director,
 C. Bruun)
 Cowen, Joseph, Esq.
 Cowper, H. S., Esq., F.S.A. (per Bemrose)
 Creighton, R., Esq.
 Crossland, Chas., Esq.</p> | <p>Dickinson, J. N., Esq. (3 copies)
 Douglas and Foulis
 Durham, The Very Rev. the Dean of
 Erdmann, Prof. Axel (2 copies)
 Edwardes, St. L. Hope, Esq.
 Farrah, John, Esq.
 Ferguson, Rd., Worshipful Chancellor, F.S.A.
 Ford, H. E., Esq., Mus. Doc.
 Franklin, W. E., Esq.
 Graham, Miss C.
 Gray, Rev. R. M.
 Hague, Mrs
 Hall, J. W., Esq.
 Hallam, Mrs
 Halton, Miss
 Harrison, Messrs
 Hasell, Mrs
 Hayton, Rev. W., M.A.
 Heberden, C. B., Esq.
 Heslop, R. Oliver, Esq.
 Heygate, Mrs R.
 Hill, Miss A. H.
 Hinds, Mrs J. P.
 Hoare, Rev. J. N.
 Hodgson, Rev. J.
 Jackson, T. W., Esq., M.A.
 Jackson, W. Hatchett, Esq., M.A.
 Jackson, Mrs B.
 James, H. E. M., Esq., C.S.I.
 Jones-Balme, F. M., Esq.
 Johnson, Right Rev. E.
 Johnson, Miss (2 copies)
 Keene, Rev. Rees, M.A.
 Kendal Free Library (per J. N. Singleton, Esq)</p> |
|--|--|

- Kind, G. E., Esq.
 Kirkby, B., Esq.
 Leach, R. E., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
 Le Lacheur, Miss E. M.
 Little, W., Esq.
 Liverpool Free Lib. (per P. Cowell, Esq.)
 Liverpool, Right Rev. Bishop of
 London Libr. (per C. T. H. Wright, Esq.)
 Lonsdale, Mrs H. B. (per Thurnam)
 Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W., M.A., LL.M.
 Lowther, Rt. Hon. W.
 Luick, Prof. K.
 Maclagan, R. C., M.D.
 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D.
 Manchester Free Libr. (per C. Sutton, Esq.)
 Marshall, S. A., Esq.
 Melbourne (Victoria) Public Library (per
 Melville, Mullen & Slade)
 Minns, J., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Mitchell, Wm., Esq.
 Mitchell-Dawson, A., Esq.
 Morsbach, Prof. L.
 Murray, David, Esq., LL.D.
 Nanson, E. Lonsdale, Esq.
 Nanson, T., Esq.
 Nelson, J., jun., Esq.
 Newcastle Free Libr. (per Basil Anderton,
 Esq., B.A.)
 Newton, C. B., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 New York Public Library (per Messrs
 Stevens)
 Noble, Mrs M. E.
 Pendlebury, R., Esq.
 Prevost, A., Esq.
 Prevost, F. A., Esq.
 Proudfoot, J. K., Esq.
 Reay, Rev. T. H., M.A.
 Redpath, Mrs P. (per Macmillan)
 Ricketts, Mrs
 Rivington, C. R., Esq.
 Rix, W. H., Esq.
 Robinson, J., Esq.
 Robinson, Wm., Esq.
 Robinson, Mrs
 Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.
 Saul, S. G., Esq.
 Schick, Professor F., Ph.D.
 Scott, B., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Senhouse, Miss, R.M.A.F.
 Sewell, Colonel F. R.
 Sheldon, E. R., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Sherwen, Rev. Canon W.
 Skeat, Prof. W. W., Litt. D.
 Stechert, Messrs C. E.
 Stubs, Peter, Esq.
 Steel Bros.
 Thompson, H., M.R.C.V.S.
 Thompson, R. H., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Thorne, Th., Esq. "
 Troutbeck, Rev. J., D.D.
 Vaughan, Mrs W.
 Walpole, Sir C. G.
 Watson, W. H., Esq., F.C.S., F.G.S.
 Whitehaven Free Libr. (per J. Simpson, Esq.)
 Wilson, H. S., Esq. (2 copies)
 Wilson, J., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Wilson, J. G., Esq., M.A.
 Wilson, Wm., Esq. (per Thurnam)
 Wright, Prof. Jos., Ph.D. (3 copies)
 Wrigley, Robt., Esq.
 X. Y. Z.
 Youdale, W. H., Esq., F.R.M.S.



14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED
LOAN DEPT.

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or
on the date to which renewed.

Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

15Feb'63RA

REC'D ED

MAY 27 1963

LD 21A-50m-11,'62
(D3279s10)476B

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

